"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, somewhat warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,674. * * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1911.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG CUT IN RATES ON DEFERRED CABLES

Western Union Sends Night Letters at 7½ Cents a Word; Week-End Letters at 5.

LOWER PRESS RATES, TOO

After Dec. 15—General Half-Rate Service on Deferred Messages After Jan. 1—Surprise to Other Companies.

To enable the public to send cable messages across the Atlantic more cheaply and frequently, the Western Union Telegraph Company instituted at midnight last night two new forms of cable service, known, respectively, as cable letters and week-end letters.

The cable letters will permit the public to send messages, subject to a possible delay of two days in transmission, from New York or Boston to Liverpool or London for about 7½ cents a word. The week-end letters will permit the public to send messages, subject to a Saturday to Tuesday delay in transmission, between these same points at 5 cents a word.

This rate, of course, only holds good between these four cities. Folks who want to send transatlantic messages, for example, from Philadelphia to Vienna, Austria, may either pay, in addition to the cable rate, the regular Western Union telegraph rate from Philadelphia to New York and the regular European rate (7 cents a word) from Liverpool to Vienna, or may direct the company to send the messages by mail between these inland points.

In addition to the new cable letters and week-end letters, the Western Union also will institute on Dec. 15 a system of deferred press dispatches for publication in this country. These press messages will be transmitted over the Atlantic cables for publication in the papers in this country for 5 cents a word, plus the special newspaper rate from New York or Boston to destination. A general deferred cable service at half rates will also be inaugurated on Jan. 1.

As the cable rate across the Atlantic not only for the Western Union, but for the Postal Telegraph, Commercial Cable, the German and the French Cable Companies, has for almost twenty years been 25 cents a word—except in press messages—the Western Union's announcement late yesterday afternoon of its new forms of service gave satisfaction among business men who send many transatlantic messages.

In the offices of the rival cable companies the news caused considerable stir. The announcement comes somewhat [illegible] said George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company. "We have not had time to consult as to whether we shall meet it or not. But we do not think it will make much difference to our business."

A subordinate official of the Postal Telegraph, when seen at the headquarters of the Postal Telegraph Company, 253 Broadway, seemed to take the news of the Western Union's new forms of service more seriously.

"What this new form of service which the Western Union announces really means," said this official, "is the resumption of the old transatlantic cable rate war. About twenty years ago, when the cable rate was 40 cents a word, some of the more powerful cable companies got together and tried to drive John W. Mackay, the elder, who was head of the Postal Telegraph Company, out of business. They forced the cable rates down from 40 cents a word to 12 cents a word. Then, after two years of this fighting, they went to Mackay and tried to get him to join a pool to raise the rates to 50 cents a word. He refused, saying that he had given his pledge to give his cable service to the public at 25 cents a word. The cable rate war didn't succeed then. But it may succeed now. I can state for the Postal Telegraph Company, the Commercial Cable Company, and the German Cable Company that any such service as the Western Union announces can only be given at a loss."

The Western Union made its announcement late yesterday afternoon by sending to its department heads the following instructions:

> Commencing to-morrow, Dec. 6, the company will institute two new forms of cable service, known as cable letters and week-end letters. These new forms of services are meant to occupy the company's cable facilities when otherwise unemployed.
>
> Cable letters may be filed at any open Western Union office at any hour to be forwarded to the cable terminus at New York or Boston by mail or telegraph at the option of the sender, from whence they will be cabled at the convenience of the company to reach London or Liverpool in time for delivery on the morning of the second day following their receipt at New York or Boston.
>
> Week-end letters may be filed as provided above up to midnight on Saturday for delivery at London or Liverpool on the following Tuesday morning. They may of course be filed before Saturday, but will in no case be delivered until Tuesday morning. Both cable letters and week-end letters must be written in plain English language. Code words and words in foreign languages are inadmissible.
>
> The tariff for the cable transmission of cable letters will be $1.50 for 20 words, with 30 cents added for each additional 5 words, and for week-end letters, $1.50 for 80 words, with 25 cents added for each additional 5 words. These tolls cover the transmission between New York or Boston as the cable terminal on this side, and London or Liverpool as the terminal on the other side of the Atlantic. They also include delivery at London or Liverpool and the postage where postage is involved.
>
> Outside of London and Liverpool all cable and week-end letters will be delivered by mail, unless otherwise arranged by senders. Telegraphic delivery beyond London may be arranged by payment of a charge of 1 cent per word (with a minimum of 12 words, including address and signature,) to points in Great Britain and Ireland, or by payment of regular word rates to other points beyond London, as published on Pages 772 and 778 of the Tariff Book, in addition to the cable letter or week-end letter tolls quoted.
>
> The tolls quoted also cover the mailing to the cable terminal at New York or Boston of cable letters or week-end letters offered at offices in other places when the senders wish them to be filed by mail. If telegraphic transmission between place of origin and New York or Boston is desired, senders have the option of designating the class of service desired—whether day message, day letter, or night letter—and the regular rates for the class of service selected will be charged in addition to the other charges.
>
> Folks sending cables between inland points in America and Europe may have the benefit of the Western Union's regular day message, day letter, and night letter privileges so far as the company's arrangements with the various European Governments are concerned.
>
> In accordance with established practice the address and signature of cable letters and week-end letters will be counted and charged for, extent in the land-line transmission on this side.
>
> Cable letters or week-end letters which are to be mailed to New York or Boston for cable transmission should be addressed to "Central Cable Office, the Western Union Telegraph Company, 16 Broad Street, New York City," (or the address of our Boston office can be supplied by wou,) and must be plainly marked to designate the office of origin in every case.
>
> Cable letters or week-end letters from abroad which are to be mailed from New York to points on this side will, of course, be addressed directly to the addressee at destination and not mailed to local offices

Continued on Page 3.

MORE FIRES IN DELHI.

Two Yesterday—Fine Pavilion Burned—Much Anxiety in London.

DELHI, Dec. 5.—The magnificent pavilion in the Durbar Camp, with its massive silver supports and brilliant decorations, in which the King-Emperor was to be received by the Indian Princes on his arrival here, was burned down to-day.

This was the second disastrous fire of unknown origin in the Durbar Camp within a week.

During a rehearsal of the King-Emperor's state entry to-day a third fire occurred. A large store on the banks of the River Jumma, filled with fireworks, was completely destroyed.

The succession of fires has caused a sensation.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Much anxiety is reflected in official circles in London over the coming Durbar ceremonies.

Before the King left England there were many persons who were of opinion that the visit to India was not advisable, owing to the many recent outrages in that country.

This feeling has been revived by the news of fires in Delhi, although there is no proof as yet that the outbreaks were of incendiary origin.

DURLAND A SUICIDE.

District Attorney Gives Out Letter Telling His Last Wishes.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A letter which was found on the body of Kellogg Durland, author and sociologist, who died from poison taken at the South Station in this city on Nov. 19, was made public by District Attorney Pelletier to-night on account of an investigation of the death which the Equitable Life Assurance Company is making. The letter, which is a part of the official report of Medical Examiner Magrath, was directed to a friend of Durland's, W. D. Parmalee of Munroe, N. Y. It says:

> This tragedy is a terrible thing to have come into any one's life. I deeply regret being the cause of its having been brought into yours. I deserve unmeasured and endless hell for having questioned one who was so loyal and true as Genevieve. I simply could not understand nor comprehend so many things. I have troubled you so infinitely already that perhaps a little more will not matter so much. In the attic at home is a huge iron trunk painted red. In it are many letters and papers of mine. Kindly have these burned.
>
> On the little bookshelf in the southeast corner of the library is a brown pasteboard box filled with pictures, post cards, letters, &c. Give these to my mother. I think she would treasure these. Also some of my books, which are in the library, and especially the poets. Her address you can get by telephoning Frank A. K. Boland, 34A Broadway, (a lawyer.) The rest of the books in the library that are mine please forward to Louis Sessa, Spring Valley, N. Y., if it is not necessary to sell them, in which event please write him that it was my wish that he was to have them, anyway.
>
> I have written my letters, and all is in readiness at hand. I am wholly ready. I am only pondering whether I should hold off just long enough to see that no one brings you in any way into that which is nothing to you save the pain that you must suffer as a friend. From my heart I thank you for the noble way you have stood by.

The medical examiner's report says that Durland committed suicide, and that he was in disguise at the time, having shaved off his full beard and put on old clothing.

Durland left an insurance policy of $15,000, to go to his wife. The policy was not contestible because of suicide, but the unusual circumstances of the man's death by taking cyanide of potassium in the presence of his wife while in her compartment on a train at the South Station, together with the fact that the news of the death was kept secret for nearly four days led the insurance company to investigate before making payment.

BAR ASSAILS JUDGE.

Cayuga Lawyers Want Alleged Behavior of Judge Ray Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—United States Judge G. W. Ray was the target for an avalanche of criticism to-day before the Cayuga County Bar Association. A recent investigation by the local Grievance Committee of Judge Ray's conduct in the October term culminated in its recommendation to-day that the charge be dropped. Judge Ray had been charged with abusing a young attorney in the trial of Italian counterfeiters, and told, presumably in extenuation, in his letter to the attorney, L. H. Searing, that he had been working here under trying conditions, Judge Ray citing the Black Hand threats of last year that he would be assassinated.

Although Mr. Searing in person appeared and stated that he was satisfied Judge Ray had not indicated him in his general remarks of an uncomplimentary nature, the association voted to reject the report of the committee and a new resolution was adopted stating that the political and personal conduct of Judge Ray should be brought to the attention of the proper authorities for full investigation to determine the question of his fitness for the judicial office he now holds.

CHIEF KENLON'S SON ILL.

Attack of Typhoid Puts Off a Dinner to be Given to the Chief.

The testimonial dinner which friends of Fire Chief John Kenlon had planned to give in celebration of his appointment to the active head of the Fire Department next Tuesday evening has been indefinitely postponed because of the illness of Chief Kenlon's son Gerald. The boy has typhoid fever.

Young Kenlon broke down about a week ago, apparently from overstudy. He had hoped to pass the entrance examinations for the United States Naval Academy this year, and devoted every moment of his time to perfecting himself in the studies required at Annapolis.

The young man, who is 18 years old, is at his father's Summer home at Fort Lee, N. J., and is under the care of Dr. Harry M. Archer, a Fire Department physician and surgeon, as well as a private physician.

Chief Kenlon was disabled himself recently by a broken leg, but is getting around on crutches, doing executive duty in the daytime, and the dinner, which was to have been held at the Hotel Astor, would have gone on as planned had not young Kenlon fallen ill.

Mayor Gaynor and Fire Commissioner Johnson were among those who would have attended the dinner. It is hoped now that the dinner can be held in January.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp, Nov. 25.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist. SPENCER, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

TIRED OF COURTS, DECLARES EULALIA

Infanta Tells New York Times Correspondent She Is Better Away from Them.

A SUPPORTER OF FEMINISM

Won't Mind if the King Deprives Her of Her Income—Alludes to Her Unhappy Matrimonial Experience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Perfectly unconcerned as to the severe steps which King Alfonso is reported to be about to take against her, the Infanta Eulalia spent the day receiving callers and replying to many telegrams expressing good wishes from all over the world. When seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in her dainty but not large apartment in the Boulevard Lanne, she had just returned after an automobile outing with her American friend, Mrs. C. M. Tevis.

The Princess was much interested in the latest dispatches from Madrid, which the correspondent submitted to her, and promptly proceeded to deny most of the reports. She protested vehemently against the truncated form in which the telegram ordering her to suspend the publication of her book until it had been authorized was given out, and said the text as it was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES was perfectly correct.

Regarding other statements from the same quarter, the Princess declared that her appanage was not 250,000 pesetas (about $50,000) annually, but only 150,000 pesetas. It is her sister, the Infanta Isabella, who draws the former sum, in consideration of having been for a short period the heiress to the throne.

Asked as to certain statements printed in Paris concerning her disregard of conventionalities during her life at the Spanish Court, the Princess admitted that she had gone so far as to say at the dinner table that she had many friends among the Socialists, who had alone defended her in a disinterested way at a time when her equals were unanimously attacking her.

"But," she said, "my words were always misinterpreted or their meaning distorted. In relating that speech afterward, for instance, the word 'Anarchists' was substituted for 'Socialists,' thus altering my thought entirely." She added:

"Every time I have been sincere I have been attacked. This is another instance, and is not likely to be the last one, for I could never bring myself to wear the mask of hypocrisy."

The Princess went on to explain her views in regard to feminism, of which she is a strong advocate. She said:

"Intelligent women ought to have the vote. The objection as to physical strength would naturally disappear if women were allowed to share equally with men in the life of nations. Their energy would increase, and their bodily strength develop.

"Although my book is by no means a book of memoirs, surely I, who suffered so much through the lack of a divorce law in my own country at a time when my husband was squandering my own appanage in dissolute life, leaving me almost penniless, have the right to expound some theories founded on my own experience.

"What strikes me most in this case is that the sense of measure seems lost in Spain. The same Spain which welcomed back and covered with honors the Duke of Montpensier, the instigator of a revolution, is now condemning me for daring to speak the truth, and, as in the case of Ferrer, I am condemned without a chance to be first heard. But I should like public opinion, especially in America, where I spent two of the happiest months of my life, not to misjudge me.

"I am neither crazy nor eccentric. The truth is that the etiquette and restrictions of the Spanish Court are unbearable to a woman like me. I think I am better without them, and they are better without me. I am a philosopher by nature, and have the power to exteriorize myself—that is, I can watch events wherein I am concerned as if I were perfectly strange to them.

"Of my titles the King cannot deprive me, as they are birthrights. He may stop my appanage. Let him. I am not frightened and * * * I have a keen sense of humor."

And the Princess smiled. To Premier Canalejas she has telegraphed:

"I am awaiting punishment, but I beg you [the plural in Spanish is used, meaning the Premier and the King] to inform me as soon as possible what it is to be, as I wish to leave Paris and travel. Eulalia."

Late this evening no answer had been received.

The Princess is very popular in Paris society and among Americans, for several of whom she has acted as social sponsor in the exclusive set of the Faubourg Saint Germain. Such well-known names as those of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and the Duke of Berwick can be seen in her visitors' book.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The controversy between King Alfonso and his aunt, the Infanta Eulalia, in reference to the book which the Princess is publishing under the

Continued on Page 2.

A CHRISTMAS EDITION IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS

Will be issued by The New York Times **next Sunday.** It will be an unusually artistic and interesting number, with an additional Pictorial Section in full color and a section in tints. The demand for it is sure to be great, so it will be wise to place an order with your newsdealer in advance.

STOKES MUCH WORSE; MAY OPERATE TO-DAY

Suffered a Chill Late Yesterday Afternoon, but Rallied—Consultation Called.

HALT IN TRIAL OF GIRLS

After Manager of Varuna Apartments Testified That Miss Graham Said: "I Meant to Kill Him."

W. E. D. Stokes suffered a sharp relapse yesterday in the intestinal ailment which has kept him confined to his rooms at the Hotel Ansonia since last Thursday. Mr. Stokes was stricken with a sudden chill about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and his temperature rose to 104. Dr. J. P. Thornley, the house physician of the Ansonia, who, with Dr. Alexander Smith, has been attending Mr. Stokes, was quickly summoned and under his ministrations the chill subsided and Mr. Stokes's temperature went down to 102.

The chill is understood to be a symptom that there is pus somewhere in the abdominal tract. Mr. Stokes's white blood cell count was said to be very large last night, and this, together with a tenderness around the left kidney, made the physicians believe that the kidneys were the location of the pus.

Dr. Thornley issued a statement last night to the effect that "Mr. Stokes was in a serious but not dangerous condition." A consultation, according to Dr. Thornley, will be held to-day by himself, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Bolton Bangs, if the latter can be reached, to discuss the advisability of an immediate operation for the removal of the pus. Dr. Thornley said that, although Mr. Stokes had had a sharp heart attack last Saturday, his heart was now in fairly good shape, and that he could stand the operation safely.

Dr. Thornley repeated emphatically last night his previous statement that Mr. Stokes's present illness was in no way connected with the pistol wounds inflicted by Ethel Conrad and Lillian Graham.

His death would end the trial of Miss Conrad and Miss Graham, according to a high authority in the District Attorney's office.

If he should die the defense would undoubtedly ask for a mistrial on the ground that they had not been able to finish their cross-examination of Mr. Stokes. In that event the District Attorney would probably move to dismiss the indictment against the girls on the ground that the complaining witness was dead.

When the trial of Miss Graham and Miss Conrad, charged with attempting to murder Mr. Stokes, was resumed before Justice Marcus in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday Assistant District Attorney Buckner, who had said on Monday that he desired to rest the case for the people, asked permission to call Dr. Josiah Thornley, house physician of the Ansonia.

The doctor could not be found, so Mr. Buckner put John Bloom, the Superintendent of the Varuna Apartment House, on the stand. Mr. Bloom said that on the evening Stokes was shot he rushed upstairs and found Miss Graham and Miss Conrad in the hall. He ordered them into the apartments of Patrick Casey, the theatrical man, and talked with them. He testified that Miss Conrad said to him: "Let me take the blame. I have nothing to live for," and that Miss Graham then said, "No, I'll take the blame. I meant to kill him."

This testimony aroused great interest among the spectators. Robert M. Moore, counsel for Miss Conrad, on cross-examination, managed to get Bloom mixed up in several of his statements. Clark L. Jordan, for Miss Graham, then put Bloom through a long list of questions, and when he finished announced that he was perfectly satisfied that he had nullified the effect of Bloom's testimony.

Dr. Thornley had appeared then, and Mr. Buckner asked him as to the condition of Mr. Stokes.

"Mr. Stokes is a very sick man," said Dr. Thornley. "He has been subject to attacks of acute indigestion for more than a year, but this is the most severe attack he has had. It would be utterly impossible for Mr. Stokes to leave his room for at least two days, and I should strongly oppose his undergoing any such strain at this time. But as soon as he is able to walk around I know he will not obey me, but will go where he pleases."

Dr. Thornley thought Mr. Stokes would be able to face a cross-examination in his apartments at the Ansonia to-day, but Mr. Jordan arose and said:

"We certainly do not wish to prejudice our case by having any of these proceedings take place in the Hotel Ansonia. We don't want to bother a sick man or to appear unreasonable, but we cannot appear as guests of the Ansonia."

Justice Marcus announced that he would not allow any cross-examination of Mr. Stokes at the Ansonia, and postponed the case until Thursday.

If Mr. Stokes is able to go on the stand on Thursday it is very likely that Miss Graham will be called on Friday. The conclusion of Mr. Stokes's cross-examination will take much time, and both Mr. Moore and Mr. Jordan desire to make an opening address to the jury.

DENY ITALIAN ATROCITIES.

English and French Correspondents Say the Moslems Were Barbarous.

The Giornale Italiano of this city has received the following telegram from Tripoli, dated Dec. 5:

> The correspondents whose signatures follow, having witnessed the events from the 23d to the 30th of October, in Tripoli, affirm that the Italian soldiers have not been guilty of the atrocities they are accused of by some papers, and that the executions ordered there have been only the necessary repression of a prearranged revolt among the Arabs who had previously submitted.
>
> They affirm, also, that the Moslems perpetrated on Christian prisoners and wounded atrocious tortures and mutilations.
>
> WILLIAM F. RILEY,
> Correspondent of The Daily Mail, (London.)
> GEORGE BROWN,
> Late Correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, (London.)
> LOUIS ANDRE,
> Correspondent of The Matin, (Paris.)
> PAUL TRISTAN,
> Correspondent of The Petit Marseillais, (Marseilles.)

NO connoisseur omits Angostura Bitters in punches and holiday drinks.—Adv.

ALEXANDER WINS IN LOS ANGELES

Mayor Who Hired Burns Defeats Socialist Harriman, Who Stood by McNamaras.

HEAVY VOTE BY WOMEN

Mayor Alexander Favors Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities—May Have 50,000 Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—Mayor Alexander was to-day re-elected Mayor of Los Angeles by a majority estimated from 30,000 to 50,000, defeating Job Harriman, Socialist, the only other candidate, in a campaign in which all sides agree that the McNamara pleas and confessions had much influence.

Alexander was the candidate of the Good Government forces, and Harriman of a Socialist element, that nominated him largely because of a speech he made proclaiming the innocence of the McNamaras long before the case against the dynamiters was called for trial.

The detailed reports from various parts of the city indicate an extremely heavy vote. The strength shown by the women voters in proportion to their registered vote was one of the surprises of the day. It is thought the final result will show that the women cast more than 80 per cent. of their registered vote.

Especially heavy voting was reported from the West Side districts and on the East Side, where Harriman was strongest in the primaries. The Good Government people were suspicious about the light vote on the East Side, and were inclined to think that for some reason the Socialists were holding back their vote in the precincts of which they felt sure.

In the 150th Precinct, located at West Seventh Street and Union Avenue, there are 600 voters registered. There were voters in line then the polls opened today, and the line had not disappeared at 10:15, when there were still forty-five voters waiting, with women largely predominating. At that hour 264 votes had been cast. Miss Janet Converse, in charge of the headquarters of the Women's Progressive League, in the Merchants' Trust Building, issued the following statement:

"The way the women voted in to-day's election exceeded our best expectations. Not only were they out early, but the reports we have received show that in many precincts the women out-voted the men in the first hour or two.

"We received no reports of disorder anywhere, but, on the contrary, the women received the most courteous treatment everywhere. The voting schools which were conducted during the campaign have been justified by the results shown to-day. Women went to the polls prepared to vote and, apparently, had little difficulty.

"The size of the women vote will come up to all expectations."

The following official statement was given out at Good Government headquarters:

"Reports received at Good Government headquarters from all the District Captains and a large proportion of the precinct committeemen indicate that the election has been one of the most orderly ever conducted in Los Angeles."

"So rapidly did the voting proceed in the early part of the morning that over one-third of the registered voters had cast their ballots at 10 o'clock. Alexander and the entire Good Government ticket are elected by heavy majorities."

Young women, on the arms of husbands and escorts, chatted gayly as they walked to drop their first votes in the ballot boxes. Women in groups walked to the polling places, while others rode in automobiles.

The outpouring was general and long lines were formed throughout all residence districts. While they waited patiently, neighbors chatted, women exchanged political experiences. In these lines also were women with babies in arms. A number of infants gazed round-eyed as mother stamped her cross opposite the names indicating her choice.

Los Angeles, with a population of 320,000 and with 190,000 registered voters, half of them women, was concerned yesterday in electiong a Mayor, nine City Councilmen, a City Attorney, Auditor, and Assessor. The issue was Socialism. The candidate of the Socialists, Job Harriman, was nominated at the primaries a month ago with a majority of 3,000 ballots above his closest competitor. His opponent was George Alexander, the present Mayor.

The Socialists were confident until the McNamara confession that they would make a clean sweep. The supporters of Job Harriman had been holding mass meetings that seemed to indicate their success. Even Gen. Harrison Gray Otis's paper, which has been leading the fight against the Socialists, headlined those meetings as "monstrous."

Since the McNamara confessions the whole effort of the Socialist Party has been to show that it had no connection with the dynamiters. It tried to turn all attention toward city issues. The particular issues at stake were the water supply, harbor improvements, and a municipal railroad.

The city has been planning a $23,000,000 aqueduct from the Owens River. The city had already bought up, at a cost of many millions, the two towns of Wilmington and San Pedro, about twenty miles distant, on the Pacific Coast, and proposes to construct there a $10,000,000 harbor. The Socialists supported these plans, but said they would be better administered under a Socialist Government.

Mayor George Alexander made his fight on the same issues, and argued that the city would not be able to dispose of its $17,000,000 in bonds which it now has on hand if the Socialists got control of the government. It is generally conceded that Mayor Alexander has been a good Mayor as well as a clever politician. Although he is a strong opponent of Socialism, he promises the city municipal ownership in many industries. He advocates municipal telephones and public ownership of all utilities, even including bakeries, laundries, and ice plants.

Alexander Irvine, who managed the Harriman campaign, declared only a day or so ago that he was confident his ticket would poll a majority of at least 10,000, in spite of the McNamara confession. At the close of the campaign the Socialists put forth tremendous efforts. Within the city they had fifty speakers, and they distributed upward of a million pieces of literature. The betting on the election was at odds of 2 to 1 that Alexander would be re-elected, but little money was placed.

Mayor Alexander was elected on a reform ticket two years ago. His party in the present election has called itself the Good Government party and had depended on the women to support it in the fight for a clean city.

It was due to Mayor Alexander that William J. Burns entered the McNamara case. Soon after the explosion of the bomb which destroyed The Times building the Mayor called in Detective Burns, who at that time was closing in on men suspected of dynamiting throughout the Middle West.

Harriman, the Socialist candidate, was one of the counsel for the defense of the McNamara brothers. Mr. Darrow denied that the confession had any connection with the municipal election. It was learned that Harriman was not consulted in the deliberations leading up to the plea of guilty of the McNamaras.

This municipal election is the first im-

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ULTIMATUM FROM PERSIA.

Russia Must Stop Troops' Advance or They Will Be Attacked.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—The Morning Post's Teheran correspondent says that Persia has presented an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that the Russian troops shall not proceed beyond Kasbin, and an undertaking that orders for further drafts of troops shall be countermanded.

Unless these terms are conceded within thirty hours Persia will take the offensive.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to The Morgen Post from Constantinople says that the Porte has emphatically rejected Russia's demand that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shall be open to Russian warships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Persia has made a direct appeal to Great Britain to act as intermediary in an effort to negotiate a settlement of the dispute with Russia, according to dispatches received here to-night from semi-official sources in Teheran.

At the same time appeal was received from the united Persian press urging American newspapers to create sentiment with a view to the reaching of some solution of the situation compatible with the dignity and honor of Persia.

SENDS CIGARMAKER TO JAIL.

Sentence Not Inconsistent with Action in Customs Cases, Says Judge Holt.

Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court yesterday sentenced Joseph Guitierrez, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having used the boxes of popular foreign brands for the sale of his own home-made cigars, to a fine of $1 and thirty days' imprisonment in Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.

As the Judge had stated yesterday in the Duveen case that he had never sentenced a man to prison who had pleaded guilty to a violation of the custom laws, he was asked afterward why he had sent Guitierrez to jail. He explained that there was a great difference between a violation of the customs and the internal revenue laws, and that there were other circumstances in the cigar case which influenced him in his judgment.

RECOVERS FOR STOLEN LIGHT

Merchant's Contention That Neighbor Tapped His Wire Upheld by Jury.

A jury verdict of $400 was returned yesterday before Judge Finelite in the City Court in favor of Herman Cordes, a confectioner of 524 Columbus Avenue, against Charles M. O'Connor, an electrician of 522 Columbus Avenue.

The suit was brought to recover for electricity used by O'Connor, who is alleged to have tapped the wire leading from the meter of Cordes in the basement of their adjoining establishments. The verdict was based on the increase in Cordes's electrical bills since 1910. Judge Finelite said that the case was the first of its kind on record. Burray G. Jenkins was attorney for the plaintiff.

CITY GOT ROCKEFELLER LAKE

It Slipped Through a Crevice Into the Croton Aqueduct.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of a lake on John D. Rockefeller's estate at Pocantico Hills last week has been solved. It has been kidnapped by New York City, but no intentionally.

The Croton Aqueduct runs through Mr. Rockefeller's estate about 300 feet underground and the water from the lake flowed down into the aqueduct through a crevice. The same thing happened about twenty years ago, when another owner lived on Kyk Ult Hill.

No complaint has been received from New York of an oily taste in the city water. Mr. Rockefeller believes he has supplied the city with several hundred thousand gallons of water and the feeder for the lake is still supplying the water which disappears down the crevice. Mr. Rockefeller does not know what to do, but he may put a concrete foundation under the lake. George Ferguson, Rockefeller's iceman friend, made the discovery. Ferguson was accused of borrowing the lake for the Winter, but has proved his innocence.

FATAL BLAST ON CENTRAL.

One Man Killed, Four Injured Near Crugers—Traffic Tied Up.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—One man was killed and four others injured this afternoon in a blasting accident at Crugers, two stations south of Peekskill, on the New York Central. A contracting firm is putting down four tracks there and blasting operations are in progress. To-day two blasts were set off in what is known as the "Little Tunnel."

Afterward a gang of Italian laborers was sent into the tunnel. They had hardly entered when a mass of rock fell from the roof, burying some of the men beneath it. One man was instantly crushed to death, and four were severely injured, two having their legs broken. The men are known by numbers, and their names were not obtained. The injured were taken to the Peekskill Hospital.

The contracting work is being done by the Holdbrook, Cabot & Rollins Company of Brooklyn. The accident tied up traffic for two hours.

CHICAGO CUTS HIGH PRICES.

Council Orders Fruits and Vegetables Sold by Weight to End Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A brief ordinance which the City Council passed last night was declared to-day by city officials to be an effective blow struck at the high cost of living an da powerful inducement for fair and keen competition. The ordinance requires retail merchants handling fruits and vegetables to sell these commodities by weight instead of by measure. The only exceptions to the rule of selling by weight are berries, cherries, and asparagus.

An ordinary peck measure of potatoes yields twelve pounds of potatoes, while by weight a peck should amount to fifteen pounds.

Apples by peck measure yield about nine pounds of fruit, while by weight the customer should received twelve and one-half pounds. Onions weigh fourteen and one-quarter pounds to the peck, while experience shows that the average peck measure yields only eleven and one-half pounds of onions.

A bushel of spinach weighs twelve pounds and a peck three pounds. By peck measure it has been found that one and one-half pounds of spinach fills the measure unless it is packed tightly.

WHERE TO TAKE LUNCH.
And drink the best American Wines.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 338 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

LIFE TERM FOR J. B. M'NAMARA

His Brother, J. J., Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment.

TO NAME ACCOMPLICES

Willing to Tell Everything About Dynamite Conspiracy to Federal Grand Jury.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR NAMED

Wickersham Appoints Oscar Lawler to Take Full Charge of the Inquiry.

HOW PLEAS WERE FORCED

James B. McNamara Worn Out Mentally by "Silent Third Degree" in Open Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—James B. McNamara must serve a life term in prison for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building on Oct. 1, 1910; his brother, John J. McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, will serve fifteen years, less time for good behavior, for the part he played in dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works on Christmas Day last year. These were the sentences meted out to-day to the self-confessed dynamiters by Judge Bordwell. James B. McNamara's crime cost twenty-one lives; that of his elder brother caused only a property loss.

Following the pronouncement of the sentences it was stated that both brothers would be subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury here. It is the general belief that they will tell the whole story of the dynamiting conspiracy—not only of its destructive working here, but throughout the country—regardless of whom they may involve. Other indictments and arrests are looked for soon after the McNamaras are heard.

That the Federal Government is determined to make a sweeping inquiry into the conspiracy charges was made evident to-day by the announcement that Attorney General Wickersham had appointed Oscar Lawler, a former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and one of District Attorney Fredericks's assistants in the McNamara case, a special deputy to take full charge of the prosecution of the persons who may be accused.

Conspiracy Widespread.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Lawler today, "that the investigation will reveal one of the most dastardly conspiracies in the history of this country. I think the Government owes it, not only to those concerned directly, but to the working people as a whole, to put an end to things of this kind."

Two hours before court opened to-day several hundred curious men and women assembled about the corridors of the Hall of Records to get a last glance at the prisoners. A hundred men, detailed from the Sheriff's force of Deputies, marshaled the throng into line along the several flights of stairs leading from the basement of the Hall of Records to the eighth floor, where Judge Bordwell's court is located.

The court and counsel, taking cognizance of possible lawlessness, held the final session in a courtroom adjoining the jail, and the prisoners were taken thither over an interior bridge passageway.

Court opened shortly after 10 o'clock.

"Are you ready to proceed?" asked Judge Bordwell of the opposing counsel.

"The State is," said Fredericks, and read James B. McNamara's confession, amid absolute silence.

J. B. McNamara's Confession.

The confession said:

> I, James B. McNamara, defendant in the case of the people, having heretofore pleaded guilty to the crime of murder, desire to make this statement, and this is the truth:
>
> On the night of Sept. 30, 1910, at 5:45 P. M. I placed in Ink Alley, a portion of the Times Building, a suit case containing sixteen sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite, set to explode at 1 o'clock the next morning. It was my intention to injure the building and scare the owners. I did not intend to take the life of any one. I sincerely regret that these unfortunate men lost their lives. If the giving of my life would bring them back I would gladly give it. In fact, in pleading guilty to murder in the first degree I have placed my life in the hands of the State.
>
> JAMES B. McNAMARA.

The confession covers one side of an ordinary sheet of paper, and was written with a fountain pen supplied by one of the attorneys.

Prosecutor Asks Clemency.

"There are two sentences," said District Attorney Fredericks after reading the confession, "which the court may pronounce, of equal severity. One is death and the other is life imprisonment. However, in the minds of a great many persons, and possibly in the mind of the defendant, (I do not know, but I assume,) the sentence of imprisonment for life would be considered in some degree a less punishment than death.

"There has been no dickering or bargaining in this matter. Counsel on the other side are well aware of the usual custom of granting some degree of consideration to a defendant who has pleaded guilty, not on the ground of mercy, but on the ground of service to the State.

"This defendant has pleaded guilty. By so doing he has settled that which for all time in the minds of a great many would have been a doubtful question. He has served the State in other ways, and it is my judgment that some small degree of consideration should be extended to him because of that fact."

To that point the prisoner was calm and unmoved, but the Judge startled him.

"The court," began Judge Bordwell

turning to J. B. McNamara with an inquiring look, "desires to ask you one question and one only, Mr. McNamara. You have stated in the writing which the District Attorney has read that you placed sixteen sticks of dynamite, known as 80 per cent. pure, in The Times Building and caused it to be exploded. The question I ask you is this: Did you seek to purchase for that same purpose dynamite of a higher degree of percentage?"

The defendant paused and seemed to lose his composure. Finally he spoke:

"No, your Honor; no, Sir."

"You did not?"

"No, Sir."

Scored by the Judge.

"There is very little or no ray of comfort, Mr. McNamara," continued Judge Bordwell, "in the assertion by you that you did not intend to destroy life. The widows and orphans and the bereaved parents will look upon that statement at this time as a mockery. The circumstances are against you in making any such claim. A man who would put sixteen sticks of 80 per cent. dynamite in a building full of explosives, (I do not now refer to the explosives of which you may have had no knowledge, I really mean combustible material,) I say, that a man who under these circumstances would place a dynamite charge of that quantity in such a building, in which you, as a printer, knew gas was burning in many places and in which you knew there were scores of human beings toiling, must have had no regard whatever for the lives of his fellow-beings. He must have been a murderer at heart.

"You well merit the maximum punishment prescribed by law."

The prisoner quivered and his head dropped. He twisted his fingers in his hands behind and then lifted his head again.

"That the judgment of the court does not condemn you to death upon the gallows is due to the existence of no extenuating circumstances whatever, but because it appears to the court the part of wisdom to do otherwise.

"It is the judgment of the court that as a punishment for the crime of murder in the first degree, to which you have pleaded guilty, you shall be confined in the State prison of this State, at San Quentin, for and during your natural life. You may be seated."

Apparently relieved as much as one could be with a life sentence confronting him, the prisoner sat down beside his brother, who then rose.

After the court had read the indictment charging that John J. McNamara had pleaded guilty to having caused the destruction of the Llewellyn Iron Works in this city, the District Attorney began a brief statement, and James B. whispered to John J. that he could sit down while the District Attorney talked. The man about to be sentenced was plainly moved by what the court had said to his younger brother. From across the room a ray of sunlight sparkled against the tears in his eyes.

"There were no lives lost in this case," remarked District Attorney Fredericks, "and while the destruction of property was considerable it was not great."

He cited the custom of leniency where a defendant pleaded guilty and continued:

"The extreme penalty which the law could inflict for this offense would be life imprisonment, and all I would suggest in that connection would be that the court take into consideration the probable life remaining to this defendant, and leave him, at the end of his term, a few hours of freedom, not as a matter of mercy, not as a matter of consideration, not as a matter that he has earned or is entitled to, but because I believe it is a wise policy of the State when a man surrenders himself, gives up and pleads guilty, and because of other services rendered to the State, that some small consideration—not much but some—be extended."

The defendant rose again.

"Mr. McNamara," said Judge Bordwell, "you have heard the court's remarks to your brother, and in no small degree, Sir, they undoubtedly apply to you. And, as in his case, the fact that the court may not mete out to you the extreme penalty of the law, is in no degree due to any doubt that you merit it, but simply because it appears to be the part of wisdom to do otherwise. The judgment the court now pronounces on your plea of guilty to this charge is that you be confined in the State prison in San Quentin for the period of fifteen years. You may be seated."

The District Attorney indicated that it was customary to ask the occupation of the defendants.

The brothers were again asked to rise. James B. said he "hoped" his trade was "printing" and John J. said "structural iron worker."

The District Attorney reminded the court that it had thirty days in which to make a report on the criminal character of the prisoners for the prison officers, and the proceedings were over.

The prisoners were led quickly back to the jail by Sheriff Hammel.

Around the table where counsel had been seated the spectators gathered, some congratulating the Prosecuting Attorney.

Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defendants, sat in silence throughout the proceedings. At the end he rose and with his associates followed the Sheriff to the jail to console the prisoners.

In his office in the Hall of Records District Attorney Fredericks later discussed the case. The age of John J. McNamara, as given by himself on the jail records was 34 years, it was suggested, and a sentence of fifteen years, which means nine years and two months on good behavior, would bring the prisoner's age to only 43 years.

It was also pointed out by Mr. Fredericks that it is also the custom, under the parole law, to parole all long-term prisoners with good records as soon as their parole time arrives. Therefore it is generally expected that J. J. McNamara will be a free man inside of a decade.

Others Implicated.

"Some of the statements from union labor leaders repudiating the McNamaras are sincere and some are not," Mr. Fredericks continued. "Some of the men who are making the loudest public utterances are implicated in the dynamiting outrages for which these men were sentenced to-day.

"As for John J. McNamara, I think there is nothing that he knows concerning this case which I do not know. It is not necessary for him to make any further statement.

"The case is not yet closed. I believe that, never since the civil war, has the United States passed through such a crisis as was involved in this tremendous case. I believe that this trial and the ultimate results will mark the passing of the bludgeon, the walking delegate, and the dynamiter from the ranks of union labor. If this happens, as I am confident it will, labor will have cleansed itself and untold good will follow."

In jail to-night the McNamaras read newspaper accounts of their sentences, and John J., speaking for both, said:

"We are satisfied. We are resigned to our fate. We are ready to start our sentences at once. We are ready to start for San Quentin on fifteen minutes' notice. We wish to express our appreciation of Sheriff Hammel's treatment of us here, and likewise all the jailers, and hope we will get as humane treatment in the State prison."

With the McNamaras sentenced the interest in the dynamiting cases has turned to the Federal Court, which will begin active investigation of the situation immediately.

It is said that the reason for the appointment of a Special Deputy United States District Attorney to conduct the investigation in the person of Oscar Lawler was due to the fact that United States District Attorney A. I. McCormick was at Washington in conference with the Department of Justice when the McNamara pleas were entered and the trial abruptly ended at a time when it was particularly desirable to proceed at once. There were the hundreds of State's witnesses assembled under subpoena, some from far parts of the country, and it was well to serve them all at once for the Federal investigation. Mr. Lawler was appointed by wire on the spot.

He was an attorney in private practice in Los Angeles when Capt. Fredericks retained him for help in the McNamara cases. It was he who interviewed all the witnesses on the cases of dynamiting in the East, and who briefed all those cases for presentation to be offered as proof of a general conspiracy.

The two McNamaras will be taken before the Federal Grand Jury here before they are removed to the penitentiary. This was made certain to-night when Sheriff Hammel received word from Mr. Lawler to postpone preparations for their removal.

Ready to Tell All.

It is the belief of the Federal officials here that both of the men will tell the entire truth about the plot for the wholesale destruction of property, and that they have already furnished information that will result in additional arrests by the State in the next few days.

O. E. McManigal will be the first witness before the additional Grand Jury here when it meets again next Thursday. McManigal will lay the foundation for the investigation here, and will tell in what States and when the Federal laws were violated by the members of dynamite conspiracy. All these named by him will be summoned to testify, according to the statements of a high Federal official to-day.

Oscar Lawler held a conference to-day with Deputy United States Attorney Regan. For two hours they discussed the various phases of the investigation which the Government has undertaken. The Federal authorities already have about sixty witnesses here, and many of them, according to District Attorney Fredericks, know of instances where the Federal laws regulating the shipment of dynamite on inter-State passenger trains have been violated.

It is understood and not denied that the McNamaras told Fredericks where M. A. Schmidt, also under indictment, could be found. This is denied by the attorneys for the defense; but Capt. Fredericks does not deny that Schmidt will be in custody within a comparatively short time.

Detective S. L. Browne of the District Attorney's office lent confirmation to this report to-night when he said that the people who had hidden Schmidt had agreed to deliver him to the authorities.

LAWLER AS FEDERAL COUNSEL

To Watch Dynamite Cases, but There Is Little Government Can Do.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was announced at the Department of Justice this afternoon that Oscar Lawler, formerly Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, had been appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General at Los Angeles to handle any matters that may arise there out of the dynamite cases. Mr. Lawler has resided at Los Angeles since his connection with the Interior Department ceased and is now there.

A. I. McCormick, the United States District Attorney at Los Angeles, is now in Washington for a conference with the Department of Justice on matters growing out of the prosecution of the Plumbers' Trust. So far as the department is at present advised, there is nothing for it to do in connection with the dynamiting cases at Los Angeles, but the Attorney General felt that he should have a man ready to handle anything which might develop. The department has not been informed as yet, it was said this afternoon, what the State of California desires to do with the mass of evidence which it accumulated in preparation for the prosecution of the two McNamaras. If the State concludes to go on with the prosecution of others who were in the conspiracy to dynamite the Los Angeles Times Building, there may be nothing for the Federal Government to do in the matter. But if the State concludes to drop the matter where it is and is willing to turn over to the Government the evidence of a conspiracy it has collected, Mr. Lawler will examine it and report to Attorney General Wickersham.

Meantime the Government is preparing for the Grand Jury investigation which is about to be undertaken at Indianapolis to determine whether there has been any violation of Federal laws by the dynamiters.

EXPECTS INDICTMENTS SOON.

Indianapolis Prosecutor Has "Easy Sailing" Getting Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller said to-night that the investigation of the dynamite cases, which are expected to involve at least a score of persons for dynamiting and conspiracy in the dynamiting plots, is progressing so smoothly and rapidly that the Government foresees no difficulty in causing the Federal Grand Jury to return affidavits and in the task of bringing the cases to a successful culmination in court.

He intimated that the investigation has already gone so far as practically to assure its success in bringing many dynamiters to justice. When asked if the Federal authorities have met difficulties in procuring conclusive evidence, he said that instead it had been "easy sailing."

Accountants who are examining the records of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, assisted by two representatives of the United States Department of Justice, are compiling the evidence in manuscript form, and many stenographers are employed in making copies of the reports. Mr. Miller said that all the evidence to be used before the Grand Jury in forming a basis for the affidavits that will be filed will be in such a condition when the Federal jury meets on Dec. 14 as to enable the jurors to proceed rapidly with their work.

Practically every branch of the Secret Service and Department of Justice is being used in collecting evidence.

The District Attorney keeps in touch with the operations of Secret Service men in other cities through telegrams. The results of their work are made known to him daily. It has been rumored that representatives of the Department of Justice are investigating reports that funds appropriated on the Ironworkers' books for "organization purposes" were sent by money order from Indianapolis.

The principal officers and agents of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers are:

President—F. M. Ryan, American Central Life Building, Indianapolis; former First Vice President—E. A. Clancy, 200 Guerrero Street, San Francisco; M. J. Young, 386 Harrison Avenue, Boston; P. A. Cooley, 136 Exchange Place, New Orleans; H. W. Legleitner, 1,612 Leland Street, Pittsburgh; H. S. Hockin, Box 91, Detroit; J. T. Butler, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake; Richard W. Smith, San Francisco; James Curran, San Francisco; D. F. Dwyer, Oakland, Cal.; C. Rutzen, Sacramento, Cal.; H. W. Pollman, Seattle; J. F. E. Thomas, Chicago; P. J. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; William Shupe, Chicago; James Coughlin, Chicago; W. E. Reddin, Milwaukee; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis; James E. Ray, Peoria; F. J. Carrier, Peoria; Edward Smythe, Peoria, and E. J. Hendricks, Los Angeles.

The conference of international trades unions whose offices are located in Indianapolis, the members of which last April lauded the character of the McNamar brothers, to-day held a meeting at which they turned their backs on the men whose cause they championed eight monts ago. The meeting was held in the same room where four months ago the conference was organized to take steps to defend the brothers, and where it was declared they had been made the victims of a gigantic plot to rob them of their liberty.

After the meeting a formal statement was given out fo the press. It is in this paragraph of the statement that the labor leaders turned on the brothers:

Now that the McNamaras have pleaded guilty there can, of course, be no question of their guilt, and with them we have nothing more to do except to reiterate our previous estimate of the crime for which they now plead responsibility, as "heinous and revolting."

The statement was signed by all the members of the conference who attended the meeting.

The following signatures were attached to it:

J. M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union; Hugo Miller, Second Vice President of the same organization; Jacob Fischer, Secretary Treasurer of Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; John F. McNamee, editor Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine; Daniel J. Tobin, President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary of the same organization; William J. Bowen, President Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America; William Dobson, Secretary Bricklayers' Union; Frank Duffy, Secretary of the conference; Thomas Neal, Treasurer of the Carpenters' Union; Robert Glockeling, President International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; James W. Dougherty, Secretary Treasurer of the Bookbinders; John J. Keegan, representing the Machinists' International Union, and Edgar A. Perkins, President of the State Federation of Labor.

That Frank M. Ryan, as President of the iron workers' association, has a fund continually replenished, that he is privileged to disburse as he sees fit without making a detailed account, was the statement to-day of Leo M. Rappaport, counsel for the iron workers' association.

"The association makes no secret of the fact that sums were voted to John J. McNamara to be used at his discretion in organization work," said Mr. Rappaport, discussing Detective W. J. Burns's statement at Cleveland last night. "The records now in the hands of the Federal Grand Jury in this district show it. Mr. Ryan sometimes may have spent $500 in one week or perhaps not in three months, but the fund was continually renewed.

"If Secretary John J. McNamara diverted funds at his disposition to dynamiting purposes it by no means follows that other officials knew of it. He had complete control of headquarters and was fully trusted in the administration of the office.

"Of course we do not know what the result of the Federal Grand Jury session here on Dec. 14 will be, but if necessary we can show that the employers themselves sometimes were responsible for violence. In one instance that I know of employers of non-union iron workers, I will not say the Erectors' Association, placed dynamite in a piece of steel work with the purpose of destroying it and charging the explosion to the union."

SILENT THIRD DEGREE CRUSHED M'NAMARA

Confronted in Court Day After Day by Men and Women with Whom He Had Had Dealings.

LIKE ACTORS IN PANTOMIME,

Their Appearance and Conduct Told Him the Story That Had Been Woven Round Him, and Brought Him to Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—The remarkable silent third degree that was administered to J. B. McNamara in open court during the last three weeks of the trial, a silent campaign aimed against his mind to break him down, was revealed after sentence was pronounced to-day.

Some of those acquainted with the work of the prosecution declared that without the effect of this campaign upon the mind of J. B. McNamara none of the efforts to induce him to confess would have proved successful.

The silent third degree simply convinced he prisoner that he was hopelessly trapped. Day after day there was a steady procession of witnesses into the courtroom. They came in quietly one at a time, took a front seat, succeeded in attracting the eye of the prisoner, nodded in recognition, and then quietly slipped out again. Some twenty-eight of these witnesses visited the courtroom during the last three weeks.

Women to whom he had been attentive, men with whom he had roystered, comrades who had eaten and drunk with him showed him by their presence in the courtroom that they were ready to testify against him when the time came. Without a word spoken he knew that the case worked up against him by Samuel L. Browne, Chief of the Los Angeles County Secret Service Bureau, was in itself strong enough to convict even without the Indianapolis evidence gathered by Detective Burns.

The relentless pressure of the silent third degree, closing in on him from all sides, deadened his resistance until he was pliable for the arguments of counsel, who were not ignorant of what was going on.

"The particular thing that has done it," said Samuel Browne to-night, "is the positive personal identification day after day. He knew that, as these people came in and identified him, I had picked out another place where he had been, and that I was going to plat him in the centre of the circle.

"He knew that it was a story that I was telling him without saying anything to him, and I knew how to do it, and I watched him.

"He didn't care about the witnesses identifying him. I knew for what he was identified, and he knew it, too. And he would tell Darrow and then he would whisper to Davis and Davis would come to me and say: 'Who's this fellow you had in court to identify Jim?'

"I would say, 'Forget it.'

"The next day," continued Browne, "I would produce a couple of witnesses from different sections. There were women with whom he had associated, friends with whom he had taken joy rides, bartenders who had sold him drinks and could name the drinks he was fond of and used to drink, and the bartender who sold him a round of drinks before he stepped out into Ink Alley to blow up The Times.

"There were people who knew him as Jim and some who knew him as Jack. There was the girl for whom he bought an imitation sealskin sacque and who pointed at the sacque when she caught his eye.

"There was the clerk in the general delivery window who handed him his mail as J. B. Bryce.

"There was the man in a café at San Francisco who played the tune J. B. loved the most. That man was E. C. Ross of the Bohemian Café, and McNamara used to give him ten-dollar and twenty-dollar gold pieces to play 'Traumerei' for him. When drink had softened his sensibilities, J. B. would sit at a table, with his hands at his cheeks and his eyes staring into vacancy, literally entranced with the melody. 'I'll never forget his eyes,' said Ross to me. 'Show me his eyes alone, and I'd recognize him.'

"There were the men," continued Browne, "who drove him about in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other places. One of them had a row with him over a fare.

"There was a man who stood in the street in front of Mrs. Lavin's house in San Francisco and saw Bryce and Schmidt drive up in a taxi, and when Schmidt got out this man leaned into the window of the cab and talked with Bryce.

"There was a woman at whose store he bought some paper and wrapped up dynamite with it in her presence and gave his name as J. B. Bryson.

"I even got the cook who put up the three chickens he and Schmidt and Dave Kaplan took with them to Sausalito, where they made bombs."

BURNS COMMENDS BORDWELL

But Thinks McNamaras Fortunate in Escaping a Greater Penalty.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—"Organized labor, the decent, orderly element, will profit by the outcome of the McNamara case," said Detectve William J. Burns, before leaving for Philadelphia this evening, "and just as soon as they rid themselves of such radicals as Samuel Gompers their progress will be all the more rapid and satisfactory.

"I think the public should be well satisfied with the sentences passed by Judge Bordwell at Los Angeles to-day, because if Judge Bordwell, an eminently fair and able jurist, considered a life sentence for James B. and fifteen years for John J. adequate punishment, his judgment has all the weight that could be given it by his long study of the case for passing on it.

"I can say that I am satisfied with Judge Bordwell's disposition of the matter, though I frankly say I think that the McNamaras may consider themselves forunate at escaping a greater penalty."

When James B. McNamara's confession of The Los Angeles Times dynamiting was shown to Mr. Burns he declared that it was only partly true.

"Why don't Jim McNamara tell how he knocked off the gas cocks and flooded with gas the place where the suitcase filled with dynamite was put?" he asked.

"If he told that, then could he convince any one that he did not intend the entire destruction of The Times Building and its occupants?"

In renewing his attack on Samuel Gompers, Mr. Burns again declared that the President of the American Federation of Labor knew of the McNamaras' guilt long before it was publicly confessed.

"Just after the arrest of the McNamaras," said Burns, "Gompers made an attack on me, calling the whole thing a 'put up job.' Then Gompers came to Indianapolis and consulted with the Executive Board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which there is evidence to show had voted to pay to John J. McNamara $1,000 per month, for which he should render no accounting, and which, there is evidence to show, was used in the dynamiting operations of the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal."

Mr. Burns would not say what were the net results of his visit to Cleveland, nor would he outline his future movements except to say that after spending Wednesday in Philadelphia he would go on to New York, working on the dynamiting cases in both cities.

He was asked if his work here would result in more arrests or more indictments, but he declined to say anything in that connection.

Mr. Burns did say, however, that eventually everybody connected with the case would be arrested.

DARROW DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

Says J. B. McNamara Would Have Hung if Trial Had Gone On.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, as chief counsel for the McNamaras, issued the following statement to-day after his clients had been sentenced:

"I entered this case with the greatest reluctance and only after the most earnest persuasion. I did it unselfishly. I have been here six months and have spent many troubled days and sleepless nights trying to run down every clue and make every possible investigation, and trying to do the best I could for my clients and the cause that I served. I had able associates who gave me their best efforts and their best service through it all.

"From the first there was never the slightest chance to win. To those who say it would have been better to have gone to trial and suffer complete defeat, I would call attention to the fact that there were thirty or forty hotel registers, three in Los Angeles, many in San Francisco, and others in different parts of the country to be used against us. There were scores of witnesses to identify James B. McNamara as being present practically on the very day and one, at least, in the building. There was overwhelming evidence of all kinds which no one could have surmounted if he would.

"If the State had put on its case we could not even have put the defendant on the stand to deny those facts. We could not prove an alibi. We could not prove he was not here. The failure to do so would have been as much of an admission as it was to-day.

"We were confronted with the situation of dragging our case perhaps for years, with nothing but the gallows at the end, and no chance to raise any doubt in a thinking mind, and in the meantime collecting money from thousands of persons who could not know the facts. To go on under such circumstances would have been madness, and would only have postponed an evil until it would have been a still greater evil and the consequences graver than they are now.

"All of this was thoroughly understood by my associates, and no one hesitated about accepting it. We acted as we thought right and best, and will take the consequences of the act. I can conceive of no way in which we could justify ourselves and not save the lives of our clients. Our first duty as lawyers and men was to the lives in our charge, and our duty to the cause called for the same action.

"If people misjudge my motive I can only say for myself that I have acted unselfishly and from devotion all along. I have the consciousness that I have done everything that I could do, and have acted in the way that is best for all in this world-wide conflict.

"If anything more is asked from me by either side they will find me ready when the time comes."

WOULD DISBAR DARROW.

Charges Filed Against McNamara Lawyer in a Civil Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—Back of a suit alleging breach of contract filed yesterday by Dr. J. H. Bullard against Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman, Le Compte Davis, Joseph Scott, and C. F. McNutt, counsel for the McNamaras, it was stated to-day an effort is being made to disbar Clarence Darrow.

Dr. Bullard claims $6,000 damages. He is bringing the action as assignee of the claim of James H. Levering, a civil engineer, who asserts he was employed by the McNamara attorneys to prepare maps, complete plans, and to obtain exhaustive data regarding the Los Angeles Times Building, to be used in working up the defense of the dynamiters. He says, further, that he received but $1,250 on account, and that Mr. Darrow has repudiated any further claims.

Levering, it is stated on reliable authority, has preferred formal charges against Mr. Darrow before the Bar Association, which formally referred the charges back to Mr. Levering, asking for more details, which Mr. Levering says he can and will furnish.

TOLD MORE THAN McMANIGAL.

Eckhoff's Story Far-Reaching, Say Cincinnati Detectives.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Detectives William Bell and Joseph Schaefer of the Cincinnati Police Department, who shadowed Frank Eckhoff for months before the Burns detectives decided to take him with them as a witness in the McNamara case, say that he is a more important witness than Ortie McManigal in the dynamiting outrages.

"He has told more than McManigal, is my belief," said Detective Schaefer.

It was learned to-day that just before the arrest of John J. McNamara he suspected that things had gone awry, and he sent word to Eckhoff, the detectives say, to dispose of the clocks that were in charge of Eckhoff in Cincinnati. Eckhoff, according to his own admission, did not destroy all of them, as he was ordered to do, but sold five of them, and all of these have been recovered by the Burns detectives, the police say.

Schaefer and Bell said Eckhoff did not go very deeply into details until after he left Cincinnati, but that he later told more than McManigal, and placed in the possession of the Burns men explosives and clocks that were hidden in other parts of the country.

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JUDGE DENOUNCES LINCOLN STEFFENS

Writer's Story of Why the McNamaras Pleaded Guilty Repudiated by Bordwell.

CALLS HIM AN ANARCHIST

And Says His Attempt to Make Heroes of the Brothers Is Repellent to Just Men.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—After repeated urgings, Judge Bordwell consented to-night to issue a statement concerning the McNamara case and its ramifications as he understood them. Judge Bordwell retired to Judge McCormick's chambers in Department 12 of the Superior Court and dictated the following statement to his stenographers, afterward giving it to the reporters who have covered the trial.

"In a spirit of indifference to everything in the McNamara cases, save the facts and the law applicable thereto, I deem it due to the court and to this community that I should make a brief public statement regarding the circumstances attending the abrupt close of these cases, together with sufficient comment to indicate my views as to such circumstances. This is done in the hope of correcting, if possible, some misconceptions due to erroneous publications, and particularly to an article which appeared in a local newspaper on the 2d inst. over the signature of Lincoln Steffens.

"In the first place, the claim or suggestion that the termination of the cases was due to the efforts of himself and other outsiders who undertook to influence the officers of the court—other than the Judge—is without justification in fact.

"I also wish to denounce the claims of that gentleman and of others persons for him, that the change of pleas from 'not guilty' to 'guilty' was due to his efforts as groundless and untrue. He is correct in the statement that the court was not a party to any negotiations for what he terms a 'compromise' of these cases, but there is no ground for any claim that he induced the prosecution to come to an agreement in the matter. The District Attorney acted entirely without regard to Mr. Steffens and on lines decided upon before the latter appeared on the scene.

Due to Bribery Exposure.

"As to the defense, the public can rely on it that the developments of last week as to the bribery and attempted bribery of jurors in the James B. McNamara case were the efficient cause of the change of pleas which suddenly brought these cases to an end. The District Attorney could have had James B. McNamara's plea of guilty long ago if he had been willing to dismiss the cases against his brother, but he refused, insisting that the latter was guilty and should suffer punishment.

"The first proposition from those interested in the defense was that James B. McNamara should change his plea from 'not guilty' to 'guilty' on condition that he should not be sentenced to death and that his brother should go free. The District Attorney would not agree.

"Afterward emissaries from the defense brought to the District Attorney the proposition that James B. McNamara would plead guilty and be sentenced to death, if the court so ordered, provided that his brother should be saved. But the District Attorney still would not agree.

"Those interested in the defense continued to urge his acceptance of the last proposition for ten days or more and until the bribery developments revealed the desperation of the defense and paralyzed the effort to save John J. McNamara by sacrificing his brother. Then it was that the change of the pleas of these men was forthcoming.

Scoffs at Hero Worship.

"The notion broached in the Steffens article that the McNamaras in the commission of the crimes as confessed by them, are 'two heroes' is offensive to common intelligence and repellent to the conscience of all just men—to say nothing of the abhorrence of the law for such sentiment, and I am confident that the District Attorney was not influenced by any such sentiment in considering the proposal that the defendants should withdraw their pleas of 'not guilty.'

"Upon the entries of the pleas of 'guilty' both defendants placed themselves upon the mercy of the court and the responsibility—sole and undivided—devolved upon the court to determine the punishment. That some mitigation of the extreme penalties demandable by the outraged law might be expected in consequence of the change of pleas in these cases, is in accordance with the principle commonly accepted in the administration of criminal jurisprudence.

"That expectation has not been disappointed in these cases. At the same time the duty of the court in fixing the penalties in these cases would have been unperformed had it been swayed in any degree by the hypothetical policy favored by Mr. Steffens (who, by the way, is a professed Anarchist) that the judgment of the court should be directed to the promotion of compromise in the controversy between 'capital' and 'labor.'

"The lesson taught by these cases is that the law must be rigorously enforced against all offenders—whether they be rich or poor, high or low, capitalists or laborers—and that only by obedience to the law can society be maintained or its blessings enjoyed."

Mr. Steffens's Reply.

After Judge Bordwell's statement had been read by Mr. Steffens he dictated the following statement in reply:

"It would be unfortunate if a big public act which, rightly carried out, might have spread understanding and a better feeling over the very sore spots in our civilization should be decried into a personal controversy as to whom the credit (or the blame) for it is due. And I shall not contend for the laurels. Judge Bordwell is right when he says that I did not bring about the reversal of the pleas in the McNamara cases. But he is wrong when he says that I claim the credit (or the blame) for it.

"Some of the men who worked the hardest for the settlement said I did it. Harry Chandler put it in his paper, The Times. Mr. Earl's paper, The Tribune, printed a story to that effect.

"I would rather go to the penitentiary with the McNamara 'heroes' than be classed with Judge Bordwell and District Attorney Fredericks, admitting that the action taken to-day was prompted not by mercy but by wisdom and the desire to save the county money."

McNAMARAS' MOTHER ILL.

Grief-Stricken Over the Sentences Imposed on Her Sons.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Mary McNamara, the mother of James B. and John J. McNamara, wept when the news of the sentences imposed on her sons was conveyed to her at the McNamara home in this city to-day.

"I can stand anything that may come now," she sobbtd, after the first grief over the news of her sons' plea of guilty had worn off, but the knowledge that they had been actually sentenced overcame her.

Mrs. McNamara has been ill since she received the news that her sons had confessed.

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GOMPERS APPROVES THE PUNISHMENT

Fits the Crime, He Says, and Is Glad J. B. McNamara Was Not Hanged.

ERECTORS SATISFIED, TOO

Union Men Now to Ask Darrow for an Accounting—Gave Him $50,000 Retaining Fee.

When the news came to New York yesterday afternoon of the sentences which had been imposed by Judge Bordwell in Los Angeles, Cal., on the McNamara brothers, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had this to say:

"The punishment fits the crime; it is appropriate and adequate. I am glad, very glad, that the death penalty was not exacted for J. B. McNamara, because for a third of a century I have believed that capital punishment is wrong."

"It is satisfactory," was the comment of Walter Drew, counsel for the National Erectors' Association. "It means an extension of clemency, and I trust that means that the McNamaras have been of some service to society."

When the reporters dropped around to call on Mr. Drew at his offices in West Thirty-second Street they wanted to talk about Mr. Gompers, a subject from which he is wont to shy away. There was one question, however, which he seemed willing enough to answer.

"Are you of the opinion that the Federal authorities will subpoena Mr. Gompers, either before the Grand Jury in Indianapolis or the one in Los Angeles?" he was asked.

"I don't know why they should," said Mr. Drew. "In deciding whom not to subpoena, they would ignore either those who knew nothing of the matter in hand, and were therefore not material witnesses, or, on the other hand, those to whom they did not wish to grant immunity. So no conclusion can be drawn from that."

Thinks Burns Must Know.

When the discussion was steered around to the possibilities of the union labor leader having had prior knowledge of the McNamaras' guilt, Mr. Drew was reminded that Detective Burns had been quoted as saying something much to the point on that subject.

"I don't suppose that he would have spoken that way without having had some information to that effect," was Mr. Drew's only comment.

As to Mr. Gompers being aware of the use of violence in labor disputes, Mr. Drew referred the reporters to the files of Chicago papers during the steamfitters and plumbers' warfare there, when slugging and dynamiting was anything but infrequent, a warfare into which Mr. Gompers himself ventured as a prospective peacemaker.

Some such turn to the conversation was given later when the reporters met Mr. Gompers as he was entering the Hotel Victoria for dinner. He saw the drift and held up his hand.

"If I am ever called to my own defense—" he said, and then broke off. "I believe that knowledge of crime is guilty knowledge, and that guilty knowledge is a crime. I would gladly defend myself on that charge. I challenge any one to make such a charge."

Then he spoke of the report from Indianapolis that United States District Attorney Charles Miller had spoken of his leadership in the labor world as unsafe, a remark which seemed to have brought to the surface more indignation in the federation's President than anything that has been said of late.

"I call such a statement unwarranted and impertinent," he said yesterday.

"When I was re-elected President in Atlanta it was unanimously and for the twenty-seventh time. The decision as to the wisdom of my leadership rests with those laboring men and women and children and not with Mr. Miller."

Darrow to Give Accounting.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was questioned particularly with regard to the McNamara defense fund—of its size, of its disposition, and of its present status. By his answers, he implied that that was up to Mr. Darrow, to whom, he said, the fund had been sent from time to time as it came in. Counsel fees, expenses of printing, and the like, would come out of it, he said. A small fraction of the more than $300,000 had been sent to Indianapolis for use in the prosecution of the charges of kidnapping there.

"We are looking for a full report from Mr. Darrow as to how the money was spent," he said, "and when it comes we shall publish a book showing the disposition as well as the sources of the contributions, copies to be sent to the contributors and to any one else that would care to see one."

The apparently genuine report had been going the rounds that Mr. Darrow got $100,000 flat for the work he had to do in the case, but, according to Mr. Morrison, there was a retaining fee of $50,000 with additional charges that would mount he knew not how high.

Mr. Gompers left at midnight last night for Washington, and Mr. Morrison went down on a separate train, sorry not to have the companionship of his chief, but even more determined to ride in a lower berth. There will be a McNamara defense fund conference in Washington to-day. Last evening was spent here in consultation with Judge Alton B. Parker, who is Mr. Gompers's counsel in the contempt proceedings to which he must answer shortly in the District of Columbia.

Trying to End Labor War.

Their brief stay at the Victoria was marked by the presence there of many labor leaders, who have come to New York for an attempted settlement of the ancient differences between the steamfitters and the carpenters and joiners. It was denied that this was a part of a general new programme of labor pacification, although Mr. Gompers wanted it understood that the American Federation is the most conciliatory element in the labor situation to-day.

In commenting yesterday on the progress of the National investigation into the chain of dynamitings, Mr. Drew said that it was peculiarly fortunate that such men as United States District Attorney Miller and District Attorney Fredericks happened to be at the helm at the places and at the time of the crucial developments. He described Capt. Fredericks as a man of such resolute, tenacious character that he could withstand the tremendous pressure that had been brought to bear in the case. He intimated that he had reason to believe, too, that the element of personal temptation was not absent in the pressure.

I. J. PADEREWSKI says:

"The only objection I have to 'The Mignon' is founded exclusively on its name, as the latter is not in keeping either with its tremendous effect or its enormous importance." Demonstrations daily, 27? Fifth Avenue, (Opp. the Holland House.)—Adv.

ALEXANDER WINS IN LOS ANGELES

Continued from Page 1.

portant contest in California in which women have been allowed to vote. Suffrage was granted in California on Oct. 12, when an amendment to the Constitution was passed on a referendum vote.

Police believe that disorder was prevented last night and this morning by the action of the saloons and cafés in closing last evening at 8 o'clock. As a result of this action not an arrest for drunkenness was made from midnight until 8 o'clock this morning. Between those hours the book of the desk Sergeant at Central Station shows just three entries. Two are arrests on suspicion and one for medical treatment.

The proposition to vote Los Angeles a dry temperance city was knocked down and out by so many votes that it will take a week to count the ballots that keep the city in the wet ranks.

Mayor Alexander is returned to office with a City Council entirely in sympathy with him.

BAY STATE CITIES STAY WET.

Gloucester Joins the Majority in Favor of License—Mayoralty Contests.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The thirteen Massachusetts cities which held their annual elections to-day maintained their stand on the license question in every instance but one. The exception was Gloucester, where a license majority of 377 was registered, as against a no-license majority last year of 283. Of the thirteen cities but three now remain in the "dry" column—Brockton, Quincy, and Waltham.

Other cities voting to-day were Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton, Springfield, and Taunton.

Three of the cities—Fall River, Haverhill, and Springfield—did not vote for Mayor to-day, and the interest centred upon the choice of Aldermen and School Commission. In every city where a Mayor was elected there was a contest.

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford won the most notable victory. He was a candidate on the Citizens' ticket for a fifteenth term and won by a comfortable margin from a field of three. There was also a three-cornered fight in Brockton, where Mayor Harry C. Howard was re-elected. Other Mayors re-elected were Isaac Patch of Gloucester and John J. White of Holyoke. Mayor O'Connell of Fitchburg, who was a candidate for re-election, was defeated by Frank O. Hardy, the Citizens' candidate. Mayor O'Connell's party, the Independent Citizens, retain control of the city government.

Two other Mayors unsuccessfully sought re-election—John O'Shaughnessy of Marlboro and William S. Woods of Taunton. The former was defeated by J. Henry Gleason and the latter by Nathaniel J. W. Fish. William H. Felker, Republican, was re-elected Mayor in Northampton; Eugene R. Stone, Republican, in Quincy, and Patrick J. Duane, Democrat, in Waltham.

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TELLS HOW HUSBAND WAS SLAIN IN RUSSIA

Mrs. Horace A. Ehmrich Home from Kyshtim, Where Miner Shot Him Down.

PROTECTION NOT GIVEN

Former Mine Managers Had Been Attacked—Russia Promises Punishment of the Murderer.

Mrs. Horace A. Ehmrich, whose husband, the Superintendent of a copper mine, was assassinated on the night of Oct. 17 at Kyshtim, Russia, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria with her two children, a boy of 2 years and a baby girl eight weeks old. The young widow, who is only 27 years old, said that she had been living in Russia for two years at Kyshtim, which is about 200 miles from St. Petersburg, at the foct of the southern range of the Ural Mountains.

"It was a very lonely place," said Mrs. Ehmrich, "and the peasants of the district had a bad name for the way they had treated the managers of the mines and mills in the district. We heard stories about rocks being thrown at the houses of the English managers, and I said to my husband that it might come to our turn one day, but he only smiled at my fears, and told me not to be afraid. The local police were not to be depended upon for protection, and it was very difficult for us to get a private watchman. The only time I felt really safe was when a company of Cossacks were stationed at Kyshtim, but they got into trouble with the peasants and were ordered away.

"I never heard that my husband had any quarrels with the workmen in the mine, but he expected every man to do his duty, and the Russian peasants in that part of the country are very wild and do not like any one over them who wants to make them work.

"There had been a good deal of stealing from the mine. Two sons of the night watchman at the mine had been suspected of stealing the high-grade ores. They had been arrested and discharged shortly before my husband was shot.

"It was about 7:30 o'clock in the evening when the crime was committed. We had finished dinner and he was lying on the couch in the dining room reading a newspaper and I was sitting at the table sewing when there was a loud report and a heavy charge of buckshot crashed through the window pane and my husband fell to the floor dead. There had been a heavy fall of snow that day and the police discovered footprints in the snow leading from the dining room window to the woods.

"The youngest son of the night watchman had been seen to go away to the woods with his shotgun, and when he was arrested on suspicion of committing the murder he was asked what he had done with the gun. He was sullen and replied that he had sold it to a man in the woods, but could not identify him or give any satisfactory account of his movements, so he was locked up, and his father and two elder brothers were also arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the crime.

"The youngest prisoner was known to be a hot-headed young man, and it was believed in Kyshtim that he had brooded over the arrest of his two brothers for stealing from the mines, and had shot my husband in revenge.

"I tried to find out what the Russian officials were doing in the case before I left, but they would not tell me anything because they were afraid it might pain me to talk of my husband's tragic end. I wanted to know, but could find out nothing. I asked to be allowed to bring his body back to America, but the Russian authorities said that, as three men were locked up to await trial for murder, it would be necessary to have the body there."

Mrs. Ehmrich was met at Quarantine by John M. Shaw, a broker, of 40 Wall Street, who is her uncle, and with whom she was living at his home, 471 Park Avenue, four years ago, when she married Mr. Ehmrich. She was formerly Miss Nellie Robinson of Denver, Col. She was met at the pier by her mother and several friends. Her two little children have blue eyes and golden hair, and formed a pleasing picture as they lay asleep on white cushions in the steamer's cabin while their mother was waiting on the pier for her baggage to be collected and examined.

Mr. Shaw said that he had received communications through the State Department at Washington that the investigation into the shooting of Mr. Ehmrich was being carried on by the Russian authorities, and the perpetrators of the crime would be punished.

Mr. Ehmrich was an electrical mineralogist, and until he went to Russia two years ago had been in the employ of the American Smelting and Refining Company. He was 32 years old.

HAMMOND WANTS PASSPORTS HONORED

But Thinks We Should Negotiate Further with Russia, Not Abrogate the Treaty.

AGAIN ANSWERS SCHIFF

Repeats Charge That Aid Our Bankers Gave Japan Aroused Anti-Jewish Feeling In Russia.

About one in every three of the 300 members of Marcus Braun's Hungarian Republican Club attended last night the dinner which the club—some of the absentees had charged it was Mr. Braun—gave at the Café Martin in honor of John Hays Hammond. Some of the absentees had charged that it was given as an affront to Jacob H. Schiff and the National Citizens' Committee which is agitating to compel Russia to honor the American passport, and from which Marcus Braun was omitted.

Mr. Hammond made the dinner the occasion to reply to Mr. Schiff, who, several weeks ago, in discussing the attitude of non-interference by the State Department in the passport matter, said he had been told that Mr. Hammond was appointed to head a syndicate to develop business in Russia, because of his friendship to President Taft.

Mr. Hammond, who had previously retorted that any statement that he had attempted to influence the President on the passport question was "an unqualified falsehood, a cowardly lie," repeated his denial last night. Among those was a former Secretary of the club, who resigned because of the dinner, which he considered an affront to Mr. Schiff.

Mr. Hammond, hailed as a friend of the Jews because of his connection with many of them in South Africa, as well as because he had invited many of them more recently to semi-official social receptions he had held after the coronation in England last Summer, came out flatly in favor of procuring the honoring of the American passport by Russia, irrespective of the religion of the citizen who presents it. He was opposed to abrogating the existing treaty with Russia in order to gain this end, however, and in favor of trying further diplomatic negotiations to bring the desired result about.

He also repeated the charge, made in reply to Mr. Schiff, that anti-Semitism in Russia had been aggravated especially by the boast of Jewish financiers that they had made possible Japan's victory over Russia, and added that it has been charged that those Jewish financiers acted as they did in the expectation of realizing large profits out of Japanese bonds, and that decorations conferred by the Mikado were also said to have influenced them in giving help to Japan.

Marcus Braun, previously distinguished by similar presidings at dinners given in honor of ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft and handshakes with both of them, presided as toastmaster last night. He introduced Mr. Hammond as a friend of the Jews in the past, explaining that he had done much to prevent the extradition by Russia of Jan Pouren, the revolutionist, several years ago.

Mr. Hammond, after telling of past association and friendship with Jews, told of his visits to Russia in 1898 and last year, first at the invitation of Gregory Wilenkin, financial agent of Count Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. Wilenkin, he said, was himself a Russian Jew, and is now on his way to this country to confirm Mr. Hammond's statements.

"I was assured by Mr. Wilenkin that the establishment of more intimate commercial relations between America and Russia would strengthen their friendship," he said, "and would indirectly—this he stated many times in writing—conduce to the improvement of the status of his coreligionists in Russia."

Mr. Hammond said he was influenced quite as much by the desire to promote such friendship as by business considerations. Upon investigation of the Russian field, he said, he concluded that it was not attractive enough for American capital, and that "gold bricks are offered by Russia and Russians just as by other nations of the earth."

"But," he added, "I wish this distinctly understood—that if I should in the future see any business opportunities which I regard as especially inviting I shall exercise the right as an American citizen to avail myself of them—always bearing in mind my patriotic obligations to do nothing inimical to the interests of my fellow-citizens. But I shall be the sole judge even as to this, and not Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, [applause] and shall not allow others to dictate to me as to matters of conscience."

Mr. Hammond denied that at present he has any interests at all in Russia. He said he had found prejudice against the Jew in Russia, but that this was said to be due to Jewish participation in revolutionary movements, which he would not undertake to pass judgment on. Worse still, however, he said, were the effects of the reports, widely circulated through Russian newspapers, that Jewish bankers boasted how their funds had helped Japan to defeat Russia. He said he himself did not ascribe to those bankers the sordid motives that were ascribed to them "by those familiar with the circumstances"—in regard to profits from Japanese bonds and decorations by the Mikado.

Turning to the passport question, Mr. Hammond said:

"I need hardly tell my Jewish and my American friends that I am heartily in sympathy with the movement to obtain passports for American Jews; not for Jews as such, but because I regard the passport question as an American and not a Jewish question, and because I believe that every citizen of the United States is entitled to equal rights with respect to the passports and every other privilege accorded to our citizens by any treaty our Government may have with the Governments of other nations.

"For my part, however, I do not favor the abrogation of the treaty before we shall have exerted further efforts through the channels of diplomacy, and for this reason: the precipitate abrogation of the treaty would inevitably throw all American and Russian relationships into chaos; it would undoubtedly be provocative of resentful sentiments, and end in grievously strained relationships, making the realization of our aims by diplomatic efforts obviously impossible."

The abrogation of the treaty, he said, would certainly not result in obtaining passports, and would not help ameliorate the condition of the Jews in Russia, where such a retaliatory policy on the part of the United States would only stimulate the persecution of the Jews. He declared himself in favor of accomplishing the desired result by diplomatic measures, slow as these may have proved in the past. He said:

"There can be no question that President Taft and Secretary Knox are sincerely desirous of arriving at such a solution of the problem, and are using their utmost efforts in co-operation with our very able Ambassador in Russia, my friend, Curtis Guild, for the speedy realization of the aims of those interested in the laudable movement for recognition of passports of American citizens, irrespective of race or creed."

Other speakers at the dinner last night were Ormsby McHarg, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, and Leopold Grahame, who spoke of himself as "an Englishman from South Africa and South America," and was spoken of by Toastmaster Braun as "a distinguished Jewish philanthropist who has been much decorated, even with the rather peculiar order of Cristus of Portugal." It was Mr. Grahame who gave Mr. Hammond a clean bill of health as concerns his friendship for Jews in South Africa and in England after the coronation.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McHarg was the first to strike the warlike keynote that was generally felt to have inspired the dinner.

"When I heard that a fight was to be made on my friend Hammond," he said, "it took me just five minutes to dictate the statement that I would be here. There is nothing a Scotchman likes more than war. The Jew, too, likes it, if it is a war for righteousness."

Mr. McHarg then defended himself against the charge that he, while Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, had been unfriendly to Jews in matters of immigration.

Among those present at the dinner were Judge William Cohen, Benno Loewy, P. J. Levy, Dr. Walter Briggs, Dr. S. Hirsch, Bernard Hirsch, Alfred I. Dittler, Charles Anderson, Frank Marshall White, Edmund Loeffler, Dr. Gustav Kompert, Emil Kiss, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Morris Czukor, and Arthur Halmi.

FOR ENDING RUSSIAN TREATY.

House to Begin Hearings on Sulzer Bill—Cabinet Discusses Passports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. — The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will begin hearings next Monday on the Sulzer bill in support of the denunciation of the existing treaty between the United States and Russia. It is not improbable that results may crystalize very rapidly in this latest effort to obtain from Russia what has been for years the subject of numerous diplomatic negotiations.

The Russian treaty is unlike others between this country and the various powers in respect to denunciation. Usually a treaty may be terminated by the action of either party within a period of six months. But the Russian treaty has the peculiar provision that it shall become void and of no effect in one year from Jan. 1 after the act of denunciation by either power. Therefore if Congress for any cause should be at all dilatory in its consideration of the proposal to force a termination of the treaty it would happen that practically two years would elapse before the act of denunciation would bring about the final break of treaty relations between the two countries.

Mr. Sulzer, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, is aware of the language of the treaty and is desirous of expediting the consideration of the bill introduced by him to denounce the treaty, so that it may be passed by the House and Senate within the next ten days before the adjournment for the holidays.

A joint commission of nine members, composed of three Senators, three Representatives, and three citizens, to investigate the question of alleged discriminations against American citizens in Russia was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House to-day by Representative Foster of Vermont.

In the Senate Mr. Culberson of Texas reintroduced his joint resolution of last session abrogating our treaty with Russia on account of the treatment accorded American Jews wishing to travel in that country.

While no definite report of his negotiation with the Russian Foreign Office at St. Petersburg on the question of passports for American Jews had been received from Ambassador Guild this morning, President Taft and his Cabinet began a discussion of the passport question and the possible abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia. Secretary of State Knox was understood to have received short cable dispatches from Ambassador Guild, but further advices were expected later. Until Mr. Guild reports fully the President may defer a special message to Congress on the passport question.

Recall Blaine's Views on Russia.

The James G. Blaine Club of Harlem has sent to Senators Root and O'Gorman and to members of the Republican County Committee of New York County resolutions demanding that the sentiments regarding American passports in Russia expressed by James G. Blaine in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency in 1884 be carried out now. It is urged that the New York State delegation work for the abrogation of the present treaty unless there is an early agreement to do away "with unjust discriminations by the Russian Government against American citizens on grounds of religious and racial prejudice."

DR. RUSBY TO BE PAID

But His Bills for Aiding Wiley Are Complicated, Due to Duplications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There is a prospect of an early adjustment of the long deferred pay accounts of Dr. H. H. Rusby, the pharmacogonist of the Bureau of Chemistry, whose appointment was used by the anti-Wiley men in the Department of Agriculture as the basis of an effort to oust Dr. Harvey W. Wiley from the department. Under a recent order of Secretary Wilson, the Board of Food and Drug Inspection has charge of the auditing of these accounts. That board has been at work on them for several days. Mr. Doolittle, who succeeded Mr. McCabe as a member of that board, has immediate charge of the accounts.

It was learned to-night that the accounts are in a very complicated condition, Dr. Rusby having put in bills for identical services under different rates of pay and to different officials of the department, so that it appears in some cases that different bills cover what seem to be one account. Dr. Rusby seems to have been confused by the various changes of his appointment from one payroll to another and from one rate of compensation to another. Mr. Doolittle said to-night that he could not tell how long it would take to get the accounts straightened out and reconciled with the different appropriations from which they are to be paid, but that he hoped to have the work finished in a few days.

It was reported here this evening that the chief reason for the delay in settling Dr. Rusby's accounts was the inability of Dr. Doolittle to find the accounts and vouchers submitted by Dr. Rusby. This report added that the accounts had finally been found locked in the desk of Solicitor McCabe. Both Dr. Doolittle and Mr. McCabe denied this report. Mr. McCabe declared that he had never had anything to do with the accounts, and had not even seen them. Dr. Doolittle said he had no information as to their having been in Mr. McCabe's possession.

TIRED OF COURTS, DECLARES EULALIA

Continued from Page 1.

pseudonym "Countess of Avila," has caused a profound sensation throughout Spain. It threatens, indeed, to embarrass the negotiations between Spain and France concerning the Morocco question, which are due to begin to-morrow.

Official circles openly express displeasure at the publicity given to the incident in France. They assert that the French press has misrepresented the facts, and the text of dispatches which have been exchanged between the King and the Infanta, while the discussion of the incident, in which the Spanish Inquisition is referred to, is considered most regrettable. The polemics, it is said in the same quarters, were purposely inspired in order to affect the approaching pourparlers.

The Monarchist press is united in support of the King, and fears that the controversy will result in an unjust attack on Spain as an enemy of progress and civilization. The Republican press, on the other hand, applauds the decision of the Infanta, which it calls "a strong and audacious act of rebellion."

The Cabinet has discussed the affair, and it is understood that it supports the King and is considering the cutting off of the Infanta's annual pension of $50,000.

A distinguished member of the Court is quoted as saying that a rupture between King Alfonso and the Infanta had long been expected in Court circles. The Infanta was not on good terms with Queen Maria Christina. When King Alfonso ascended the throne conditions improved, but they became worse again when the Infanta Eulalia's son Alfonso married without the authorization of the King, for which act Alfonso was deprived of his title and expelled from the army. He was recently reinstated and sent to Melilla on the understanding that his title would be restored to him and the incident forgotten as soon as he had distinguished himself. Unfortunately, he fell ill on his arrival at Melilla, and asked for permission to return to Spain. The King's suggestion that he should remain at Melilla was badly received and displeased the Infanta Eulalia.

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INSURGENTS FAIL TO OUST M'COOEY

Brooklyn Democratic Leader Carries County Committee with Him, 170 to 126.

GRUMBLING OF GAG RULE

Gallery Noisily Supports the Leader—Opposition Declares the Fight to Oust McCooey Has Only Begun.

After a turbulent meeting of the Kings County Democratic Committee last night, the insurgent district leaders who sought to depose John H. McCooey as county leader and effect a radical reorganization of the party in Brooklyn went down to defeat. The Democratic organization of Kings County found itself more widely split than in the stormy days of McCarren. McCooey won in a vote which was a test of strength. The "rebels" declare that they were deserted at the last minute by two or three district leaders, on whose support they had counted.

Several of the insurgents declared that Murphy influence had been brought to bear in the last few days, and that several leaders who were ready and willing to drop McCooey had been persuaded to stick to him. Each side, as a matter of fact, was accusing the other of having the backing of the Tammany leader.

There were reports last night that while Murphy was friendly with Thomas F. Byrnes, James P. Sinnott, and others among the insurgents, he looked with uneasiness upon their proposed plan to turn the management of the affairs of the Brooklyn organization over temporarily to a "provisional committee" made up of more or less independent Democrats who might give too much heed to the Brooklyn spirit, which is inimical to Tammany. Murphy, it was said, concluded that Tammany interests in the borough would be safer in the hands of McCooey, whom he had tried and found willing and agreeable, at home and in Albany.

The test vote came on a resolution presented by Thomas F. Byrnes of the Eleventh District, one of the insurgent leaders, to postpone the annual reorganization of the County Committee for a month. In the afternoon the insurgent leaders announced that they had failed to reach an agreement with Mr. McCooey as to reorganization plans and that they would carry the fight into the County Committee meeting. At the opening Mr. McCooey offered for adoption the new rules for the organization made necessary under the new laws. Without opposition these rules were adopted. Chairman James D. Bell then announced that the annual election of officers was in order and Mr. Byrnes sprang to his feet.

"I have been delegated by ten leaders," he said, "to ask that we postpone for a month the organization of this committee. We ask that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of opening the doors to all Democrats. In the last election we were beaten. There is something wrong. We accuse no one of error, although errors were committed. Before next Fall, when we are to have a Presidential election, we should seek and find a remedy for the trouble. People have strayed away from us, and we must try to get them back. Our idea is that we wait a month to confer with those individuals and organizations that are in sympathy with the principles of our party, but who are not represented in this organization."

Mr. Byrnes and other insurgents speakers had some difficulty in making themselves heard at times because of the clamor of the gallery, which seemed to be with McCooey. The Byrnes resolution provided that the following committee be appointed to confer with "outside" Democrats and make recommendations to the County Committee: Mr. Byrnes, Thomas F. Wogan, Henry Hasenflug, Daniel J. Carroll, Michael E. Butler, and James P. Sinnott, all insurgents leaders.

The object of the plan, it was set forth, was to rehabilitate and harmonize the party. Taking the floor, Mr. McCooey declared that the new rules and regulations which had just been adopted covered everything asked for in the Byrnes resolution, which, he moved be laid on the table. Mr. Sinnott tried to respond, but his voice was drowned in cries from the gallery. Chairman Bell ruled that the motion could not be argued, and Mr. Sinnott took his seat, after saying something about "gag rule."

The vote on the McCooey motion was 170 for and 126 against. Men in the gallery answered for absent committeemen, and the roll was called with much difficulty. Ex-Controller Herman A. Metz, who has been suggested as a likely successor to McCooey, voted with the insurgents.

The "rebels" were surprised and chagrined when they found that they had been deserted by Register Frederick Lundy, leader of the Sixteenth or Coney Island District. Lundy's delegates voted with McCooey, although the insurgents say he had given them reason to believe he was with them in the fight.

When the vote was announced Mr. Byrnes said:

"One hundred and twenty-six votes in this committee represent a great many votes on the outside. They are deeply significant. What has taken place here shows clearly that this organization has got to pay a great deal of attention to the voters in this county."

Mr. McCooey said after adjournment that he was gratified at the result, and that he would do everything in his power to carry out the plan proposed by the opposition.

The officers elected last night were: Col. James D. Bell, Chairman; John J. Dorman, First Vice Chairman; Michael J. Grady, Second Vice Chairman; Frank V. Kelly, Recording Secretary; Col. Michael J. Cummings, Corresponding Secretary; Julian D. Fairchild, Treasurer.

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BIG CUT IN RATES ON DEFERRED CABLES

Continued from Page 1.

for delivery. To make such disposition of the letters central cable office will need to have the unpack of any registered addresses employed, and all local registrations should at once be copied and mailed to central cable office for registry there, and all new registrations be similarly reported to that office.

In addition to the foregoing we will inaugurate, commencing Jan. 1 next, a deferred cable service, subject to all the rules and regulations of our regular cable service, with the following exceptions:

1. Messages must be in plain language of the country of origin or destination.
2. Use of two or more languages in same message not allowed.
3. All numbers except those used in address must be written in words at full length.
4. Messages are liable to be deferred in favor of those paid for at full rates for a period not exceeding 24 hours. If delayed beyond that time they take their turn with the full paid traffic.
5. Rate charged for deferred cables is one-half the rate charged for full paid cables between same terminals, no deferred message to be charged as containing less than six words.

These deferred cables will have the indication "D. R." for deferred rate in addition to the usual cable check. The delivered copy will in every case be plainly marked "deferred rate."

Commencing Dec. 15 deferred press dispatches in plain English language for publication in the papers in this country will be transmitted over the Atlantic cables for 5 cents per word, plus the newspaper special rate from New York or Boston to destination for day or night service as may be involved. If for publication in papers abroad the cable rate will be the same, but the inland rate on this side will be one-quarter the inland rate on full-paid cable traffic as represented by the difference between 25 cents per word and the rates quoted on Page 771 of the Tariff Book outside of the 25 cent zone.

"The announcement of these new forms of service is a surprise to the local officials of the Western Union themselves," said one of the executives of the company at 195 Broadway last night. "The instructions were sent to us presumably from the President's office, and we were told to digest them and get ready to furnish the new forms of service by midnight. The cable letter and week-end letter, as we understand it, is the result of negotiations which President Vail and Vice President Clark have been carrying on with the British Government for some time. President Vail has paid several visits to England recently, and Vice President Clark is there now.

"The service will be facilitated by the use of our new improved fast Bay Roberts cable from Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, to Penzance, which the company completed last year. The company's other cable goes from Canso, Nova Scotia, to Penzance, England. Of course, in England, and in Europe, the telegraph lines are all owned by the Government. My impression is that the cable from England under the Channel to continental Europe is Government property, too. Senders of our new cable and week-end letters, when the messages reach the other side, will benefit by whatever arrangement our officials are able to make with the different Governments."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The negotiations which have been proceeding between the Postmaster General and the cable companies in regard to reduced rates for deferred dispatches have been completed satisfactorily. Press messages to the United States, Canada, and Australia, subject to delay, will be accepted at half the present rates, beginning Dec. 15. Ordinary messages in plain language will also be accepted at half price, beginning Jan. 1 on the same conditions.

Postmaster General Samuel announces that the Western Union Telegraph Company purposes to establish immediately a system of so-called night and week-end letters between Great Britain, the United States, and Canada at largely reduced rates.

In the United Kingdom the Post Office authorities intend to introduce a cheap night system of telegrams at 36 words for sixpence (12 cents.)

WORLD-WIDE REDUCTION SOON.

So Lord Strathcona Telegraphs from London to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 5.—Details of the reductions in the cable rates are contained in a long cable received here to-night from the Canadian High Commissioner in London. The announcement was communicated to Lord Strathcona by the British Postmaster General and transmitted at once to Ottawa. It says that the Anglo-American and Direct United States companies controlled by the Western Union will also carry the deferred non-urgent press messages at half the present rates. The deferment in favor of urgent messages is estimated at nineteen hours.

The British Postmaster General has also obtained the consent of the Pacific Cable Board and of the Australian Government to a similar reduction of their charges for press messages of this class. The tariff of the New Zealand Government is already very low, and a further diminution is not asked.

It is also announced that negotiations which have been proceeding for some time with the cable companies for reducing by one-half the rates for plain language non-urgent cablegrams between the United Kingdom, India, the Dominions, the crown colonies, and the United States have proved successful and the new arrangements will take effect on Jan. 1 next. The concurrence of certain foreign administrations will soon be obtained and that scheme will be extended to many other parts of the world.

The use of codes has been extended and code telegrams can be sent cheaply.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

HENRY ROBERTS, died June 18; left $8,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; $7,200 to his wife, Mary Roberts, and $100 each to his daughters, Anna F. Harrison and Mary H. Roberts.

PATRICK McELDUFF, died Dec. 1; left $35,000 realty and $3,000 personalty to his wife, Sarah McElduff.

ROBERT L. GORDON, died Nov. 8; left $7,500 personalty to his daughter, Margaret J. Currie.

MAX FLATAUER, died Nov. 25; left $10,400 personalty; $1,000 to his father, Herman Flatauer; $6,500 to Henrietta Loser, $1,000 to Thekla Loser, $500 to Solomon Loser, $250 to Erna Schwartz, and $500 to Recha Flatauer.

HENRY DATTWYLER, died May 1; left $1,000 personalty to his wife, Emmilie Dattwyler.

HORATIO C. KRETSCHMAN, died Dec. 1; left $500 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; left $10,000 to Louis G. Fisher, as Trustee, for the Artnur Home, Summit, N. J.; $15,000 and certain articles to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $50,000 and certain articles, his realty, and his residuary estate to Elizabeth J. Hofer; $50,000 and certain articles each to Francis and Charles P. Grice, $40,000 to Isaac L. MacArthur, $10,000 to Franklin Haas, $5,000 and certain articles to Robert T. Sarnum, $2,440 each to George W. Fisher and F. Breitenstein, certain articles each to John E. Bernadrd and Theodore Braine.

ANNA MARIA BROWNING, died July 11 at Central Islip; left $8,000 personalty for life to Anna Maria Browning of 224 East 109th Street, to go on her death to Barbara Browning.

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Full Dress Coats	22.00 to 38.00
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SAYS BRITAIN MUST PROVE GOOD WILL

German Chancellor Tells Reichstag Scratches on the Slate Are Deep.

ANGRY TONE IN THE HOUSE

Anti-British Manifestations—Prof. Delbrueck on the Real Object of the Bagdad Railway.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Morocco question came up uto-day at the final session of the Reichstag.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, made a speech lasting half an hour. In a tone resembling that of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, when he delivered his speech on the same subject in the House of Commons on Nov. 27, the Chancellor gave a calm and unimpassioned exposition of the German case.

The discourse was marked neither by hostility to England nor by unnecessary flourishes of friendship. It made it clear that Anglo-German relations in the future would depend on deeds rather than on assurances.

The kernel of the Chancellor's speech was the following passage:

"English Ministers and other speakers in the House of Commons have expressed a desire for the betterment of the relations between England and Germany. For myself, I am in accord with that wish, but I remember that the same wish has been expressed repeatedly by both sides for a series of years. Nevertheless, we have obtained experience through what has occurred. My phrase 'A clean slate' has been taken up by England, but the slate of the recent past has been written on with a hard pencil, leaving permanent scratches, which cannot be written over in the future if suspicion wields the pencil.

"The English Foreign Minister rightfully sees that Germany's growing strength covers no aggressive plans. We wish sincerely not only for peace and friendship, but for the actual betterment of relations tending to keep the peace. This is our wish, only, so far as England is concerned, she needs to demonstrate her desire in a positive manner in her policy."

The Chancellor at the beginning of his speech announced that the Imperial Government accepted for the future Parliamentary control regarding the acquisition of cession of colonies. He argued at length that Mr. Lloyd-George's speech on July 21 was unjustified. Had, he said, Sir Edward Grey received Germany's assurances of July 1 and July 4 with more good faith, instead of acting on rumors and on newspaper reports concerning Agadir, or had he at any time asked frankly for explanations regarding the German policy, there would have been no occasion for tension. France and Germany, as was easily to be proved by documents, were laboring throughout for a peaceful solution. Sir Edward Grey had stated that he had never regarded an interruption of the negotiations as probable. If, therefore, the British Foreign Secretary did not deny the reports of England's military preparations in the Summer, the true responsibility for the crisis should be laid on other shoulders than Germany's.

The Chancellor pointed out that England was most sensitive at the thought that she might not be consulted when her interests were involved, but she forgot that the Moroccan problem had originated in a similar ignoring of Germany.

The close of the debate was marked by decided manifestations against the English attitude.

The Imperial Chancellor at the conclusion of the debate read an imperial rescript proroguing the Reichstag.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 5.—Heinrich Grosse, a Captain the German merchant marine, was arrested to-day on the charge of being a spy and arraigned at the police court here. The magistrate remanded him for a week without allowing bail.

Capt. Grosse has been in Portsmouth for several weeks. According to the statement of the attorney for the Public Prosecutor he interested himself mainly in finding out the amount of the reserves of coal held in the naval dockyard here and also in the numbers of men stationed at the naval barracks in readiness to complete the complements of the reserve ships of the navy.

The German Chancellor's demand that England shall show her desire for improved relations with Germany "by deeds and not words" obviously has reference to the semi-official statement issued a few days ago from Berlin that "England would shortly be asked to give proof of her willingness to abstain from preventing the expansion of German interests in Asia Minor." In other words, Germany is about to test England's professions of friendship by demanding of her that she shall abandon her opposition to the completion of the Bagdad railway under German control. Of great significance in this connection is an article entitled "England and Egypt," contributed to the current number of Preussische Jahrbücher by Prof. Hans Delbrück, the eminent writer on strategy, who was once tutor to the German Crown Prince, and presumably reflects the Anglophobe feelings of his imperial Highness. Prof. Delbrück says frankly, in view of the menacing character of Anglo-German relations:

"We are compelled to observe and to study with the most scrupulous care the conditions and relations of the British world empire in all their aspects; for we cannot foresee what events may be impending, and Egypt is certainly for us the nearest and most important of the outposts of the British Empire."

Prof. Delbrück accordingly subjects conditions in Egypt to an exhaustive analysis, which shows that the Young Turkish Party is anxious for the day of liberation from British control. What part the Bagdad Railway, which Germany demands that England shall promote as a "test of friendship," may be expected to play in this struggle against Great Britain, Prof. Delbrück discloses in the following passage:

"The Young Turkish Party rejects all tactical considerations. It is inspired solely by hostility to England, and has frankly declared through its organs of the press that the day of liberation for the country that has the most ancient civilization will dawn when a Turkish Army, supported by Germany, shall cross the Suez Canal. And as soon as the Bagdad Railway, and in connection with it the Syrian-Arabian Railway, shall be completed, then it will indeed no longer be impossible for an army of 100,000 men to invade Egypt over the Isthmus of Suez. Egypt is the Achilles Heel of England's world power. Not without reason is it that Albion has reserved her most distinguished General, (Field Marshal Lord Kitchener) not, be it noted, for eventual action on the European Continent, but for the duties of Proconsul in the Land of the Nile.

"Hitherto, one may say Egypt strategically has enjoyed the character of an island. It was approachable for great armies only by water. The armies which in ancient times, in the Middle Ages, and even in the nineteenth century traversed Egypt from east to west or from west to east consisted for the most part of a few thousand men. Certainly they were never more than 25,000 or 30,000 men strong. But the English will ultimately be powerless to prevent the immediate joining of Egypt to the Syrian Railway system, and when the Italians have consolidated themselves in Tripoli, a railway from Bengazi and Derna to Alexandria will also be constructed.

"From that moment on the strategic situation of Egypt will undergo a fundamental change, even if these railways are constructed so that they may be assailed by the guns of ships.

"To-day Tripoli, to-morrow, Arabia, the relation of England to Turkey, the internal questions of India, and especially the questions affecting the attitude of the Mohammedans to England—all these will be of influence on Egypt. Russia also plays a hand, and so now does Germany, though formerly, after England, France was the chief power concerned."

DRIVE TURKS FROM OASIS.

Italians Victorious After All-Day Battle—8,000 Moslems Retreat.

TRIPOLI, Dec. 5.—A force of 20,000 Italians attacked and occupied the Turkish military camp in the oasis of Ain-Zara, in the vicinity of this town, yesterday after a severe battle.

The regular Turkish troops, assisted by Arabs, defended the settlement bravely, but were forced to retreat to the interior, abandoning eight cannon, many tents, and a quantity of provisions.

The battle opened in the morning with a heavy bombardment of the fleet, under cover of which the Italians advanced to the attack. The fighting lasted from daylight to dusk. When darkness began to fall 8,000 Turks and Arabs disappeared rapidly to the southeast. A long line of camels was with them, bearing their wounded.

The Turks lost several hundred killed, while the Italian casualties are estimated at 100.

The headquarters staff of the Italian Army asserts that the battle was a decisive one for the possession of the country, as it has almost entirely cleared the oasis around the town of Tripoli and forced the Turks from the coast and away from their bases of supplies.

BENGAZI, Dec. 5.—The Arabs made a surprise attack last night on the Italian position.

They were repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians had eight casualties.

Heads National City Bank, Brooklyn.

At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, Henry M. Wells was elected President to succeed the late Charles T. Young. He also takes Mr. Young's place as a Director. Mr. Wells has been the Cashier of the bank for fourteen years. D. Irving Mead was elected Vice President, to succeed Eugene Britton, resigned.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—Ambassador Bryce arrived to-day from Washington and will be the guest of the Duke of Connaught for a few days.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the election of Senator Eladio Victoria as Provisional President of the republic in succession to the assassinated President, Gen. Ramon Caceres.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 5.—The British, Bolivian, and Peruvian commission appointed to arrange a demarkation of the frontier of Peru and Bolivia, has returned here.

POLITICAL CHAOS THREATENS CHINA

Insurgents Unable to Agree—Hope That Sun Yat Sen Will Prove Able to Lead Them.

COST OF STRUGGLE TERRIBLE

Famine and Poverty in Most of the Country—Foreigners No Longer Safe—Industry Crippled.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5.—Each day brings keener apprehension that China is drifting into political chaos. Although the fundamental aims of the revolutionary movement are worthy, they are brought to naught by lack of cohesion, lack of funds, and lack of a real leader. The situation inspires most pessimistic forebodings.

The revolutionary juntas here are now marking time, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is expected at any moment. It is hoped that he may prove to be the leader whom every one is seeking.

The fall of Han-Yang last week proves to have been due entirely to wholesale desertions of rebel troops enrolled in Hu-Nan Province. Some say that the soldiers were bought by Yuan Shi-Kai, but most attribute the desertions to the old-time jealousies between the people of Hu-Nan and Hu-Pe.

The breathing spell following the farcical termination of the Nanking campaign, coupled with the armistice at Hankow, affords an opportunity to take a view of the whole situation. The complete collapse of the imperial Government is regarded here as imminent, and there is as yet nothing stable to take its place. The revolutionists have thus far been incapable of effecting any cohesion among themselves, and unless Sun Yat Sen proves to be the man of the hour, they will be found far less efficient if called upon to take up the responsibility of a national Government.

The cost of the struggle thus far has been far greater than is easily realized. Apart from the losses of the battlefield, it has plunged a majority of the provinces into poverty and famine, it has stopped all commerce and trade, crippled agriculture and industry, and diverted practically every penny of tax revenue from the purposes of peace.

The moral effect upon the people is another serious matter. Reports from the interior indicate that conditions everywhere are growing worse. Brigandage is almost the only profitable profession left to a people hitherto peaceable and orderly. Millions are starving within a radius of a few hundred miles of Shanghai. In increasing number there come to this city accounts of robberies and violence, and even the killing of Europeans has ceased to be exceptional. Close observers are more and more uneasy regarding the safety of foreigners in the immediate future.

The situation is complex. Facts are hard to get at. Both sides are financially close to bankruptcy and realize that their first need is to establish credit. In the hope of obtaining assistance abroad they are unsparing in the use of legitimate and illegitimate means to influence opinion. News is censored and colored to suit the purposes of those in control. Some of the accounts of barbarities and atrocities have been exaggerated, but it must be remembered that many things which make the Occidental shudder cause no disturbance to the nerves of the Oriental.

A group of reformers is now holding a convention here, claiming to represent the revolutionists of the entire country. The delegates assert that they are authorized by fourteen provinces to act as a provisional legislative body. The convention has accomplished little thus far, owing mainly to the same lack of cohesion which has been in evidence at Wu-Chang and Nanking. The begging attitude of the Peking Government elicits only sneers from the delegates, who have been devoting much of their time to the selection of a capital city for their proposed republic.

Wu Ting-Fang, who was formerly Minister at Washington, and has allied himself with the rebels, says that all existing differences between the factions will be reconciled. He declares that the final meeting of the National Convention will be held at Nanking, which has been selected as the future capital of the Republic of China.

NANKING, Dec. 5.—Gen. Chang-Hsun, who commanded the imperial troops holding this city until its capture by the revolutionaries, when he escaped crossed to Pu-Kow, whither he was followed by a much larger number of soldiers than was at first supposed. It is now learned that before his departure he commandeered nearly all the rolling stock on the railroad. He went to the north, where, it is believed, he expected to meet reinforcements.

The discovery of the strength of his forces and the fact that he has seized the rolling stock have caused much uneasiness among the revolutionaries here, who are now destroying the bridges for some distance up the river. They are also strengthening the fortifications and reinforcing the garrison of Pu-Kow.

PEKING, Dec. 5.—The Chinese rebels in the vicinity of Hankow are regaining confidence, according to Consular reports received at the foreign legations here today, and the leaders of the revolution are not now willing to consider any terms from the Government except those providing for the establishment of a republic.

Rebel reinforcements are marching toward Hankow from Wu-Chang.

The revolutionaries announce the arrival at Hankow of representatives of eight provinces, with the proxies of three other provinces, and that the delegates met in assembly and adopted a provisional constitution for the new republic. The President of the republic, it is stated, will be elected by delegates appointed by the provincial Governors. Five boards will be created, viz.: Civil, Foreign Finance, War, and Communications. A popular convention will be called after six months have elapsed.

The revolutionaries hope to make Nanking the capital. In the interim the Hu-Pe military administration will command the rebel provinces.

Threatening letters continue to be sent to Government officials at Peking, intimidating many of them and augmenting the numbers who have deserted their posts.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—The Fifteenth Infantry has landed and has been ordered to proceed to Fort William McKinley. It is believed that their stay there will be only temporary.

The officers of the division are puzzled by the non-receipt of orders to proceed to China.

MEXICAN REBELS LYNCHED.

"Che" Gomez and Eight of His Followers Slain—Reyes's Disappearance.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—"Che" Gomez, whose rebellion at Juchitan resulted in a clash between President Madero and the Governor of Oaxaca, was lynched this afternoon at Rincon, Antonio.

Eight of Gomez's partisans met a like fate.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Agents of the Mexican Government are investigating a report that 5,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were shipped from a point near Gulfport, Miss., on the evening of Nov. 28, destined to some point in Yucatan.

A Mexican who is believed to have planned the expedition is under surveillance, and it is semi-officially announced to-night that arrests may be expected soon.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 5.—Gen. Reyes has not yet been located by the United States or Mexican Secret Service men, and there are many rumors as to his whereabouts. The United States officers seem agreed that Reyes has left San Antonio, despite the announcement from his local residence that he is ill in bed.

Orders have been sent by the Secret Service and the local military authorities to redouble the watch along the Rio Grande.

ATTACKS HUSBAND AS AN EX-CONVICT

Mrs. Osgoodby's Plea for Alimony Exposes His Record, but Court Rules Against Her.

HE MAKES MANY CHARGES

Admitting That He Was Once in Elmira Reformatory—Now Facing Disbarment Proceedings.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan denied alimony yesterday to Mrs. Lillian B. Osgoodby, divorced wife of Dr. Thomas Darlington, who is being sued by her present husband, Albert B. Osgoodby, for divorce. Mr. Osgoodby was the attorney in proceedings she began to attack the Southwestern divorce of Dr. Darlington, and afterward thty were married.

In her papers filed in the alimony hearing Mrs. Osgoodby attacks her husband's right to practice law by charging that he is an ex-convict, whose number was 312 at the Elmira Reformatory. His complaint says she dropped her proceedings in the Dr. Darlington case for $800, and accuses her of drunkenness and the statutory offenses on which he bases his suit. He says he found more than 100 flasks of whisky concealed in her rooms, that she was frequently intoxicated in the vicinity of her home, and on one occasion met him and tore a handful of hair from his scalp.

Mrs. Osgoodby replied that her behavior on that occasion followed a raid on Osgoodby by the postal authorities for using the mails to defraud. She names a number of concerns from the operation of which she says he makes money which he spends on Broadway "like a sailor on his return from a long voyage." She charges that he spent not only $750 she had in the bank and the proceeds of pawning her jewelry, but also $500 he received from a suit brought to recover damages for personal injuries to her.

With regard to his charge that Peter A. Stauff, whom he named with G. G. Dean as co-respondent, had stolen his business as well as her affections, she answers:

"What could any one steal from this Get-Rich-Quick Wallington, whose very business reeked with fraud?"

She dismissed the affidavit of George M. Osgoodby, her stepson, with the remark:

"Like father, like son. The apple never falls very far from the tree. Kicked out of Princeton for committing high jinks, he came to New York and begged from me."

She adds that Ethel Slavin, a woman in Osgoodby's employ, was infatuated with him and worked for him thirty-five weeks for nothing. When Osgoodby was arrested, Mrs. Osgoodby says, Miss Slavin offered to raise money for his defense. His motive in bringing the divorce proceedings, she says, is so that "Mrs. Roche, a wealthy widow of Belmar, N. J., can make him her sixth husband."

Osgoodby admits that he was in Elmira Reformatory, but says that it was 25 years ago when he was a boy of 17 years, and that his conviction was political, and the circumstances were known when he was admitted to the bar. He admits also that proceedings for his disbarment on another charge are pending, but asserts that he has a good defense.

TWO DEAD IN A PARK.

One a Suicide on a Bench, the Other Killed on Central Tracks.

John McCreedy of 609 East Eighty-third Street saw a man apparently asleep on a bench in Fort Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The man's hat was pulled over his eyes and his hands were in his pockets. McCreedy tried to arouse and found then that he was dead. A heavy muffler was knotted around his neck. Only one set of footsteps showed in the snow around the bench, so that the man must have strangled himself, though the police could not understand how he could have done so and got his hands into his pockets.

The body of a man, as yet unidentified, was found on the New York Central Railroad tracks in the park yesterday afternoon by Louis J. Shaw, a signalman. The man, who apparently had been run over by a train, was about 30 years old and police believe he was a tramp.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Last Day Today

20.00 to 25.00 Overcoats 15.00

30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 Suits 22.50

We estimate that there still remains of our wholesale department surplus a sufficient quantity for another day of the terrific selling which this offering has met. By night an opportunity rare in the annals of fine clothes selling will have passed.

Practically every suit and overcoat in the offering is staple—the designs are suitable for all the year and the quality is absolutely standard—the greater part of the suits are silk mixtures that are recognized as world's standard values at 35.00, and many of the overcoats are staple kerseys and meltons that at 25.00 are the fullest possible value.

AND TODAY IS THE VERY LAST DAY.

OVERCOATS

You may make your choice from 25.00 Cambridge and Quaker gray meltons, in plain and silk stripe, the fabrics being from the first makers of American meltons—the highest standard of fabrics used in 25.00 overcoats.

20.00 and 22.00 Oxford, Cambridge and Oxford blues, in high grade velours.

25.00 worsted cheviots, in handsome grays, in smart herringbone stripe effects.

Then, too, there are 25.00 standard kersey overcoats, in many shades, including black. There are models for dress and business service, semi-box, fitted backs and full box styles, 45 to 48 inches in length, models that in their distinctive style are the counterparts of our finest 50.00 and 60.00 overcoats.

All in all, you have the best possible 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00 value at 15.00

SUITS

In most excellent assortment you have here 35.00 silk mixtures, in plain self-stripe and silk-stripe designs, distinctively styled, in all sizes for every type of man.

30.00 and 32.50 hairline stripe worsteds, silk stripe ideas, exclusive new purples on blue grounds and fine fancy and plain blue serges, in English soft roll and smart conservative models.

30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 worsted cheviots, exclusive plain wale and stripe effect English ideas—new tan browns, olive browns and battleship grays, the models including extreme English soft rolls, semi-soft rolls, English and some extreme patch pocket models—sizes from 32 to 46.

In exclusive style fabrics, choice assortment and advanced style models, we believe these to be the handsomest range of 30.00, 32.50 and 35.00 suits you have ever seen at 22.50

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Lichtenstein Millinery Co.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

Wednesday Dec. 6 | Thursday Dec. 7 | Friday Dec. 8

Millinery

Fur Coats and Sets, Model Gowns, Tailored Suits, Evening Coats, Waists, Etc.

The Entire Stock to Be Disposed of

Regardless of Cost

Fifth Avenue, 44th and 45th Streets

"The Big Store"

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 6TH AVE., 18TH & 19TH STS.

LAST FOUR DAYS OF OUR EXCEPTIONAL OFFER TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS

To induce EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING, purchases made at The Big Store until December 9th, inclusive, will be charged on Bills Rendered February 1, 1912.

MAIN BUILDING

Bath Robes That Men Want

Values up to $7; Today, at . . $3.95

There's both comfort and luxury to him who becomes the possessor of one of these fine BLANKET or TERRY CLOTH BATH ROBES.

They represent the samples and surplus lots from two of the best-known makers of bath robes in the country; exceptionally well made, they are cut very full, and can be had in almost any color, in stripes, figures and jacquard effects.

Many are in coat styles, with pearl buttons and handsome girdle. One of these would make a suitable and very acceptable intimate gift to man from man, or from one of the home circle. There are only 400 odd, so that it is advisable to make an EARLY selection.

(MAIN Building, Main Floor.)

It Costs YOU Nothing to Vote for Our Donation of $30,000 to Charity

WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.

Complimentary 2½ Stamps Free

These will be distributed TODAY in our MAIN Building, Ladies' Parlor, Fourth Floor.

Only 100 Free Stamps Good in Any One Book

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Queen Quality SHOE

Opening Display

THE New Queen Quality Boot Shop which has just been opened at No. Thirty-Two West Thirty-Fourth Street will be worthy of its name and its clientele.

Here you will find shoes for every costume, for every occasion, in the most graceful models and the most popular leathers and fabrics, assembled together for your comfort and convenience in this newest of New York's fashionable shops.

Prices $3.50 to $5.00

Behind these shoes stand the largest manufacturers of women's footwear in the world, with a capacity of 17,000 pairs each day. Such a record would not be possible if they did not offer the very best in style and quality.

The women of New York who appreciate style-distinction and quality in footwear are cordially invited to call.

QUEEN QUALITY BOOT SHOP, 32 West 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),

WILL HOLD A REMARKABLY IMPORTANT SALE OF

FUR GARMENTS,

FUR MUFFS AND NECKPIECES

IN POPULAR STYLES, NEWLY MADE UP FOR THIS OCCASION,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

All Fifth Avenue Stages will hereafter continue to 19th Street

Instead of stopping at 22d Street as heretofore—Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Lord & Taylor

WILSON EXPLAINS SEEKING A PENSION

Thought Himself Entitled to It on Entering the Uncertain Field of Politics.

AT THE MERCY OF FORTUNE

And He Felt Justified in Seeking to Protect His Family After Twenty-five Years' Educational Service.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey issued a signed statement here to-night in reply to a story in to-day's New York Sun setting forth that after retiring from the Presidency of Princeton University to run for Governor he had applied to the Carnegie Foundation, of which he had been a Trustee, for a pension, basing his application on the fact that he had just completed twenty-five years' service in the cause of education. Mr. Wilson's application, the story showed, was rejected by the Carnegie Trustees. Here is the Governor's statement:

> The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is not a plan for old age pensions, but for the granting of retiring allowances on the ground of length and quality of service. Before I was elected Governor of New Jersey, when I had just entered the uncertain field of politics, I applied to the foundation for a retiring allowance, to which I understood myself to be entitled under the rules adopted by its Trustees. I have no private means to depend upon. A man who goes into politics bound by the principles of honor puts his family and all who may be dependent upon him for support at the mercy of any incalculable turn of the wheel of fortune, and I felt entirely justified in seeking to provide against such risks, particularly when I was applying for what I supposed myself to be entitled to by right of long service as a teacher under the rules of the foundation. I understood that upon the receipt of my application, the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the foundation restricted the interpretation of their rule, and declined to grant the allowance. Why the matter should have come up again now I do not know. I have had nothing to do with it since the early Autumn of 1910. I have not renewed the application.
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

Earlier in the day Gov. Wilson had declined to discuss The Sun's disclosure, but William M. Ellicott, his host in Baltimore, had discussed it with some indignation.

"If you were to ask Gov. Wilson whether he made the application he would tell you that he did," said Mr. Ellicott. "He refuses to discuss anything that appears about him in The Sun because that paper is constantly antagonistic to him. As to Gov. Wilson's right to the pension, he had been teaching twenty-five years, which was the requirement of the rules, and why should not be have it? He gave up all those years of his life to a calling which paid very little, for the good of humanity and education, and when he left it he was entitled at least to ask for the pension provided in the Carnegie endowment fund for such years of service. He is now being held up to the public in a false light, not because of anything he has done, but because the newspaper attacking him would seek any pretext to do so.

"How did this come out?" continued Mr. Ellicott. "The New York Sun's own story says it has not come out until now because the Trustees make it a rule never to divulge the names of unsuccessful applicants. That means that some fellow on the Board of Trustees turned traitor to his colleagues and gave the information. For what purpose? There is nothing to be accomplished by such an attack, and the information was given to the paper always opposed to Woodrow Wilson. The attack is based on information given by some Trustee who must have had an object. Such information is worth nothing. You have the facts. Gov. Wilson did apply for a pension, and had a right to it. That's all there is to it."

One of the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation is Dr. Ira Remsen, President of the Johns Hopkins University. He read the account of Gov. Wilson's application with interest.

"I don't like to be drawn into such things," he said, "because they grow and grow, and the first thing you know you are misunderstood. In anything I might say I want it distinctly understood that I have great admiration for President, or Governor, Wilson, and in my mind, whatever he did was done like a gentleman and with the highest ideals. He is a man incapable of any other conduct."

"But would you, as a Trustee, have granted or rejected his request for a pension?"

"I cannot say what I would have done," said Dr. Remsen. "All these details are done in the interim by the Executive Committee, and do not come before the committee as a whole. I am not a member of the Executive Committee. This is the first time I have ever heard of Gov. Wilson's application. I do not know, except by what you show me, that he ever applied for a pension."

"Was he entitled to a pension?"

Dr. Remsen took down two printed copies of the old and new rules of the Carnegie Foundation and referred to the rules.

"I find here," he said, "that there formerly was in force a rule that any man who had served twenty-five years as a professor, and was at the time of application an accepted professor in an established institution, was entitled to the pension. Whether that was in force at the time of Gov. Wilson's application I cannot say. There are now two rules governing pensions. First, that a man who has served not less than fifteen years, and is 65 years of age, is entitled to it; second, that one who has served twenty-five years as a professor, or thirty years as professor and instructor, who is in service at the time of the application, and who is disabled, as established by a medical examination, is entitled."

According to The Sun Gov. Wilson, who had himself been a trustee of the foundation, resigned upon ceasing to be President of Princeton. He applied for a pension to his former associates on the Foundation Board on the strength of his having taught twenty-five years. This asked for something which the trustees in a broad construction of their powers had the permission of the fund's donor to grant, but the language used in the request gave them reason to believe that the Governor considered a pension the inevitable result of twenty-five years of teaching, a period he had recently completed.

It was thereupon explained to Gov. Wilson, The Sun said that teachers did not automatically receive pensions on length of service alone, and that no such pension had been granted in the history of the foundation up to that time. He was informed, however, that it would be entirely proper for him to make formal application so that the Executive Committee of the trustees might consider the application on its merits. Gov. Wilson thereupon did so, and the application was at length denied.

WILSON SPEAKS IN BALTIMORE.

Governor Discusses Undeveloped Resources of the South.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey made two addresses here to-day and to-night. This afternoon his address was before the Maryland weekly exposition. The Governor referred to the undeveloped resources of the South and the important part played by the farmer in connection with the Government and the institutions of the country. "Municipal Government" was the subject of his address to-night.

In a reference to politicians the Governor said:

"You cannot serve people by standing outside of them and determining what is good for them. They are not your wards; they are not people for whom you are privileged to do the thinking; they are people with whose minds and purposes you must match and harness your own. And then you will assure their strength and they will assure yours."

SAY ESTATE IS MISMANAGED.

Women Want Brother and Lawyer Ousted as Executors of Mother's Will.

Mrs. Mary B. Albee of this city and Mrs. Helen R. Zeggio of Dutchess County began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against their brother, Duryea Remsen Robinson, and his co-executor, Edward S. Perkins, for an accounting of their acts as executors of the will of their mother, Mrs. Phebe R. Robinson. Mrs. Robinson died on Aug. 10, 1910, at Marienbad, Germany. The sisters ask that a receiver of the estate be appointed to supplant the executors under the will.

The suit is based on allegations of mismanagement, which are denied by both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Perkins, the attorney who drew the will. Among the charges is an accusation that Robinson converted to his own estate a mortgage of $100,000 given to his mother as part payment for a Forty-fourth Street house. The executors are also accused of having allowed Charles Robinson, a brother, to occupy another Forty-fourth Street house up to May last.

The sisters allege that jewelry contained in one of their mother's strong boxes is unaccounted for, and that a large amount of securities she owned is missing. Among these securities are named forty-one bonds of the Chicago Terminal Railway, fifteen bonds of the Adams Express Company, twenty bonds taof the Dan Talmage Company, and thirteen bonds of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company.

REJECTS $60 FOR A TOE.

Judge Green Stops Compromise with Railway in Behalf of a Boy.

City Court Judge Green refused yesterday to approve a compromise of a damage suit on behalf of a boy named Schoor against George W. Lynch, as receiver of the Second Avenue Railway Company. The boy's big toe was amputated as the result of being crushed by a car. His counsel waived all his fees in proposing the settlement of the suit for $60, the amount offered by the receiver's attorney. In declining to approve the compromise, Judge Green said:

"The affidavit presented shows that the attorney for the receiver stated that the receiver would not pay any judgment until the affairs of the receivership are wound up and that it was better to take that offer than to get nothing. There is no reason to barter away the rights of an unfortunate infant, and it is intolerable to conceive of a threat of that character being the basis of an application to the court. As I view the law the estate of the railroad company is not liable for the negligent conduct of the receiver or his employes in the management or operation of the road, and if the receiver through his attorney assumes the attitude attributed to him, then it would be well to sue him in his individual capacity, in which he is personally liable, and collect accordingly if judgment is obtained. It is no wonder that a menacing spirit of unrest exists in this country when such an attitude of a receiver of a valuable railroad company is presented to public view and becomes a matter of public knowledge as appears by the affidavit produced."

CABLE HALTS YOUNG CUBAN.

Father Vainly Asks to Have Runaway Shipped Back to Havana.

When the Ward liner Havana arrived here yesterday from Cuba one of the cabin passengers, Emeterio Zorilla, Jr., 23 years old, was detained by the immigration officials at the request of the Cuban Consul General in this city, who had received several messages from the young man's father, a Havana banker.

The father requested that his son should be shipped back home, as he had run away. Zorilla, who wore a thin suit and shivered in the wintry blast as he stood on the pier holding a small valise and a box of cigars, said he wanted to get away.

He was booked on the passenger list as Ricardo Suarez, but the initials on his clothing did not tally with that name, and when questioned by Victor Hugo Barranco, from the Cuban Consulate, who carried the messages received from Havana, he admitted his identity and wept copiously on hearing that his mother and sister were ill from worry over his flight.

He refused to return, and as he had more than $40 in cash, was of age and physically fit, the immigration authorities could not detain him. He promised to write at once to his parents.

DIDN'T WED HER, SO SHE SUES

Chicago Girl Left the Y. W. C. A. to Come Here and Now She Asks for $50,000.

Miss Norine Bert McKee filed a $50,000 suit for breach of promise yesterday against Earl A. Walzen. Walzen was served at the Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d Street. Miss McKee was formerly employed in the Young Women's Christian Association in Chicago.

She says Walzen represented himself as a broker and persuaded her to come to New York to the Hotel Woodward under a promise to marry. She says he gave her a gold wedding ring with his initials, but failed to marry her, and told her on Nov. 18 last that he was through with her.

FIVE TO DEATH CHAIR FOR CROTON MURDER

Sentenced Just 26 Days After They Robbed Griffin Home and Killed Mrs. Hall.

RECORD OF 30 HRS. IN COURT

Boy Member of Gang, Tried Last, Protests That He Tried to Save Woman from Zanza's Stiletto.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Five young Italians, none of whom has lived long in the United States, were sentenced to death by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in the Westchester County Court House late this afternoon. All had been concerned in the conspiracy to rob, which resulted in the murder of Mrs. Henry Hall at Croton Lake on Nov. 9, and all had been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Angelo Giusto, the youngest of the gang, was tried to-day, and at 4:35 this afternoon the jury brought in the verdict of guilty.

Giusto's was the fourth trial growing out of the killing of Mrs. Hall, as in one of the trials two of the defendants had elected to be tried together. Less than thirty hours' actual court time was used in the four trials, and except in the case of Giusto none of the juries needed more than a quarter of an hour to find a verdict. It is believed that Westchester has established a new record for the quick disposal of murder cases in this State.

Twenty-six days ago to-day Mrs. Hall was murdered in the living room of her apartments in the Griffin house, near Croton Lake. Within less than three days the aqueduct police and the Westchester County authorities had rounded up all of the murderers, in five days indictments had been returned, and on the morning of the eighteenth day after the murder the first of the accused men was put on trial for his life.

Justice Tompkins had announced that he would sentence those found guilty of the murder to-morrow morning, but at noon when it was seen that the trial of Giusto would be decided before sundown he announced that he would sentence the prisoners as soon as the Giusto verdict was announced.

Giusto's trial drew a crowd that packed the courtroom. Santa Zanza had sworn yesterday that Giusto killed Mrs. Hall. Giusto laughed when Zanza accused him. Five days after the crime was committed Giusto made a confession. The confession was read in court this afternoon, and in it Giusto thus described the murder of Mrs. Hall.

"The poor young lady was crying. She went and sat down in a chair and say 'take anything you want, here's a box,' but we did not want the box. I was taking the jewelry out of the drawers and she was crying. Suddenly she uttered a scream, and Zanza, who was standing over her, turned to me and said, 'take her apron and shut her mouth.' I did so and he struck her with the stiletto again and again. One time he missed her and almost got me, as the cut in my coat will show. After he had killed her we ran away, and he gave me the stiletto and I threw it far from me in the big woods, about a mile from the house."

Giusto denied on the stand that he had willingly gagged Mrs. Hall so that she could not cry out while Zanza was murdering her. He swore that Zanza had threatened his life unless he did as told.

"I wanted to protect the lady when I saw Zana with the stiletto," he said, turning to Justice Tompkins, "and when I saw him raise his hand to stab her I shout, 'Don't do that, I thought we came to steal, not to murder.' I tried to get a pistol that was on the machine to protect her, but Zanza had killed her before I could get it."

When the Giusto jury retired shortly before 4 o'clock Sheriff Hartnett and Acting Inspector Carmody of the Aqueduct police cleared the court, and a moment later four Deputy Sheriffs, each with a murderer handcuffed to his left hand, came into the courtroom and seated themselves in one of the jury boxes. Behind them were two uniformed members of the Aqueduct police, and in the rear of the courtroom ten other Aqueduct policemen stood on guard, while four more were stationed in the gallery. Others were on duty in the corridors and at the Court House doors.

Soon the jury filed in and announced the verdict against Giusto. Then Giusto was brought in, and all five appeared before Justice Tompkins to be sentenced.

With the exception of Giusto the prisoners were unshaven and dirty.

Assistant District Attorney Davis asked that Vincenzo Cono be sentenced first. The clerk asked Cono the formal questions that the law requires, and Cono, weak-faced and small of stature, answered in a shaky voice.

"Do you know of any reason why sentence should not be imposed on you?" the court interpreter asked.

"I have nothing to say except that I do deserve whatever the Judge gives me."

Justice Tompkins thereupon sentenced him to die in the week beginning Jan. 15, 1912.

Filipo Di Marco, who had stood guard outside the Griffin home while his confederates robbed and murdered within, was sentenced next. He had nothing to say.

Lorenzo Calli faced Justice Tompkins next. He is the man who held up Miss Anna Griffin and made her give him the money in her safe. He is the man who tried to manufacture a razor to remove the growth of beard that covered his face in the hope that by so doing he might confuse Miss Griffin and shake the positiveness of her identification. Calli was asked if he had anything to say.

"Only this," he answered, "that I am innocent of this crime."

He was asked if he had ever been accused of a similar crime in Italy.

"I was innocent," he shouted back, "just as I am innocent of having anything to do with the death of this woman. I never even saw the woman who was killed."

Santa Zanza, sullen faced, the man who first suggested the robbing of the Griffin home and who stabbed Mrs. Hall to death while she sat in an armchair begging for her life, was the fourth man to be sentenced. Zanza shook his head savagely when asked if he had anything to say, and simply muttered "No."

The boy Giusto, the last to appear, knew of no reason why sentence should not be imposed.

The sentencing of the five prisoners took only about ten minutes. Justice Tompkins sentenced all of the prisoners to die in the week beginning Jan. 15, 1912. With heads bowed and with shambling steps the condemned Italians were led back to the jail to await their removal to Sing Sing.

LECTURES ON GOVERNMENT.

Prof. Moore Gives First of Series Arranged by Miss Anne Morgan.

The series of lectures on the government of the United States and how it is administered, which have been arranged by the women members of the New York and New Jersey branches of the Civic Federation, led by Miss Anne Morgan, was opened yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria by Prof. John B. Moore of the Department of International Law and Diplomacy of Columbia University.

The lectures will be held each Monday afternoon, and several of the Government officials—members of the Cabinet of President Taft—are to tell about their departments. Secretary of State Knox will speak next Monday, and he will be followed by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

Prof. Moore was an Assistant Secretary of State under Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley. He gave in detail the history of Amerian Government since its beginning, showing its gradual development into the great machinery that at present runs the affairs of the country.

The creation of the departments, he said, the first of which was the Department of Foreign Affairs, was due to the utter neglect of business by the Congress committees. This demand for greater efficiency in administration, showing the need of an individual always on hand to transact business, was sufficient to overcome the opposition of our ancestors to an executive vested with great powers.

Associated with Miss Morgan in managing the lectures are Mrs. Francis Bacon, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Chairman of the Lecture Committee; Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. Francis Higginson Cabot, Mrs. William Rand, Jr., Miss Maud Rives Borland, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. John Corbin, Miss Jeanette Gilder, Miss Cornelia Crooke, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Charles Noe Daly, Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Miss Caroline Shippen, Mrs. Lindsay Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Mrs. Gilbert Montague, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. M. D. Kalbfleisch, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, and Mrs. William R. Willcox.

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are so well and favorably known as not to require special comment.

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Also a few Tailored Suits for Afternoon Wear

By Paquin, Callot, Robert, Drecoll, Martial et Armand and other notable dressmakers.

Tenth Floor

A Remarkable Oriental Rug Sale
In New York's Most Beautiful Rug Store

Such a massing of coloring, such a reckless profusion of these woven treasures from the Orient, as are revealed in the Gimbel Rug Store, bring a gasp of admiration, even to those to whom Oriental Rugs are an every-day affair. The beauty of this rug collection is a matter of more than city-wide fame. Its interest is heightened by

The Holiday Offering of $25,000 Worth of Oriental Rugs at Very Low Prices

which, beginning yesterday, is progressing with widening opportunity. There are small rugs and large, many of them bought at very low prices—all of them marked at extraordinary economies. The favorite weaves are richly represented in the following groups:

Oriental Rugs at $6.75
A rare collection, including:—
Anatolian Mats, regularly $8 to $12.
Kermanshah Mats, regularly $10 to $14.
Karabagh Rugs, regularly $10.50—
and other weaves.

Oriental Rugs at $10
Not a Rug in this group of less than $15 value. Large Sehna-Khelims, Shirvans, Beluchistans, Saddle Trappings and Saddle Bags, and other beautiful rugs.

Oriental Rugs at $15
Splendid opportunity to buy Rugs of $20 to $25 qualities for much less. Including Mosuls, Beluchistans, Shirvans, Kazakjas, and other favorite weaves.

Oriental Rugs at $25
Hall Runners and large Persian Rugs, all regularly one-third more.

Oriental Rugs at $35
Sarouk Rugs in fine assortment; average size 4 feet 9 inches x 6 feet 6 inches; usually $50 to $60—a remarkable offering.

Hall Runners at $35 to $75
All rich Persian weaves; regular prices of which are $50 to $125; 3 to 4 feet wide and 10 to 18 feet long. Also India Hall Runners, in widths of 3 feet or narrower, at half price.

Oriental Carpets Much Under Price
First, a group of India Carpets in room sizes, at $90 to $500; or exactly half price.
Second, Turkish Carpets at $38.50 to $65—one-third below regular prices. Sizes 8 x 10 ft. to 9 x 12 ft.—a few even larger.
Third, Mahal or Persian Carpets of excellent quality at 95c a square foot; regularly $1.35.
Fourth, Ghorevans in popular room sizes, at $95 to $325; 25 per cent. under price.
Fifth, Kermanshah Carpets, about 60 of them, at $140 to $395; regularly $190 to $575.
Also a number of fine Sarouk Carpets at $1.75 to $3.50 a square foot.
We shall be glad to hold Rugs selected and paid for in this sale until such time before Christmas as you wish them delivered. Sixth Floor.

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The Man in the Tower

Noting the preferences of well dressed New Yorkers, as they pass in daily review below him, his observations are reported for the benefit of those who would profit by them.

CARLYLE wondered what the House of Lords would look like without clothes.

What would New York men look like if they were ALL dressed in $20 and $25 suits?

There would be the same relative differences as now.

Some, following their inclinations, would find slovenly suits; some would find warm suits.

Others would find, in Weber and Heilbroner's $20 and $25 suits, acceptable successors to the expensive made-to-order suits they discarded.

Some indeed, who had been extravagant, would be even better clad in these moderately priced Weber and Heilbroner suits.

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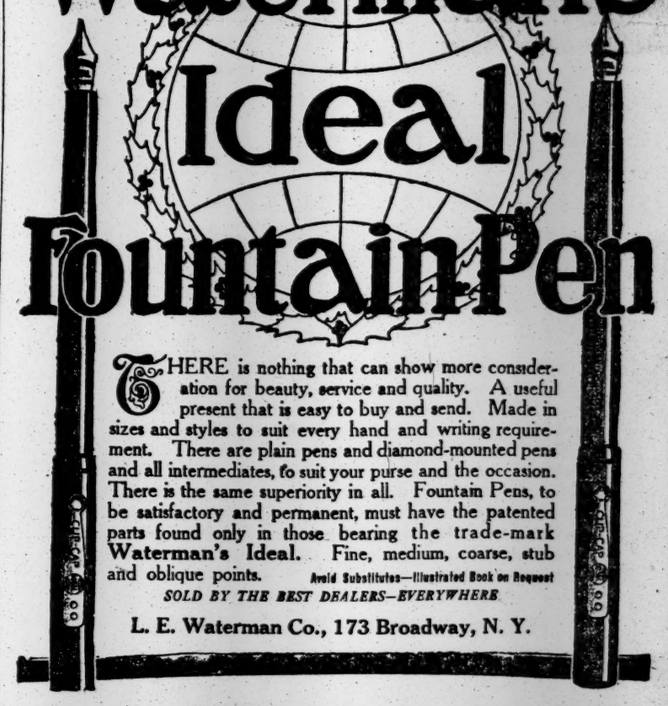

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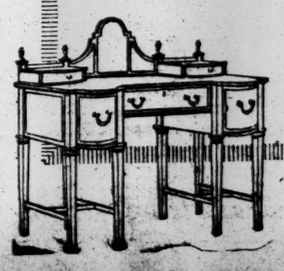

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STAGE CHILD THE SUBJECT OF DEBATE

Its Absence Would Take Away Plays of Tender Home Relations, Says Augustus Thomas.

JANE ADDAMS COMBATS

"Beauty of Child Life Affected by Their Work in Theatre"—Evil Effects Upon the Family.

They had an interesting debate upon the children of the stage or whether there should or should not be children of the stage at the meeting of the League for Political Education at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning.

Miss Agnes Repplier, in her inimitable fashion and Augustus Thomas, with his feelings just a little rubbed the wrong way, insisted that it was absurd not to put the child on the stage, while Miss Jane Addams, with facts which she had been gathering carefully in her own work in Chicago, and Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, with any number of statistics, were even more certain that for the child to go on the stage and play for money was entirely wrong.

"We say that children shall not go on to the stage in a pure play like the "Bluebird," said Miss Repplier, "and yet we will allow a chorus girl of 16 to go quickly to perdition."

Miss Repplier said the children needed the early traning to make them actors, and the plays needed the children.

"I don't know any one except Dr. Eliot of Harvard who could stand with equanimity a baby of 16 on the stage—16 years makes such a difference in the age of a baby [laughter]—or a girl of 60 playing the part of Juliet. Shakespeare alone has starred the stage with child actors. Without them we cannot have 'The Winter's Tale' or 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and we cannot have 'The 'Blue Bird' or 'The Pied Piper.' The only compensation I can find in taking the children from the stage is that it will drive from the boards little Eva in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The prohibition of the child actor deprives the children of a chance that can never be replaced and the stage of plays we cannot afford to lose."

"It is the business of the stage to produce illusion," said Miss Addams, "and the theatre is not up to the job, to use a Chicago expression, if it can't do it. 'The Blue Bird' has been splendidly produced in Boston with children more than 14 years old, and its time there has been extended four times. The play is symbolical, the children in it are new born babes, not children of 8 or 10, and why cannot they be represented as well by children of 14 or 16?"

Miss Addams said the people who objected to what she called the premature exploitation of children on the stage were not prudish or puritanical or left over from the people who believed that the stage was from the evil one and that no good people or children should ever visit the theatre. She said that we were on the eve of a great revival in dramatic art.

"People do not use their wits or arts," she continued, "until it is forced upon them, but if we say that we consider the dignity and beauty of child life is affected by their work on the stage and that it offends us to see them exploited some other method will be used.

"We like such plays as 'The Blue Bird' and 'Peter Pan'—and who acted Peter Pan? I don't like to go into the lady's age, but Miss Adams was certainly grown up and we enjoyed 'Peter Pan' to the fullest extent. The American stage as it is to-day is not designed for the education of children. If you wish to see the effect of stage education come and see some children I know who are no longer on the stage. After having been accustomed to the applause, to the footlights, and the petting of older people there are hundreds of them who never can settle down again."

She spoke of the evil effects upon the family where a child earned a large salary and the older members gave up work cheerfully following the way of the least resistance."

Mr. Thomas seemed to have an injured feeling about the remarks made about the stage child, and he took exception even to what Miss Repplier on his own side had to say.

"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was written a long time ago," he said, "and it might be well if it was taken from the stage now, but at the time it first appeared it did more to abolish slavery than Garrison or Henry Ward Beecher or any one abolitionist. If taking the part of Little Eva had destroyed the little girl who played the part she did as much for her country as any man who went to the war with his gun on his shoulder. [Applause.]

"Take away the child away from the stage and you take away the best plays—those with the tender home relations. And when you take away those plays you leave a vacuum into which a bad play goes."

Mr. Thomas said the stage children were usually recruited from among the poorer classes of the people that it was difficult to get a place on the stage, there were only about 80 openings for children at the most in New York City, and that to get a position was as valuable for a child as a scholarship for Oxford for a young man.

Mr. Lovejoy said he believed in the value of children on the stage and of the value of dramatic education for them, and if 95 per cent. could be excluded and the other 5 remain it might be all right. He read a letter from the late Augustin Daly, who was not in favor of children on the stage, and quoted Miss Blanche Bates in regard to life on the road.

"If it tires us grown-ups what must it be for the children who need proper rest and proper food for their best development," said Miss Bates.

"It is not the tender home relations in which children usually appear on the stage," said Miss Addams, "but in the rupture of family relations, where the father and mother are drawn together by the blond-haired child who is fortunately usually a child over 16. Or the child is in the barroom as in 'Salvation Army Nell.'"

Various documents and statistics regarding the subject of children on the stage can be found at the office of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, it was announced at the close of the debate.

TAFT MESSAGE BY WIRELESS.

Boy Scouts Get Peace Appeal at a Church Fair in Flatbush.

President Taft sent a message by wireless last night to All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Avenues, Flatbush, where an encampment of Boy Scouts of America is assisting in running a church fair. The President's message was wirelessed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, whence it was relayed to the Boy Scouts, whose instrument had not the strength to pick up messages from great distances. This was it:

> It is now one-half a century since the conflict of arms began in which one-half of the country was arraigned against the other half. How dark must have been the outlook of any lover of his country, whether he lived in the North or in the South, who understood or measured the depth of the conviction of the North as to the necessity of maintaining the Union without slavery, or the conviction of the South as to the importance of sustaining slavery as an economic institution and State's rights as a principle of constitutional construction.
>
> The problem seemed insoluble, and yet we have worked it out. It was done by a tremendous war, a conflict that developed an unexpected strength on both sides, and energy and courage in the North and great power of resistance in the South. Such anniversaries as these revive through the Nation a large and useful recollection of the difficulties through which the country has come and over which it has triumphed; and gives new courage and new life to those who are struggling with the present difficulties. To the men who have known to their cost the horrors and sacrifices of war; to the men to whom the country is under a debt of the deepest gratitude for saving the Union; to the men who were victors in the war and yet were the first to make possible the union of hearts between the Blue and the Gray; to the men whose greatest leader expressed the National yearning in his words, "Let us have peace," I appeal to forward the cause of peace.

The wireless was operated by the Wireless First Signal Corps of the Boy Scouts of America and was in charge of Chief Signal Officer S. W. Current, a veteran of about seventeen years. The instrument was a centre of interest for the crowds which visited the church.

Gen. Daniel Sickles, Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Major Gen. Edward L. Molineaux, and Gen. Robert Avery made speeches. Gen. Sickles spoke on the civil war, and when he concluded three old negro women who once had been slaves ascended the platform to shake his hand.

PACKERS' PLEA FAILS.

Motion for a Stay Being Refused, They Go to Trial To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The other Chicago packers indicted criminally for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law must go to trial, the Supreme Court having to-day denied the motion of their counsel, submitted yesterday, for a stay of their trial at Chicago. This was the last obstacle the packers could raise to proceeding with their trial, which has been set for to-morrow morning in the Federal Court in that city. The denial of this motion leaves them no alternative, unless, as was suggested at the Department of Justice this afternoon, they may be able to produce certificates from reputable physicians that they or their counsel are unable to appear in court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Following the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to grant a stay of proceedings in the case of the ten Chicago packers charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade, the actual trial of the defendants, after eight years of obstruction under technicalities of the law, will begin to-morrow before Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States District Court here, unless—apparently all other legal possibilities having been exhausted—a motion is made before Judge Carpenter for individual trials of each of the ten defendants. Should the court entertain such a motion and agree to arguments, there would be another indefinite delay.

Attorneys for the Government do not believe, however, that Judge Carpenter will permit arguments on such a motion. The charge against the ten defendants is "conspiracy," and it will be contended by the Government that on the face of this charge they must go to trial together.

MACY & CO. FIGHTING HIGHER ASSESSMENT

Contending That $800,000 Increase Isn't Warranted by Realty Values Near Their Store.

HAD AGREEMENT WITH CITY

That the Figure Should Stay at $6,000,000 Unless Property Advanced Rapidly—Experts Don't Agree.

Supreme Court Justice McCall has reserved decision in the case of Isidor and Nathan Straus, composing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., who are seeking to compel the Tax Commissioners to reduce the assessment on their store property at Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue from $6,800,000 to $6,000,000. Lawyer Edmond E. Wise, who represents the petitioners, told the court that an agreement had been made between the city and his clients that the assessed valuation of the property should not exceed $6,600,000 unless there was substantial increase in real estate valuations in that section. He declared that there has been no such increase, but that in spite of this fact the assessment was raised $500,000 in 1910 and $300,000 more in 1911.

Many experts have been examined and their ideas of value were as different as the testimony of alienists in a murder trial. Some of them thought that the clustering in this neighborhood of several large department stores, the increasing encroachment of business on Fifth Avenue, a block away, and the Pennsylvania Railroad station jumped values to double those previously assessed. Others were of the opinion that in the side strets running west the big station had sucked the air out of values instead of inflating them. The city insists that there has been a steady soaring of values and that there has been no depression whatever.

The agreement between the city and Macy & Co. was based on the increase of the assessed valuation from 1903, when it was $5,850,000, to 1906, when it rose to $6,000,000. At this figure it was to remain, and this agreement, it was said, had the consent, after a careful investigation, of the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. In obtaining the site for the store the leases of a number of lots were obtained from individual owners. In every case the leases were the same, and all provided that Macy & Co. should pay the taxes. Thereupon the city lumped all the lots together and assessed them as one plot. It was contended that the assessments of real estate in the city are very unequal, and the assessments on other big department stores were cited to prove this contention.

It was said by a realty authority yesterday that property in the neighborhood of Macy & Co.'s store had lain dormant for many years. In the side streets near by there were many boarding houses. Many of the old residents had moved further uptown and rented their houses for anything they would bring.

One house in Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, was sold for $48,000, but the sale was not completed because the man negotiating for it refused to pay the broker's fees of about $700. This was in 1899. The owner recently refused $100,000 for it. "Then Macy & Co. built their big store," said the expert, "and this gave an impetus to real estate values. Then came the railroad station and other big stores, and so values have jumped about 100 per cent. in the last ten years. In some sections the increase is even more than this. Many of the buildings in the side streets are rented to the poorest kind of tenants, and in other places the buildings are being made over into store property. It costs much to improve property that requires a combination of capital, and so the owners are holding on in a speculative spirit, wating until this capital comes forward and makes a bid for the land. The buildings are practically worth nothing."

Lawyer Wise said the Tax Department exaggerates values so much that the burdens on taxpayers are so heavy as to discourage improvements.

TO SHELVE LITTLETON ROW.

House Leaders Would Do So, but Anti-Trust Leaguers Are Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The day after was a quiet one in the Littleton Anti-Trust League imbroglio. But much was said among members of the House and apparently a good deal was being done by members of the league to prepare for an airing of the charges against Representative Littleton. Mr. Martin said to-night that the officers of the league were formulating the charges and arranging their case for presentation to the House Rules Committee. It is expected that Mr. Littleton will appear with counsel to challenge the statements of the league and present evidence to substantiate the attack Mr. Littleton made yesterday on the floor of the House against Mr. Martin and his associates.

There has been no little curiosity to know what line of proof Mr. Littleton will advance to make good his charges of blackmail and slander. The only witness referred to in his speech was "my friend," whose name he did not mention. This individual, he said, had been present in the Waldorf-Astoria and heard a conversation that incriminated Mr. Martin, David Lamar, and a representative of a New York newspaper. The Anti-Trust League men will demand to know who this witness is and have him subpoenaed before the Rules Committee.

While the majority leaders of the House will not discuss the matter it is known that they will not allow the resolution offered by Mr. Mann of Illinois to come out of the Rules Committee, and they will endeavor to have the whole affair hushed up.

Speaker Clark has taken the position that the whole disturbance over Mr. Littleton must cease, and that the majority shall not press an investigation, which might result in his discomfiture, because it would make him a martyr and do the party no good.

To-day Mr. Stanley called a meeting of the investigating committee for Thursday morning.

Mrs. Harper to Lecture at Princeton.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper will give the first of a series of lectures on "Public Questions" to-day at Princeton before the Present Day Club, whose membership is composed largely of the wives of the college professors. Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson are among the members. Its President, Mrs. H. C. McComas, will give a luncheon for Mrs. Harper.

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PERFECT
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cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, prevents tooth decay and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath.

FOR DR. SAMARELLI'S ARREST

Wife Who, He Said, Wouldn't Hug Him Wants to Keep Him Here.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich issued an order yesterday for the civil arrest of Dr. Gaetano Samarelli, who sought to obtain an annulment of his marriage on the ground that his wife refused to hug and kiss him on their honeymoon.

The order was obtained by Mrs. Samarelli, who began suit for a separation on the ground of abandonment when her husband dropped his annulment suit. She obtained the order on an affidavit that she had learned the doctor was planning to leave New York.

ACTIVITIES OF F. T. MARTIN.

He Is to Introduce an Insurance Scheme to Business and Sit in Night Court.

Frederick Townsend Martin leaves for Chicago on Sunday, Dec. 10, to speak before the National Business League of America in advocacy of a scheme of his own under which he would like the Government, the employer, and the employe to become co-partners in providing for medical relief in sickness, insurance against non-employment, and pensions for the aged. The meeting, Mr. Martin said yesterday, is to be held in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel.

Mr. Martin also made it known that to-morrow night Magistrate Peter T. Barlow is to give a dinner to Mr. Martin, after which Mr. Martin will sit with the Magistrate on the bench in the Night Court to hear some of the cases.

Mrs. W. E. Corey Writing a Book.

Mrs. William E. Corey, who was formerly Mabelle Gilman, the singer, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from Paris, accompanied by the Baroness Von Hillarm, who has been helping the wife of the former Steel Trust President to learn German. Mrs. Corey said she had abandoned her former idea of opening an opera house in Paris, and intended to devote her time to literature. "I am writing a book of advice to young women who propose taking up a dramatic or operatic career," she said, "but it will not be finished until after my return to Paris next February."

BOOKS TO GIVE

The Ne'er-Do-Well

By REX BEACH
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"Lots of go, and a clean story from start to finish."—*Helena Record.* "Rex Beach's best book."—*San Francisco Bulletin.* "This story is a corker in incident, action, surprise, character drawing, and dialogue."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.* "Excitement at full speed."—*Boston Globe. Pictures by Christy.*
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The San Francisco Chronicle says: "A moving tale that interests on every page." *The Salt Lake City Tribune* says: "It is a novel that will appeal to the heart of every reader." *The Cleveland Leader* says: "It is dramatic, it has touches of humor, and it makes for a broader charity." *With frontispiece.*
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By JAMES OPPENHEIM

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14.00	Black Raccoon	13.50
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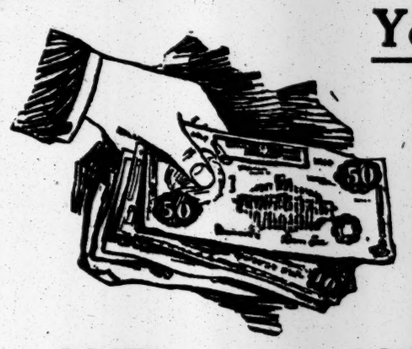

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We give a written guarantee with each piano and allow the full purchase price within one year from date toward the purchase price of any new Pease Piano if desired.

The Reason for This Sale

The Pease Piano Company do the largest rental business of any firm in New York, and mostly of new pianos to musicians and professional people, and this is the time of year when we desire to replenish our rental stock with new pianos, and offer the stock now on hand at prices that should sell every one of them within 48 hours. It will, therefore, be seen that the majority of the pianos offered below are **NOT EXCHANGED** pianos, which have been given up because unsatisfactory, which is the only basis for many sales of **USED** pianos, but which are in reality sales of **ABUSED** pianos.

This sale is the only one that the Pease Company hold each year, and the only one of equal importance held by a piano manufacturer. It consists mostly of the Pease Company's rental stock, who rent only to the best class of people and not to public places. A partial list of the pianos follows:

	Was	Now		Was	Now
1 Hardman Upright	$400	$75	1 Pease Upright	$325	$200
1 Tiffany Upright	325	80	1 Pease Upright	325	150
1 Steinway Upright	550	150	1 Chickering Upright	450	145
1 Wilbur Upright	250	175	1 Wilbur Upright	225	165
1 Lauter Upright	325	125	1 Weber Upright	475	140
1 Pease Upright	350	200	1 Hayden Upright	250	95
1 Pease Upright	325	145	1 Pease Upright	325	175
1 Steinway Baby Grand	900	350	1 Wissner Upright	350	48
1 Pease Baby Grand	600	390	1 Pease Upright	450	230
1 Pease Baby Grand	600	310	1 Mollenhouer Upright	250	85
1 Calenberg & Vopel Grand	500	150	1 Weser Upright	275	130
1 Bradbury Upright	300	85	1 Wilbur Upright	250	165
1 Emerson-Gramer Upright	300	165	1 Pease Upright	350	195
1 Pease Upright	400	225	1 Decker Upright	400	100
1 Gruenberg Upright	275	70	1 Vankirk Upright	250	165
1 Stuyvesant Upright	300	100	1 Pease Upright	325	250
1 Stuyvesant Upright	325	115	1 Wagner Upright	250	110
1 Pease Upright	350	250	1 Wilbur Upright	225	155
1 Stanley Upright	225	85	1 Ludke Upright	250	65
1 Krakauer Upright	325	105	1 Pease Upright	325	225
1 Wilbur Upright	250	170	1 Trowbridge Upright	225	80
1 Pease Upright	300	160	1 Wilbur Upright	250	180
1 Biddle Upright	200	75	1 Bradford Upright	250	75
1 Pease Upright	300	155	1 Pease Upright	325	260
1 Wilbur Upright	250	180	1 Wilbur Upright	250	168
1 Weser Upright	275	115	1 Baus Upright	275	125
			1 Pease Upright	325	245
			1 Vankirk Upright	250	175

Also 50 other Pease Uprights at prices ranging from $100 to $275 that originally cost from $325 up.

Player Pianos, Etc.

	Was	Now		Was	Now
1 Pease Player Piano	$700	$375	1 Wilbur Player Piano	$550	$425
1 Pease Player Piano	700	450	1 Pease Player Piano	700	440
1 Pease Player Piano	700	460	1 Pease Player Piano	750	500
1 Wilbur Player Piano	575	490	1 Pease Player Piano	750	485
1 Pease Player Piano	750	495	1 Pianola Player	250	50

We will give a free exchange of Music Rolls with each Player Piano without limit of time.

SQUARE PIANOS

LOT NO. 1.	Your Choice at	LOT NO. 2.	Your Choice at
1 Gordon Square	$6.00	1 Pease Square	$12
1 Young Square		1 Haines Square	
1 Billings Square		1 Kranich & Bach Square	
1 Barmore Square		1 Gabler Square	
1 Lighte Square		1 Bradford Square	

Every instrument is marked at the cash price, but, if desired, monthly payments may be made of from

$4 TO $10 PER MONTH

according to the piano, for just the simple interest extra upon the unpaid part.

Every piano delivered FREE within 75 miles of New York (except the square pianos), with stool and cover to match and one year's tuning free.

No mail orders will be filled, but a small deposit now will secure any piano for Xmas delivery.

We invite the inspection of the public and the trade in general.

Open Evenings This Month Until 9:30 P. M.

PEASE PIANO CO.,

128 West 42d St., near Broadway, New York.

Special sale also being held at Brooklyn Warerooms, 34 Flatbush Ave., and Newark Warerooms, 10 New St. Equally big values.

Wild's

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Orientals

The Largest Specialty Rug House in America.

How Half the World Buys Rugs

Half the people of the world do not want to be served honestly.

They have become inured, in the purchase of most things, to the matching of their keenness against that of merchants.

Unfortunately they find enough merchants ready to pick up the gauntlet thus thrown down.

On the other hand, there are enough people who are HONEST WITH THEMSELVES to support business houses like this — presenting merchandise that can best be judged on the basis of confidence.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC KNOWS LITTLE—ALMOST NOTHING—OF ORIENTAL RUGS beyond the fact that in their best form they are desirable.

Many people who are unable to distinguish between the DIFFERENT KINDS of Orientals, and who therefore should not attempt to judge as to the VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL RUGS, are absolutely dependent upon the word of salesmen.

Rugs are impressively pointed out as Kermanshas, or Ispahans, or Kurdistans, or Sarouks, or Daghestans, or Khorassans, or Masheds—when these names alone are often meaningless and more often misguiding.

EVEN RUG COLLECTORS SELDOM BUY RUGS WITHOUT HAVING THEIR JUDGMENT VERIFIED.

That we are frequently appealed to in cases of doubt illustrates the conscientious care that is taken in EVERY STATEMENT about Wild's Orientals.

In establishing the reputation of these rugs the aim and the practice has been to admit to the collection only rugs which combine genuine artistic merit and perfect condition for practical use.

The hearty response of people who PREFER to do business with a house of this character has furnished the incentive for going to extremes to get such rugs together.

It has also enabled us to present them at prices FREQUENTLY LOWER than those of indifferently good or absolutely bad rugs.

Wild's Orientals carried in stock range from $15 to $25,000—with the largest selection in America at from $100 to $500.

JOSEPH WILD & Co.
Fifth Avenue & 35th Street
NEW YORK

EDISON BARS POETS FROM LIST OF GREAT

Might Let Shakespeare In, but Even He Was Not a World Mover.

TALKS OF CARNEGIE'S CHOICE

Dodging a Verdict on the Ironmaster —Still Works Twenty Hours a Day— —Sailors Study His Storage Battery.

Thomas A. Edison devoted a part of his twenty hours of daily activity in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., yesterday to a talk with reporters about his idea of the greatest men of the world. He had prepared no list to compare with that recently given out by Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Edison said, but he made it clear that his idea of greatness differed materially from that of the steel man. There would be no poets in his list, only a few writers, and no discoverers other than those who hit upon their discoveries through the regular course of inventive experimentation.

Asked whether he would retaliate for the honor shown him by Mr. Carnegie, who put him in the list, Mr. Edison said that it was too personal a question.

The interview with the inventor came at the conclusion of a lecture on the Edison storage battery by the inventor's chief engineer and co-worker, Mr. R. Hutchinson, and a personally conducted tour through the storage battery plant, planned especially for Commander George Cooper, chief of the electrical school of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and his class of 175 sailors and brother officers, comprising the Electrical Engineering Department of the navy yard. Assisting in making the inspection trip a pleasure as well as instructive were Henry F. Miller, Mr. Edison's secretary; C. H. Wilson, the general manager of the Edison companies, and John T. Rogers, traffic manager of the incorporated companies. Mr. Edison himself took an active interest in the visit of the bluejackets and shook hands with each of them.

In his lecture, Mr. Hutchinson said that the Edison battery was applicable in the navy for gun firing, for auxiliary and lighting power on board ship, and particularly for submarine purposes, the absence of suffocating gases making it supreme over all other types of electrical batteries.

"Mr. Edison's object in building this plant," he said, "was to make a fool proof battery. He spent $2,000,000 on his ideas in seven years, and he has developed a battery which needs only the addition of water to keep it going.

"It is asking enough of any man to go down in a submarine in the first place. It is asking entirely too much to ask him to breathe sulphurous gases. The Edison battery does away with these gases. Already the Government has bought a great many batteries from us, and, of course, we hope that the Government will buy more."

Edison's Great Men.

Following luncheon, Mr. Edison received the reporters in his library.

The inventor appeared as young as ever. He stood while he talked. Owing to his difficulty in hearing the reporters shouted at times, and their questions seemed to put the aged inventor in good humor.

"What do you think of Mr. Carnegie's list of greatest men?" he was asked.

"Well," the inventor replied, chuckling, "there are a lot of iron men on that list. Quite natural. Every man in one particular line is narrow. President Taft's list, just like Mr. Carnegie's, would be different from mine. My list would be narrow, too."

"Would you put Mr. Carnegie on it?"

"Too personal a question," he replied, curtly. "Mr. Carnegie stands for rapid America, for great outputs. He has brought the steel business to a high grade, perhaps not as to quality, but as to output, surely. His technical methods are great. If a man can take a 500-ton machine and get 16,000 tons of power out of it, that is a great work; yes, that is greatness."

"Whom would you put on your list, and—"

"Gutenberg, Watt, Stephenson," replied the inventor quickly, not even waiting to hear the rest of the question.

"And Morse?"

"No."

"Any others?"

"Pasteur; a far-reaching man."

"Any poets?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Any writers?"

"Yes, few, only a very few. Shakespeare, for his wonderful power in expression. But I do not think that he was a world mover.

"And Herbert Spencer, for the meat in his books. He was a great generalizer. He proved things by statistics. It was Herbert Spencer who showed that in every parliamentary body the resultant is always below the intelligence of the least intelligent man in that body. He took thirty-one acts of Parliament relating to laws for the poor. He showed that thirty of them produced the opposite of what was intended. He based things on data. Spencer was a scientific thinker. And he was a good story teller, too."

Mr. Edison would not name other great men he would include in his list. He talked freely, however, on his likes and dislikes, and intimated that some of the men he liked might have the necessary qualifications.

"I can't give you any more right off the bat," he said. "I read Victor Hugo, for his poetical temperament. I like Bulwer and Charles Reed. I have read a few of the 'best sellers,' but I don't like them. I like the detective story. I like Emile Gaboriau better than Sherlock Holmes. I like Edgar A. Poe's prose works. Poe had a strange, unique ingenuity."

"Did you ever read dime novels, Mr. Edison?" one of the interviewers asked.

"O, yes, hosts of them," came the reply. "I like them. They don't make me think."

"Would you put Dr. Bell on your list?"

"No, he was not a scientist."

"Marconi?"

"I will say that I think that Marconi was a clever inventor. Very good. He was a practical man and is entitled to be called the 'father of wireless.'"

"Curie?"

"No, discovering radium is quite a different thing from inventing. Becquerel was the actual discoverer of it. Mme. Curie hit on Becquerel's discoveries. She was a laboratory expert. Discovery, an accident, is the basis of the finding of radium. That is not invention."

Still Busy 20 Hours a Day.

Asked whether he was experimenting on batteries for use in aeroplanes, Mr. Edison said that he was not and never intended to.

"The battery is not useful for aeroplanes," he said. "I haven't experimented with aeroplanes for thirty years. I keep close to earth. If I experimented I'd break my neck the first week.

"I'm working on some other things. I'm always working at twenty or thirty things. Nothing to tell you about yet, however. Nothing but the speaking pictures. I'll give them a hearing next Friday before the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

"My model house? I'm still working at that. The trouble is, I haven't the time. I've got the steel models finished up to the second story. But I can build a house in six hours.

"I still get lots of suggestions from cranks. They want my ideas on everything from a washing-machine to a rat trap. Most of them talk perpetual motion. The same old number of cranks. The same old notion. Can't be done. No perpetual motion, never! Can't get something out of nothing.

"Yes, I'm still working on the old schedule. About four hours' sleep. I had a hundred men working for me once on that schedule, and they were a healthy bunch. I don't take any exercise except what I get walking around in the laboratory. Eat everything but only a little. I only eat when it is necessary, about one-fourth as much as the average man. Just enough to keep up my 170 pounds. I've got a scale in my bathroom. I hop on that every few days. If it's below 170 I eat a little more just to raise the ante. I bolt everything, but I eat so little that it doesn't hurt me. I like mince pie, fine. Everything is brain food. I don't eat the breakfast foods. We have a boiler inside of us, and we just fill it up with fuel. We are nothing but machinery, meat machinery.

"Are we ready for general peace? No. We are still not so far from the chimpanzee. The navy is an insurance policy for which the merchants must pay a premium.

"Is there a chance for the young man? Yes, better than ever. A man came to me the other day and asked for two $10,000 men. I couldn't furnish them. There are plenty of threes in the world. Few tens. The college man is not the practical man. Colleges are better than they once were, but they aren't practical yet. They are all right for lawyers, but this country needs engineers, not lawyers. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, however, is all right. They are all good boys there. Colleges are for the social side and for the literary. Not worth while, generally."

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE WORK

Isidor Straus Tells How Americans Are Made—Praises Henry Phipps.

The nineteenth year of the Educational Alliance, according to its President, Isidor Straus, at the annual meeting last night in the alliance auditorium, 197 East Broadway, was its best year. In every department there had been a redoubling of effort, Mr. Straus said, and an increase in the number of persons reached and benefitted.

Friends, active supporters, workers, and beneficiaries crowded into the alliance building all last evening for the organization's great meeting of the year. Early in the evening the school rooms, library, and all parts of the building where boys and girls, and especially adults, fresh from the civilizations of the Old World are Americanized, were inspected, and later the formal exercises, including an address by President Straus, and a brief talk by Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, were held.

"It must be difficult for those not in continual touch with the work of our institution to realize the bewildering array of activities which reach into all fields of social, religious, and educational endeavor," said Mr. Straus. "It is not generally known that our Religious School is probably the largest in the city, possibly in the country. In boys' and girls' clubs we outnumber institutions devoted exclusively to such work. In domestic art and science our waiting lists alone would be sufficient to fill a separate institution. Our special Summer activities were never as manifold or so well attended as in the last year. The ages of our beneficiaries ranged from 7 to 70.

"One of the greatest problems we are called on to aid in solving is the rapid Americanization of the children with its consequent breach in the home due to the failure of the older men and women to adjust themselves to the customs and conditions of the new land."

President Straus spoke with much emphasis of the efforts of the Alliance to aid the new immigrant in obtaining his first papers, and in warning him against the pitfalls prepared for the new voter.

Another extremely important department of the work, according to the President, was performed by the Alliance's Desertion Bureau. Its purpose is to smooth over domestic troubles and bring the deserting husband and father back to his dependent wife and children, and Mr. Straus said that very few persons, except those in intimate touch with the bureau, had any idea of the beneficent influence of this bureau.

"All this splendid humanitarian relief work has been made possible in the last year, as it has for many previous years," said Mr. Straus, "by the munificence of our good friend, Henry Phipps, whose gift of $10,000 a year for a number of years has enabled us to do what without his generosity we would have been compelled to have left entirely undone. Our thanks to this generous benefactor is but a feeble recognition compared with the gratitude which the hundreds of women and children must feel toward one to whom they owe their relief from mental and physical distress and not infrequently moral rescue."

Mr. Phipps's name was warmly applauded.

In conclusion President Straus said there should be several such buildings as that of the Alliance distributed to advantage over the city, and he declared that these buildings would be one of the best investments which civic pride could devise.

Miss Addams spoke of the work Hull House is doing for the immigrants of Chicago, and how readily such work could be done here. She was presented by Mr. Straus as a "great woman" doing a great work.

New England Society Elects Officers.

The New England Society in the City of New York elected these officers last night for the year: President, Howard Davis; First Vice President, A. Barton Hepburn; Second Vice President, Frank S. Black; Treasurer, Charles C. Burke; Secretary, Harry A. Cushing; Directors, to serve till Jan. 1, 1916, Herbert S. Carpenter, John C. Eames, Charles F. Mathewson, and the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith. The annual dinner will be held at the Waldorf on Friday, Dec. 22.

An address was delivered last night to the society, on the Cape Cod Canal, by Commodore Jacob W. Miller, who gave an interesting summary of what has already been accomplished.

CROWD SEES MURPHY, PLEADING FOR JOBS

Few to be Distributed, but There Are Ten Applicants for Every One.

BOSS SILENT ON WILSON

New Jersey Man Said to Have No Chance for New York's Delegation —Dix First, Then Harmon.

There never was such a crowd in the big room at Tammany Hall where the organization chieftain receives the supplications of his followers as yesterday when Charles F. Murphy put in an appearance there for the first time since election. The line formed on the right side of the boss's desk, and it seemed to be an endless one.

Mr. Murphy was on hand early. It became evident before long that the crowd had not come to welcome Mr. Murphy back after his pleasant outing at Hot Springs, Va., where he made his first acquaintance with the game of golf. Most of the callers had come because some jobs were to be distributed.

There are less than two dozen jobs available as a result of the slim Tammany victory in the county elections and the letting down of the civil service bars by Mr. Murphy's State Civil Service Commission to permit State Controller Sohmer to oust some Republican district leaders as Inheritance Tax Appraisers for the benefit of some Democratic district leaders. There was an average of ten applicants for every vacant job at the Murphy levee yesterday morning.

Mr. Murphy greeted his faithful followers with smiles and gave them some very pleasant talk, even if there were not jobs enough to go around. But when the newspaper men appeared on the scene the Tammany boss faced them with lips tightly compressed. He had nothing of consequence to say on any topic that the reporters called to his attention.

The first question had to do with the Democratic League affair on Monday night, where the leaguers indulged in some very disagreeable talk about the Tammany chieftain and joined in a verdict that he "must go."

"We have heard that sort of talk before," said the Tammany boss, with a wry smile.

"Will you permit Mr. McCooey to be displaced as Democratic leader in Kings?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"I haven't heard that Mr. McCooey was to be displaced," said Mr. Murphy, naïvely. "I haven't heard from Mr. McCooey since I got back, and, anyhow, that is a matter for the Brooklyn Democrats to decide."

That was all the discourse Mr. Murphy was willing to indulge in. From the manner in which he said it, it looked as if he would have it appear that he didn't care a little bit whether the Tiger was sent limping back across the bridge, tail between its hind legs.

Then some one asked Mr. Murphy what he thought about the application of Gov. Wilson of New Jersey, who formerly was President of Princeton, to the Carnegie Foundation for a pension at the early age of 53.

Mr. Murphy shook his head. The question was prompted by the fact that Gov. Wilson is a candidate for the Presidential nomination. It is generally understood, though, that a deal has been patched up with the Tammany boss, in accordance with which Gov. Wilson is not to have the vote of the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention if Mr. Murphy can stop it, as he thinks he can. The New York delegation will vote for Gov. Dix on the first ballot, in accordance with a deal Mr. Murphy made with the Governor early last Spring, and on succeeding ballots its vote will go to Gov. Harmon of Ohio, provided his name goes before the convention with the right sort of backing.

The Murphy head shake was eloquent and final. All the newspaper men agreed tacitly that this topic had been exhausted. One unsophisticated young scribe at this point unwittingly waved the red rag in the face of the Tammany boss. He asked, innocently enough, if Mr. Murphy would be in favor of having a bill passed at the next session of the Legislature making a separate county out of the Borough of the Bronx.

Figuratively speaking, Mr. Murphy would rather cut off his right hand than have the Borough of the Bronx cut off from Manhattan and made a separate political unit. He showed no outward trace, however, of the inward emotion that the question must have occasioned.

"I do not know what the Legislature will do," said the boss blandly. "I understand that there is no real sentiment in the Bronx for such a bill."

Mr. Murphy toyed with his eyeglasses for a silent second or two and then retreated to the swivel chair back of his desk. That is a signal every newspaper man who visits Tammany Hall professionally does not misinterpret. It means that Mr. Murphy's monosyllabic vocabulary has been exhausted and that he has nothing more to say.

Just as the reporters retreated a procession filed into the big room at Tammany Hall. It was a line of men who betrayed by their every movement that they were in deep earnest and bent on an important mission. In fact, the Delicatessen Dealers' Association—for it was a delegation of twenty-five delicatessen men—believe that with Julius Harburger Sheriff-elect their day has come in politics. They have a candidate for Under Sheriff in the person of Albert Peiser, who sells potato salad and provisions at 1,087 Park Avenue.

Mr. Murphy beamed on the delicatessen delegates and told them that Mr. Harburger would attend to the appointment of Under Sheriff. The job pays $5,000 a year, so it's considered quite some job.

The head of the delicatessen men's delegation smiled a cunning smile and all the other delegates smiled with him, and cunningly, too. They told the Tammany boss that what he had just said was a very good joke; that they had just come from Mr. Harburger and that the Sheriff-elect had sent them to the Wigwam. The delicatessen men told Mr. Murphy that there were five thousand of them and that they thought the time had come when they should receive recognition. Mr. Murphy said he would think it over.

There are jobs vacant for one Under Sheriff, fifteen Deputy Sheriffs, one counsel to the Sheriff, six Inheritance Tax Appraisers, and a Deputy State Controller. Michael J. Cruise, Tammany leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, it is understood, stands a good chance of landing the Under Sheriff's job.

SET FIRE TO BURN FAMILY.

Gurnsey Tompkins Was Angry Because Wife Returned to Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Gurnsey Tompkins, 39 years old, of Silvernails, Dutchess County, confessed to the police to-day that he burned the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tobiah Myers at Mentrose, Westchester County, on the night of Oct. 19. He said his wife, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myers, had returned to her parents and he wanted to destroy them all.

According to Tompkins's statement, he went to his home in Silvernails and found his wife gone. He then went to the Myers's home and saw his wife there. He waited until all the lights were out and then crawled into the basement at the rear of the house and started a fire.

There were six persons in the house at the time, Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Harry Myers, Freeman Myers, and the grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bathrick. They all had narrow escapes.

Tompkins will be sent to Westchester County to stand trial for arson.

Stock Brokers Must Show Books.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Every person or firm dealing in stocks is required to keep a just and true book account, wherein shall be recorded every sale, agreement to sell, delivery or transfer of shares of certificates of stock, and the time thereof, and every transaction in relation to such transfer or transaction, including the names of all parties thereto, according to an opinion announced to-day by Attorney General Carmody. This book must at all times be subject to the inspection of the State Controller.

WHISKEY in the making requires attributes similar to those that build character and strength in the individual.

John Jameson
Three Stars
Whiskey

receives all the time, thought, and trouble necessary to bring it to the highest degree of perfection. It takes time to produce Jameson Whiskey.
W. A. Taylor & Co., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily.

6TH AVENUE'S FOREMOST XMAS STORE

33 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Oriental Rugs

When You Buy at Simpson Crawford's You Buy with Absolute Safety— OUR Rugs Are Never Questionable

We sell none but genuine Oriental Rugs—rugs that are selected in the Orient by native representatives and by our own expert, who makes annual pilgrimages to the Far East.

☞ Fourth Floor.

To those of our patrons, permanent or prospective, who may doubt their ability to select an Oriental Rug, permit us to say, therefore, that they may have absolute confidence in the Simpson Crawford collection of Oriental Rugs. All element of risk on part of the customer has been eliminated by the skill and care exercised by the Simpson Crawford organization.

Oriental Rugs at $14.95

A number of Guengie, Moussouls, and Beluchistans. All in wonderfully pleasing color tones.

Genuine Shirvan and Cabistan Rugs at $24.75.

This lot includes a number of fine Furaghans and Antique Kurdistans.

Kazakja Rugs at $9.75.

From the Caucasian Mountain districts of Persia and Russia. Wonderfully effective in their rich colors and bold patterns.

Just out of bond. 150 rare and beautiful Kurdistan Rugs. Special offering for the Christmas trade. Every piece in perfect condition. Beautiful in colors and soft, silky lustre..... **$21.50**

Special showing of carpet sized Persian Rugs.

MAHALS.			GHOREVAN.	
11.10x8.5	Rugs	$87.50	11.9x9.6	Rugs $137.00
11.7x8.1	"	$87.50	11.10x10.3	" $147.00
12x8.6	"	$95.00	11.9x9.5	" $147.00
12.8x8.9	"	$95.00	9.10x11.10	" $147.00
12.5x9	"	$95.00	9.3x14.6	" $147.00
12.8x8.2	"	$115.00	9.5x11.6	" $147.00
12.9x10.5	"	$115.00	11.9x9.4	" $157.00
12x10.5	"	$125.00	9.6x11.8	" $165.00

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Christmas Furs

Intending purchasers of furs for Christmas will find in our stock many suggestions for handsome gifts. Sets of Russian Sable or Silver Fox, Afternoon Wraps with Muffs to match, Long Coats for general wear or for evening, and many original models in the moderate priced furs offer a variety of selection and range of price to suit every purchaser.

Our book of reproductions of the year's most successful models free on application.

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Special Sale Furs

Unusual Values

Children's Coats

Gray and Brown Squirrel, Coney and Black Caracul.
Sizes 1 to 3 years.....Prices from $21.00 to $60.00

Girls', Misses' and Women's Full Length Coats

for street, evening and automobile wear, in Caracul, Gray and Blended Squirrel, Australian Seal, White Coney, Natural Opossum, Raccoon and Buffalo.....
.....Prices ranging from $29.50 to $495.00
Many of these at one-half usual prices.

Neck Pieces		Muffs
$13.50 to $27.50	Black Fox	$15.00 to $23.50
13.50 to 18.00	Sable, Raccoon	18.50 & 23.50
12.50 to 16.50	Black Wolf	12.50 & 28.50
23.50	Natural Wolf	22.50
24.50	Australian Opossum	22.50

Children's Fur Gloves

Coney Fur with kid palms. Sizes 4 to 8 yrs..$2.50 & $2.65 pair
Squirrel Fur with kid palms. Sizes 4 to 8 yrs.....$2.50 "

Young Men's and Boys' Fur Gloves

Coney Fur with kid palms.....$2.00 & $2.65 pair
Water Mink with kid palms.....$3.65 & $6.00 "
Nutria with kid palms.....$3.75 "

Fur and Fur Lined Automobile Garments
in Raccoon and Leopard, also a number of Muskrat lined coats with Persian Lamb collars. Broken sizes 4 to 20 years.
About ⅓ less than regular prices.

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Watch Today's Evening World and Journal

For Details of Our Great Men's

Suit Sale

125 STREET 42 STREET

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC.
E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway, Cor. 13th Street | 119 W. 42d St., Near Broadway | 125th Street, Near 3d Avenue

TAFT MESSAGE ON TRUST CONTROL

Renews His Plea to Congress to Grant Corporations National Charters.

DEFENDS THE SHERMAN ACT

But Suggests Supplemental Laws Telling Just What Is Unfair Competition.

JAIL TERMS MORE LIKELY

Confidence in the Statute Grows, He Says, as Convictions of Individuals Are Made.

LAUDS TOBACCO CASE DECREE

None More Effective Ever Entered by an American Court, President Declares.

GIVES LIST OF TRUST SUITS

Has Brought Thirty-seven in His Term Against Forty-four Filed in Roosevelt's Seven Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President's message on trust control was read to-day in both houses to comparatively attentive audience. The message, dealing with a single subject, is less than 6,000 words in length.

Mr. Taft repeats, in the form of a long excerpt from his message of Jan. 7, 1910, his recommendation for National incorporation. This is the single striking feature of his message, though he supplements it with suggestions for slight additions to the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Otherwise he strenuously insists that that act be left untouched. After twenty years on the statute books the law is at last achieving, he says, what it was intended to achieve, and any material amendment or substitution would be to launch the whole commercial world once more on a voyage of exploration.

From a political point of view the message, to judge from its reception, is most timely. When the National Incorporation bill was proposed by the President in 1910 it met with strong opposition from the progressives. They charged that it was simply a wide loophole a friendly Administration was providing for the wicked trusts. Since then Col. Roosevelt, in The Outlook, has supported the proposal, and had, in fact, advocated it as far back as May, 1907.

Silences Insurgent Critics.

Whether Col. Roosevelt is responsible or whether the investigations of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce—still barely begun—have worked the change, the fact remains that the insurgents now find nothing to condemn in the President's suggestion. The plan Senator Cummins, a member of that committee, has gradually unfolded in a series of colloquys with witnesses, embodies either voluntary Federal incorporation or, for State corporations that refuse to take out a National charter, a compulsory license, if they wish to engage in inter-State commerce.

The criticism the progressives make against the message is that it is vague, but this criticism lacks the bitterness of the old assaults the President used to experience from this quarter when he submitted definite bills for the consideration of Congress. The President, indeed, seems to have returned to the old custom of merely general suggestions from the Executive, leaving the details of measures to the wisdom of Congress. Criticism of this sort, it is believed here, will not gain point with time.

Most of the President's first message—as these dispatches have foretold—deals with a defense of the law as it now stands, as it has been recently interpreted, and as it is now being enforced by the activities of the Department of Justice. An appendix to the message contains a list of thirty-seven major cases in which suit has been begun against alleged violators of the anti-trust law, with several minor divisions of some of the suits.

The two recent decisions of the Supreme Court Mr. Taft describes as "epoch-making," and in considerable detail he justifies the present law by the results achieved against the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company.

That phase of his message does meet with disagreement from some of the progressives, but as it is used merely as a basis for the recommendations the President finally makes, and as the recommendations are in general indorsed by the progressives, the objections do not matter much. As has been explained before, the President favors a supplementary amendment to the Sherman act that will define in detail the "badges of fraud"—the particular acts which the law contemplates as illegal. Such a tabulation or codification, in the President's opinion, would make prosecutions by the Government vastly easier. With that provision in the law suit could be brought charging a particular misdemeanor, says the President, instead of cumbersome indictment alleging a wholesale conspiracy.

After setting forth his view of National incorporation in the precise language he used two years ago the President states expressly that the size of corporations is not and ought not to be held illegal, a view slightly at variance with Senator Cummins's contention that the size of a proposed corporation might be limited by statute or by the commission appointed to supervise it for State corporations.

The commission idea is indorsed by the President. Such a commission, while he merely sketches its outlines, would have powers such as those held by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or by the Controller of the Currency over certain classes of corporations. Such machinery, says the President, is needed for the upbuilding of trade to supplement the negative work of the existing law.

The President further directs that the Bureau of Corporations should be permitted and directed to co-operate with the courts when a case comes up for dissolving a corporation. The bureau suggests that the President could also make inquiries into the character of a proposed corporation before it is allowed to take out a National charter.

As construed by the Supreme Court, Mr. Taft declares that the Sherman law must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business.

"It must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business," he adds. "As the offense (against the Sherman law) becomes better understood, and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Taft Proposes a Federal Commission for Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The text of the message sent to Congress to-day by President Taft is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

This message is the first of several which I shall send to Congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the Government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the Executive, and the transmission to Congress of exhaustive reports of special commissions, make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the National Legislature at its first regular session.

The Anti-Trust Law—the Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the Supreme Court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to enjoin the further maintenance of the Standard Oil Trust and of the American Tobacco Trust, and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are epoch-making, and serve to advise the business world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of 1890. The decisions do not depart in any substantial way from the previous decisions of the court in construing and applying this important statute, but they clarify those decisions by further defining the already admitted exceptions to the literal construction of the act. By the decrees they furnish a useful precedent as to the proper method of dealing with the capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established, and to preserve the benefit, freedom, and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change in the Rule of Decision—Merely in Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations," and in the second declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several States or with foreign nations."

In two early cases, where the statute was invoked to enjoin a transportation rate agreement between inter-State railroad companies, it was held that it was no defense to show that the agreement as to rates complained of was reasonable at common law, because it was said that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, whether reasonable at common law or not. It was plain from the record, however, that the contracts complained of in those cases would not have been deemed reasonable at common law. In subsequent cases the Court said that the statute should be given a reasonable construction, and refused to include within its inhibition certain contractual restraints of trade which it denominated as incidental or as indirect.

These cases of restraint of trade that the court excepted from the operation of the statute were instances which, at common law, would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law, and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute, only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect, that of being reasonable, and this, without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute. In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law.

It has been said that the court, by introducing into the construction of the statute common law distinctions, has emasculated it. This is obviously untrue. By its judgment every contract and combination in restraint of inter-State trade made with the purpose or necessary effect of controlling prices by stifling competition, or of establishing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the statute. The most extreme critics cannot instance a case that ought to be condemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus construed.

The suggestion is also made that the Supreme Court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to which, in order that it shall be enforcible at all, it must be incidental. If it exceeds the needs of that contract, it is void.

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at common law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices, or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracies might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists and others engaged in business violating the statute have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts; but no court of authority has ever fashioned it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases from which such a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in enforcing this statute can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statute effective for the purposes for which it was enacted. The Knight case was discouraging and seemed to remit to the States the whole available power to attack and suppress the evils of the trusts. Slowly, however, the error of that judgment was corrected, and only in the last three or four years has the heavy hand of the law been laid upon the great illegal combinations that have exercised such an absolute dominion over many of our industries. Criminal prosecutions have been brought and a number are pending, but juries have felt averse to convicting for jail sentences, and Judges have been most reluctant to impose such sentences on men of respectable standing in society whose offense has been regarded as merely statutory. Still, as the offense becomes better understood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate defiance of the law, we can be confident that juries will convict individuals and that jail sentences will be imposed.

The Remedy in Equity by Dissolution.

In the Standard Oil case the Supreme and Circuit Courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the inter-State business of refining, transporting, and marketing petroleum and its products, effected and maintained through thirty-seven different corporations, the stock of which was held by a New Jersey company. It in effect commanded the dissolution of this combination, directed the transfer and pro rata distribution by the New Jersey company of the stock held by it in the thirty-seven corporations to and among its stockholders; and the corporations and individual defendants were enjoined from conspiring or combining to restore such monopoly; and all agreements between the subsidiary corporations tending to produce or bring about further violations of the act were enjoined.

In the tobacco case the court found that the individual defendants, twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale, and distribution of tobacco in this country and abroad, and that this had been done by combinations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices, and establish a monopoly, not only in the manufacture of tobacco but also of tinfoil and licorice used in its manufacture and of its products of cigars, cigarettes, and snuffs. The tobacco suit presented a far more complicated and difficult case than the Standard Oil suit or a decree which would effectuate the will of the court and end the violation of the statute. There was here no single holding company, as in the case of the Standard Oil Trust. The main company was the American Tobacco Company, a manufacturing, selling, and holding company. The plan adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust and new companies organized for the purposes of the decree and made parties to it, and numbering, new and old, fourteen.

Situation After Readjustment.

The American Tobacco Company, (old,) readjusted capital, $92,000,000; the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company, (new,) capital, $67,000,000; the P. Lorillard Company, (new,) capital, $47,000,000, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, (old,) capital, $7,525,000, are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and sale of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars. The former one tinfoil company is divided into two, one of $825,000 capital and the other of $400,000. The one snuff company is divided into three companies, one with a capital of $15,00,000, another with a capital of $8,000,000, and a third with a capital of $8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capital of $5,758,300 and another with a capital of $2,000,000. There is, also, the British-American Tobacco Company, a British corporation, doing business abroad with a capital of $26,600,000, the Porto Rican Tobacco Company, with a capital of $1,800,000, and the corporation of United Cigar Stores, with a capital of $9,600,000.

Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent., while the American Tobacco Company will have 33.08 per cent., the Liggett & Meyers 20.05 per cent., the Lorillard Company 22.82 per cent., and the Reynolds Company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies, both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco Company and has been distributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have been declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined. The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given voting power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of the preferred stock to the common was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a very decided change in the character of the ownership and control of each company.

In the original suit there were twenty-nine defendants who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent. as a maximum to 28½ per cent. as a minimum, except in the case of one small company, the Porto Rican Tobacco Company, in which they will hold 45 per cent. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from buying any stock except from each other, and the group is thus prevented from extending its control during that period. All parties to the suit, and the new companes who are made parties, are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination between any of the companies in violation of the statute by way of resumption of the old trust. Each of the fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others. All these companies are enjoined from having common Directors or officers, or common buying or selling agents, or common offices, or lending money to each other.

Size of New Companies.

Objection was made by certain independent tobacco companies that this settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business, and that the settlement that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into small fractions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independent companies. This contention results from a misunderstanding of the anti-trust law and its purpose. It is not intended thereby to prevent the accumulation of large capital in business enterprises in which such a combination can secure reduced cost of production, sale, and distribution. It is directed against such an aggregation of capital only when its purpose is that of stifling competition, enhancing or controlling prices, and establishing a monopoly. If we shall have by the decree defeated these purposes and restored competition between the large units into which the capital and plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute.

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation, or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation, are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute.

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the history of American law has a decree more effective for such a purpose been entered by a court than that against the Tobacco Trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment approving the decree:

> The extent to which it has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the Federal anti-trust statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results; which, so long as it stands on the statute books, must be obeyed, and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring far-reaching penalties. And, on the other hand, the successful reconstruction of this organization should teach that the effect of enforcing this statute is not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not to demolish, but to re-create in accordance with the conditions which the Congress has declared shall exist among the people of the United States.

Common-Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the present prorata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and is based upon the assumed inefficiency and innocuousness of judicial injunctions. The companies are enjoined from co-operation or combination; they have different managers, Directors, purchasing and sales agents. If all or many of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, attempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market, their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed, and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies under different managers, and then competition must follow, or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as an opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand little the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity jurisprudence.

Voluntary Reorganizations of Other Trusts at Hand.

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps, a Southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the Powder Trust with directions by the Circuit Court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the Department of Justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business disturbance.

Movement for Repeal of the Anti-Trust Law.

But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment, we are met by a cry from many different quarters for its repeal. It is said to be obstructive of business progress, to be an attempt to restore old-fashioned methods of destructive competition between small units, and to make impossible those useful combinations of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and natural growth.

In the recent decisions the Supreme Court makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere bigness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly, that the statute is violated. Mere size is no sin against the law. The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combination is made for the purpose of ending this particular competition in order to secure control of and enhance prices and create a monopoly.

Lack of Definiteness in the Statute.

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden, to enable business men to avoid its violation. The suggestion is, that we may have a combination of two corporations, which may run on for years, and that subsequently the Attorney General may conclude that it was a violation of the statute, and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the statute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass such stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition, control prices, and establish a monopoly, they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later, unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so, and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can, in such a case, hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is attributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

Much is said of the repeal of this statute and of constructive legislation intended to accomplish the purpose and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be evolved, but I submit that the discussions which have been brought out in recent days by the fear of the continued execution of the anti-trust law have produced nothing but glittering generalities and have offered no line of distinction or rule of action as definite and as clear as that which the Supreme Court itself lays down in enforcing the statute.

Supplemental Legislation Needed—Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see no objection—and indeed I can see decided advantages—in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and purpose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers, and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the Government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of conspiracy, and on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended.

In a special message to Congress on Jan. 7, 1910, I ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts. I said:

> But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders but of millions of wage earners, employes, and associated tradesmen must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of Congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization, and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under Federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.
>
> Generally, in the industrial combinations called "trusts," the principal business is the sale of goods in many States and in foreign markets; in other words, the inter-State and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one State. This fact will justify the Federal Government in granting a Federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in inter-State and foreign commerce the products of successful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protection to a Federal company against harmful, vexatious, and unnecessary invasion by the States, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the States with respect to its purely local business. * * *
>
> Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper Federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under National auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different States, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.
>
> If the prohibition of the Anti-Trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the National Government shall provide for the creation of National corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different States of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different States.

I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law, and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objections, have been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial or organizations large enough to be intrusted with our inter-State and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the anti-trust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate National and foreign commerce.

Government Experts Needed to Aid Courts.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administrative machinery to make the necessary inquiries preparatory to reorganization, or to pursue such inquiries, and they should be empowered to invoke the aid of the Bureau of Corporations in determining the suitable reorganization of the disintegrated parts. The Circuit Court and the Attorney General were greatly aided in framing the decree in the Tobacco Trust dissolution by an expert from the Bureau of Corporations.

Federal Corporation Commission Proposed.

I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into Federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that incorporation under a Federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be practical or wise.

Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to, of aiding courts in the dissolution and re-creation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the Controller of the Currency or the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under Federal regulation.

The drafting of such a Federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management to-day, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the Federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law. Other large combinations that fail to take advantage of the Federal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful official scrutiny, competent supervision, and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter.

Only Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for Federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute as construed by the Supreme Court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced, unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities, and which when applied to all business would be a long step toward State Socialism.

Importance of the Anti-Trust Act.

The Anti-Trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom-loving people to preserve equality of opportunity. It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to mtaintain their future growth by preserving uncontrolled and unrestricted the enterprise of the individual, his industry, his ingenuity, his intelligence, and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this statute has been upon the statute book. All knew its general purpose and approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence. It seemed impossible of enforcement. Slowly the mills of the courts ground, and only gradually did the majesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy. Now its efficacy is seen; now its power is heavy; now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how by some other statute and in some other way the evil we are just stamping out can be cured, if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree? That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the Tobacco decree; but did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand? Such a one-man power could not have been a healthful influence in the Republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an inter-State commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed not toward reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort will be paralyzed and the spirit of commercial freedom will be dead.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1911.

LIST OF ANTI-TRUST SUITS.

Beginning with Harrison's Term Up to Those Filed Under Taft.

Accompanying the President's message, was the following record of suits filed under the Sherman Anti-Trust act:

APPENDIX A.

Suits Brought and Prosecutions Instituted by the United States Under the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 4, 1889, TO MARCH 4, 1893. [William H. Miller, Attorney General, March 5, 1889, to March 6, 1893.]

1.—United States v. Jellico Mountain Coal Company, 43 Fed. Rep., 898; 46 Fed. Rep., 432. (Circuit Court, M. D. Tennessee. October 13, 1890; June 4, 1891.)

Suit against the members of the "Nashville Coal Exchange," composed of various coal-mining companies operating mines in Kentucky and Tennessee, and of persons and firms dealing in coal in Nashville, formed for the purpose of fixing prices and regulating the output of coal. A preliminary injunction was denied on October 13, 1890. Upon full hearing the court, on June 4, 1891, held the combination to be in violation of the anti-trust law and enjoined the further carrying out of the agreement.

2.—United States v. Greenhut et al., 50 Fed. Rep., 469. (District Court, Massachusetts. May 16, 1892.)

A proceeding by indictment against the officers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. (Whisky Trust) for an alleged violation of the anti-trust law. Indictment quashed, as allegations were held not to constitute an offense under the statute.

3.—United States v. Nelson, 52 Fed. Rep., 646. (District Court, Minnesota. October 10, 1892.)

Indictment of a number of lumber dealers for conspiring together to raise the price of lumber in violation of the anti-trust law. Demurrer to indictment sustained, the court holding that an agreement between a number of dealers to raise prices, unless they controlled nearly the entire commodity, would not operate as a restraint of trade under the act.

4.—United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, 53 Fed. Rep., 440; 58 Fed. Rep., 58; 166 U. S., 290. (Circuit Court, Kansas. November 28, 1892.) (Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. October 2, 1893.) (United States Supreme Court. March 22, 1897.)

Bill filed January 6, 1892, to enjoin the operations of a combination of railroads engaged in inter-State commerce, formed for the purpose of maintaining "just and reasonable rates," &c. Bill dismissed by Circuit Court; decree of dismissal affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals, and reversed by the United States Supreme Court on March 22, 1897.

5.—United States v. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council of New Orleans et al., 54 Fed. Rep., 994; 57 Fed. Rep., 85. (Circuit Court, E. D. Louisiana. March 25, 1893.) (Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit. June 13, 1893.)

Suit to restrain defendants, a combination of workmen, from interfering with inter-State and foreign commerce in violation of the anti-trust law. The injunction was granted and the law held to apply to combinations of laborers as well as capitalists. This decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

6.—United States v. Patterson et al., 55 Fed. Rep., 605; 59 Fed. Rep., 280. (Circuit Court, Massachusetts. February 28 and June 7, 1893.)

Cash register case. Indictment of members of a combination formed for the purpose of controlling the price of cash registers. A demurrer was sustained as to certain counts of the indictment and overruled as to others and leave granted to file special demurrers to the counts which were sustained. The special demurrers were heard on June 1, 1893, and the demurrers overruled, the court adhering to its former ruling. Letter of Attorney General dated October 16, 1895, shows case was allowed to lapse because of consolidation of complaining witness with defendants.

7.—United States v. E. C. Knight Company (Sugar Trust,) 60 Fed. Rep., 306; 60 Fed. Rep., 934; 156 U. S., 1. (Circuit Court, E. D. Pennsylvania. January 30, 1894.) (Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit. March 26, 1894.) United States Supreme Court. January 21, 1895.

Bill in equity to enjoin the operations of the Sugar Trust, charged with a violation of the anti-trust law. The bill was dismissed January 30, 1894. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the decree affirmed. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decree of dismissal was affirmed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 4, 1893, TO MARCH 4, 1897.

[Richard Olney, Attorney General, March 6, 1893, to June 7, 1895; Judson Harmon, Attorney General, June 8, 1895, to March 5, 1897.]

1.—United States v. Agler, 62 Fed. Rep., 824. (Circuit Court, Indiana. July 12, 1894.)

Information charging contempt of court in disobeying an injunction restraining Agler and others from interfering with interstate commerce and obstructing the mails. Information quashed. It was charged that Agler was a member of the American Railway Union, the members of which order were on a strike and had been enjoined under the anti-trust law from interfering with the carrying of the mails and from obstructing interstate commerce. This is one of the "Debs" cases.

2.—United States v. Elliott, 62 Fed. Rep., 801; 64 Fed. Rep., 27. (Circuit Court, E. D. Missouri. July 6 and October 24, 1894.)

Suit to restrain Elliott, Debs, and others, members of the American Railway Union, from carrying out their unlawful conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and to obstruct the carrying of the mails, in violation of the anti-trust law. Preliminary injunction granted. A demurrer to this bill was overruled.

3.—United States v. Debs et al., 64 Fed. Rep., 724. (Circuit Court, N. D. Illinois. December 14, 1894.))

Proceedings in contempt to punish Debs and others for disobeying an injunction restraining them from interfering with interstate commerce and with obstructing the mails, by means of a conspiracy, in violation of the anti-trust law. Defendants found guilty and punished.

3a.—In re Debs, petitioner, 158 U. S., 564. (United States Supreme Court. May 27, 1895.)

Proceedings instituted July 2, 1894. Application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure a discharge from imprisonment for disobeying an injunction of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, restraining Debs and others from conspiring to interfere with interstate commerce, in violation of the anti-trust law.

Petition for the writ denied.

4.—United States v. Cassidy, 67 Fed. Rep., 698. (District Court, N. D. California. April 1 and 2, 1895.)

Cassidy and others were indicted under section 5440, United States Revised Statutes, for conspiring to commit offenses against the United States, which acts consisted in a combining and conspiring to restrain trade and commerce between the States, in violation of the anti-trust law, and grew out of the Pullman strike in California. The trial lasted five months and resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

5.—Moore v. United States, 85 Fed. Rep., 465. (Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. February 14, 1898.)

Indictment of the members of an association of dealers in coal at Salt Lake City for entering into a conspiracy to regulate the price of coal. Indictment returned November 4, 1895. Moore was tried and convicted in the District Court of Utah upon this indictment. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of conviction, for the reason that upon the admission of Utah as a State it was no longer a "Territory" within the meaning of the anti-trust act, and the combination was not in restraint of inter-State commerce, and the court therefore had no jurisdiction of the offense.

6.—United States v. Joint Traffic Association, 76 Fed. Rep., 895; 89 Fed. Rep., 1020; 171 U. S., 505. (Circuit Court, S. D. New York. May 28, 1896.) Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. March 10, 1897.) (United States Supreme Court. October 28, 1898.)

Suit instituted January 8, 1896. Bill in equity to enjoin the alleged violation of the anti-trust law by a combination of railroads. The Circuit Court dismissed the bill, and the Court of Appeals affirmed the action of the Circuit Court. These judgments were reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

7.—United States v. Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, 78 Fed. Rep., 712; 85 Fed. Rep., 271; 175 U. S. 211. (Circuit Court, E. D. Tennessee. February 5, 1897.) (Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. February 8, 1898.) (United States Supreme Court. December 4, 1899.)

Suit instituted December 10, 1896. Bill in equity to enjoin the operations of the Cast-Iron Pipe Trust, which attempted to control the price of cast-iron pipe. The bill was dismissed by the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with instructions to enter a decree for the Government. On appeal to the Supreme Court that action of the Circuit Court of Appeals was affirmed.

8.—United States v. Hopkins et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 529; 84 Fed. Rep., 1018; 171 U. S. 578. (Circuit Court, Kansas. September 7, 1897.) (Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. December 27, 1897.) (United States Supreme Court. October 24, 1898.)

Suit instituted December 31, 1896. Bill to restrain the operations of the "Kansas City Live Stock Exchange," organized to control shipments of live stock. The injunction was granted, but on appeal the Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with instructions to dismiss the bill.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION—MARCH 4, 1897-SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

[Joseph McKenna, Attorney General, March 5, 1897, to June 25, 1898; John W. Griggs, Attorney General, June 25, 1898, to March 29, 1901; Philander C. Knox, Attorney General, April 5, 1901, to June 30, 1904.]

1.—Anderson v. United States, 82 Fed. Rep., 998; 171 U. S., 604. (Circuit Court, N. D. Missouri. —. Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit. —. (United States Supreme Court. October 24, 1898.)

Bill in equity to restrain the operations of "The Traders' Live Stock Exchange," or Kansas City, an association formed for the purpose of buying cattle on the market. This suit was instituted June 7, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Decree of temporary injunction was granted and the case appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. From there it was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for instructions upon certain questions, under the provisions of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 828). The Supreme Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court and remanded the case, with directions to dismiss the bill, holding that the acts complained of were not a violation of the anti-trust law.

2.—United States v. Coal Dealers' Association, 85 Fed. Rep., 252. Circuit Court, N. D. California. January 25, 1898.)

Suit brought December 16, 1897. Bill for injunction to restrain the operations of a combination of coal dealers known as the "Coal Dealer' Association of California." A temporary injunction was granted.

3.—United States v. Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company et al., 105 Fed. Rep., 93; 115 Fed. Rep., 610. (Circuit Court, S. D. Ohio. Aug. 31, 1900.) (Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. April 8, 1902.)

Bill filed May 8, 1899, to annul a contract and dissolve a combination of producers and shippers of coal in Ohio and West Virginia, engaged in mining coal and making coke intended for "Western shipment," under agreement to sell the same at not less than a memorandum price, to be fixed by the Executive Committee appointed by the producers. Defendants enjoined, contract declared void and illegal, and the combination dissolved. Affirmed by Circuit Court of Appeals. No appeal taken.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION— SEPT. 14, 1901-MARCH 4, 1909.

[Philander C. Knox, Attorney General, April 5, 1901, to June 30, 1904; William H. Moody, Attorney General, July 1, 1904, to Dec. 16, 1906; Charles

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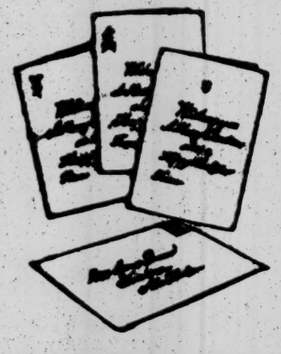

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TAFT MESSAGE ON TRUST CONTROL

Continued from Page 8.

competition in the sale of ice. Jan. 5, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict not guilty as to People's Ice and Fuel Company and company held to next Grand Jury. Trial of W. B. Lount continued over term. Oct. 16, 1907, plea in bar filed. Oct. 17, 1907, plea in bar sustained.

21.—United States v. Demund Lumber Company et al.

Oct. 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Jan. 2, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict of not guilty as to Demund Lumber Company. Jan. 7, 1907, cases against Chamberlain Lumber Company and Valley Lumber Company continued over term. May 8, 1907, motion made to court to instruct for acquittal. Motion argued and taken under advisement. May 9, 1907, motion sustained and verdict of acquittal returned.

22.—United States v. Phoenix Wholesale Meat and Produce Company, a corporation, P. T. Hurley and S. J. Tribolet.

October 23, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Arizona, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of meats. January 7, 1907, trial commenced. Verdict of not guilty as to Phoenix Wholesale Meat & Produce Co. January 8, 1907, indictment against Hurley dismissed. Verdict of guilty as to defendant S. J. Tribolet. January 12, 1907, Tribolet sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. January 9, 1907, case against Phoenix Wohlesale Meat & Produce Co. dismissed. Appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Supreme Court affirmed decision of lower court. Fine paid.

23.—United States v. Standard Oil Company of N. J. et al. (United States Circuit Court En. Mo., 173 Fed., 177.) (United States Supreme Court, 221 U. S., 1.)

November 15, 1906, bill in equity filed in United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri against the Standard Oil Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of petroleum. Case argued in Circuit Court April, 1909; decision by unanimous court in favor of the Government November 20, 1909. Appealed to Supreme Court; argued March, 1910, reargued January, 1911, and judgment affirmed May 15, 1911.

24.—United States v. T. B. Hogg et al.

December 8, 1906, indictment returned in the District Court for the Territory of Oklahoma, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in the sale of lumber. March 25, 1907, plea of not guilty. Change of judge granted on application of defendants. Dismissed.

25.—United States v. Atlantic Investment Company et al.

February 11, 1907, indictment returned in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia against the Atlantic Investment Co. and others, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. February 18, 1907, four corporations and two individuals, defendants to this indictment, entered pleas of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $5,000 upon each of the six defendants, making a total of $30,000.

26.—United States v. American Seating Company et al.

March 12, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court of the Northern District of Illinois charging a violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. April 1, 1907, defendant corporations entered pleas of guilty, with one exception. May 20, 1907, fines imposed aggregating $43,000. Defendant E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Co. filed demurrer April 3, 1907. May 31, 1907, demurrer overruled and pleas of not guilty entered.

27.—United States v. American Seating Company et al.

March 12, 1907, bill in equity filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois against the American Seating Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. August 15, 1907, decree entered granting perpetual injunction against all defendants, except E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Co., E. H. Stafford, E. M. Stafford, and E. G. Bentley.

28.—United States v. Santa Rita Mining Company and Santa Rita Store Company.

April 4, 1907, indictment returned in the district of New Mexico charging a violation of Section 3 of the Sherman anti-trust law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade. Demurrer filed and overruled. Fine of $1,000 imposed on each defendant; total $2,000. Appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

29.—United States v. The Reading Company et al. (United States Circuit Court, En. Pa., 183 Fed., 427.)

June 12, 1907, bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to dissolve a combination among the anthracite coal-carrying roads and others, alleged to be operating in violation of the Sherman law. December 8, 1910, decision dismissing petition, except as to Temple Iron Co., which was adjudged illegal. Cross appeals taken to Supreme Court, where case was argued in October, 1911. Awaiting decision.

30.—United States v. National Umbrella Frame Company et al.

July 1, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania charging a conspiracy to restrain inter-State trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of umbrella material, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and Section 5,440, R. S. Pleas of guilty entered and fines aggregating $3,000 imposed.

31.—United States v. American Tobacco Company et al. (United States Circuit Court, So. N. Y., 164 Fed., 700.) (United States Supreme Court, 221 U. S., 106.)

Bill in equity filed July 10, 1907, by the United States against the American Tobacco Company and others, in which it was alleged that they were maintaining a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the manufacture and sale of tobacco. Nov. 7, 1908, decision rendered in favor of the Government, except as to individual defendants and certain foreign and other corporations. Cross appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, where case was argued March, 1910, and reargued January, 1911. May 29, 1911, a decision was rendered sustaining the Government on every point.

32.—United States v. E. H. Stafford Manufacturing Company et al.

July 10, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois charging a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by engaging in a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of school and church furniture. Case pending.

33.—United States v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. et al.

July 30, 1907, bill in equity filed in the Circuit Court for the District of Delaware against E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and others, in which it is alleged that they are maintaining a combination in restraint of trade in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder and other high explosives. June 27, 1911, a decision was rendered holding combination illegal and ordering its dissolution. Negotiations are now under way for an agreement between counsel as to a form of decree of dissolution and injunction, to be submitted to the court for approval.

34.—United States v. One Hundred and Seventy-five Cases of Cigarettes.

Oct. 28, 1907, information filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia covering the seizure of 175 cases of cigarettes under section 6 of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Case pending.

35.—United States v. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al.

Nov. 4, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Arizona charging a combination in restraint of trade. Nov. 4, 1907, demurrer filed. Nov. 14, 1907, demurrers sustained and defendants referred to next Grand Jury. Oct. 28, 1908, reindicted. Nov. 6, 1908, verdict not guilty.

36.—United States v. Union Pacific Coal Company et al., 173 Fed., 737.

Nov. 20, 1907, indictment returned in the District Court for the District of Utah, charging a conspiracy to violate and a violation of the Sherman act. Jan. 6, 1908, demurrer filed. March 2, 1908, demurrer sustained as to first count and overruled as to second count. Dec. 3, 1908, verdict guilty. March 29, 1909, fines aggregating $4,000 imposed. November, 1909, judgment reversed.

37.—United States v. Charles L. Simmons et al.

Jan. 20, 1908, indictment returned in the District Court for the Southern District of Alabama charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. Dec. 1, 1910, pleas of guilty, and fines aggregating $265 imposed.

38.—United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.

Feb. 11, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Utah, charging a combination and conspiracy in violation of the Sherman act on the part of the so-called Harriman lines. June 23, 1911, decision by Circuit Court to the effect that the roads involved were not competing lines, and hence the combination was not a violation of law, Hook, J., dissenting. The Government has appealed to Supreme Court. Case set for argument at January term, 1912.

39.—United States v. E. J. Ray et al.

Feb. 14, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against seventy-two laborers, charging a combination and conspiracy in restraint of inter-State trade and commerce, in violation of the Sherman act. January 28, 1911, cases consolidated for trial. Verdict of guilty as to three defendants and fines amounting to $110 imposed.

41.—United States v. Joseph Stiefvater et al.

February 15, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies. June 25, 1910, dismissed.

42.—United States v. American Naval Stores Company et al. (151 Fed., 834; charge to grand jury, 166 Fed., 592.)

April 11, 1908, indictment returned in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia, charging a combination in restraint of trade and commerce in the matter of the manufacture and sale of turpentine. May 16, 1909, verdict guilty as to five individual defendants. Fines aggregating $17,500 imposed and two defendants sentenced to three months in jail. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals and judgment affirmed. Certiorari granted to Supreme Court, where case is now pending.

43.—United States v. New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company et al. (165 Fed., 742.)

May 22, 1908, a bill in equity was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, charging the New Haven Company with combining and attempting to combine under one common control the various railroad and electric railway systems in New England in violation of the Sherman act. Dismissed June 26, 1909.

44.—United States v. John H. Parks et al.

June 16, 1908, indictment returned in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, charging a combination in restraint of trade in the matter of the manufacture and sale of paper. June 19, 1908, defendants plead guilty and sentenced to pay fines aggregating $50,000, which were paid.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION, MARCH 4, 1909.

(George W. Wickersham, Attorney General, March 4, 1909.)

1.—United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al.

Indictment under Sherman law July 1, 1909. A plea of the statute of limitations was interposed by the defendant, Kissell, which was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was decided in favor of the Government. (See U. S. v. Kissell, 218 U. S., 601.) Pending.

2.—United States v. Albia Box & Paper Company et al.

December 7, 1909, indictment returned in Southern District of New York charging combination in restraint of trade in paper board. Feb. 7, 1910, all defendants plead guilty and fines aggregating $67,000 were assessed.

3.—United States v. John S. Steers et al.

Indictment returned in Eastern District of Kentucky February 17, 1910, charging conspiracy to restrain trade. This is the so-called "Night Rider" case, where the restraint consisted in prevehting the shipment of tobacco in inter-State commerce by means of violence and intimidation. After the overruling of demurrers and various pleas in abatement a trial was had, and on April 16, 1910, a verdict of guilty was returned as to eight of twelve defendants and fines aggregating $5,500 imposed. Appealed to Circuit Court of Apeals, argued November, 1911, and awaiting decision.

4.—United States v. Imperial Window Glass Company et al.

Indictment found in Western Pennsylvania April 7, 1910, charging combination and conspiracy to enhance the price of window glass. Demurrers to the indictment were overruled, and on November 10, 1910, pleas of nolo contendere were entered and fines aggregating $10,000 and costs were imposed.

5.—United States v. National Packing Company et al.

Indictment returned in Northern District of Illinois March 2, 1910, charging combination to restrain trade in fresh meats. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1910.

6.—United States v. National Packing Company et al.

Northern Illinois. Bill in equity charging combination in restraint of trade in fresh meats and praying for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Dismissed in order to facilitate the prosecution of later criminal case.

7.—United States v. Armour Packing Company et al.

Indictment returned at Savannah, Ga., in April, 1910, charging combination to control prices and restrict competition. Case now pending.

8.—United States v. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and twenty-four other railroads.

Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued on that day enjoining advances in freight rates in Western trunk-line territory, which would have become effective June 1, 1910. Thereupon the railroads, after consultation with the President, withdrew their proposed advances in freight rates, and after the passage of the act of June 18, 1910, the matter was referred to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Thereafter the Inter-State Commerce Commission enjoined the rate advances which the temporary restraining order obtained by the department on May 31, 1910, had prevented from going into effect.

9.—United States v. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Bill in equity charging combination to regulate prices of necessities of life, filed at Birmingham, Ala., June 9, 1910. An agreement was reached between the Government and defendant's counsel, and a decree prepared, submitted to, and passed by the court Oct. 17, 1911, perpetually restraining the association, its officers, and members from doing any and all of the acts complained of.

10.—United States v. Great Lakes Towing Company et al.

Petition filed in Northern District of Ohio on June 10, 1910, against an alleged combination of towing facilities on the Great Lakes. The taking of testimony is nearing completion, and the case will be assigned for an early hearing.

11.—United States v. Chicago Butter and Egg Board.

Bill asking for dissolution, filed at Chicago June 13, 1910. A demurrer to the petition was sustained, with leave to amend. An amended bill has been filed and the case is now pending.

12.—United States v. Frank Hayne, James A. Patten, et al. (180 Fed., 946.)

Indictments returned, New York City, against alleged cotton-pool conspirators, Aug. 4, 1910. Demurrers were sustained as to certain counts of indictment and overruled as to others, and the Government appealed to the Supreme Court, where case was argued November, 1911. Awaiting decision.

13.—United States v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company et al.

Petition filed at Baltimore July 22, 1910, charging a combination, under cover of a patent licensing arrangement, to restrain competition and enhance prices of enamel ware. Four volumes of testimony was taken, and case set for argument at Richmond on June 15, 16, and 17, 1911. In a decision rendered October 18, 1911, the court sustained all the Government's contentions.

14.—United States v. Louis F. Swift et al.

Indictment returned by the grand jury at Chicago, in September, 1910, against ten prominent individuals engaged in the meat-packing industry. Defendants have filed numerous pleas in bar, demurrers, &c., all of which were decided in favor of the Government, and an early trial will be had. Defendants applied to Circuit Judge Kohlsaat for writ of certiorari based on contention that anti-trust law was unconstitutional. Petition dismissed. Defendants appealed to Supreme Court and gave notice of motion December 4, 1911, for stay of trial pending appeal. Trial postponed until December 6.

15.—United States v. John Reardon & Sons Company and Consolidated Rendering Company.

Indicted jointly by Federal grand jury at Boston in October, 1910. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

16.—United States v. Ferdinand Sulzberger, doing business under the name of John Reardon & Sons Company, and Horatio W. Heath of Boston, doing business as the Consolidated Rendering Company.

Jointly indicted at Boston in October, 1910, for violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

17.—United States v. Horatio W. Heath and Cyrus S. Hapgood.

Indictment returned in October at Boston, charging violation of the Sherman law. Demurrer to indictment sustained June 23, 1911.

(Note.—In the last three indictments, which were found simultaneously, the Government charges that the defendants have attempted to divide territory between themselves throughout New England, so as to avoid competition and drive out competitors in the hide and rendering business.)

18.—United States v. Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company et al.

In addition to the above suit in equity (No 18, supra,) indictments were returned by grand jury at Detroit on December 3, 1910, against the same corporations and individuals charging the same acts. Various demurrers and dilatory pleas have been filed, argued, and overruled, and the case will be heard during the present fall term of court.

19.—United States v. American Sugar Refining Company et al.

A suit in equity was filed in New York on November 28, 1910, against this corporation, its officers and agents, and its owned and controlled corporations, attacking it as a combination in restraint of trade and praying for its dissolution. Demurrers to bill set for argument December, 1911.

20.—United States v. General Electric Company et al.

Bill in equity filed at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 8, 1911, charging a combination in incandescent electric lamps. This suit is the outcome of an extensive investigation into the electrical industry. Like the enamuled-ware combination, it is founded on a cross-licensing arrangements under patents. A formal decree has been agreed upon between counsel for the Government and the defendant companies, and was submitted to and passed by the Circuit Court October 12, 1911.

21.—United States v. Purrington et al.

Indictment returned in the Northern District of Illinois September 14, 1910, charging combination to restrain trade in paving brick and paving blocks. Pending.

22.—United States v. Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft and others.

Trans-Atlantic steamship pool. Combination of steamships lines regulating steerage traffic on the Atlantic Ocean. Suit filed January 4, 1911, at New York City. Demurrers to bill set for argument December, 1911.

23.—United States v. Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Suit in equity filed at New York on May 19, 1911, charging the Eastern States Lumber Dealers' Association, its officers and members, with conspiracy in restraint of trade through the instrumentality of black lists and trade agreements.

24.—United States v. Isaac Whiting, John K. Whiting, Charles H. Hood, Edward J. Hood, and William A. Graustein.

Indictment returned by the Grand Jury at Boston, Mass., on May 26, 1911, charging a combination to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States.

25.—United States v. Isaac Whiting, John K. Whiting, Charles H. Hood, Edward J. Hood, and William A. Graustein, and William A. Hunter, Secretary of Producers' Co, May 26, 1911. Indictment returned by the Grand Jury at Boston, Mass., charging a conspiracy to restrain trade in milk throughout the New England States.

26.—United States v. Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information et al.

Indictment returned June 23, 1911, in the Northern District of Illinois, charging that the Secretaries of fourteen retail lumbermen's associations, covering twenty-three States from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Coast, were in a conspiracy by means of a central controlling bureau to control the marketing of lumber by forcing the product through the retailer to the consumer, and restraining the trade of the manufacturer, wholesaler, and consumer, and eliminating competition for the trade of the consumer.

27.—United States v. Philip H. W. Smith et al.

Indictments returned at New York City June 29, 1911, against various individuals, charging violations of Sections 1 and 2 of the anti-trust law through the conduct and operation of the Underground Power Cable Association, Telephone Cable Association, Fine Magnet Wire Association, Wire Rope Manufacturers, Horseshoe Manufacturers' Association, Leaden-cased Rubber Cable Association, and the Rubber-covered Wire Association. To date nearly all the defendants have appeared and pleaded, and fines aggregating $128,700 have been imposed.

28.—United States v. Periodical Publishing Company.

Bill in equity filed in New York in June, 1911, against the members of the so-called Magazine Trust.

29.—United States v. Jay B. Pearce et al.

Indictment returned against certain manufacturers and jobbers at Cleveland, Ohio, July 19, 1911, for combination and conspiracy in the manufacture and sale of wall paper.

30.—United States v. The Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Hocking Valley R. R., Toledo & Ohio Central Ry., Kanawha & Michigan Ry., Zanesville & Western R. R., and others.

Bill in equity filed at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1911, to enjoin combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade.

31.—United States v. Edward E. Hartwick et al.

Petition filed at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31, 1911, alleging conspiracy and unlawful restraint of trade on the part of members of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, The Scout Publishing Company, and the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information.

32.—United States v. Standard Wood Company et al.

Petition filed in the Circuit Court at New York City in September, 1911, against the members of the so-called Kindling Wood Trust, praying for injunction against the further carrying into effect of trade agreements and combination and conspiracy to monopolize trade.

33.—United States v. Hunter Milling Company, Blackwell Milling and Elevator Company, and Frank Foltz.

Indictment returned by Grand Jury to District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, Sept. 19, 1911, on one count, charging violation of Section 1 of the Sherman act.

34.—United States v. S. W. Winslow, Wm. Barbour, E. P. Howe, Ed. P. Hurd, Geo. W. Brown, and Jas. J. Storrow.

Two indictments returned by the Grand Jury at Boston, Mass., September 19, 1911, charging combination, conspiracy, and monopoly in trade in shoe machinery.

35.—United States v. the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information.

Bill in equity filed at Denver, Col., September 25, 1911, for injunction against defendants for conspiracy to restrain trade in lumber and its products.

36.—United States v. Willard G. Hollis et al.

Petition filed in October, 1911, at St. Paul, Minn., in the United States Circuit Court, against the Lumberman's Secretaries' Bureau of Information, The Lumberman Publishing Company, and certain individuals, alleging conspiracy and combination in the lumber trade.

37.—United States v. United States Steel Corporation and others.

Petition for injunction and dissolution filed at Trenton, N. J., October 27, 1911.

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WEBER; Mahogany. Was $500. NOW..... 340
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $550. NOW..... $345
ARMSTRONG; Mahogany. Was $300. NOW..... $245
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $550. NOW..... $325
STANLEY & SON; Mahogany. Was $250. NOW..... $185
CHICKERING; Mahogany. Was $500. NOW..... $295
CONNER; Mahogany. Was $250. NOW..... $135
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KING; Mahogany; Was $250. NOW $105

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LEGAL ATTACK BEGUN ON DIRECT PRIMARIES

Lawyer Limburg, Acting for Hearst and Hopper, Questions Four Provisions of the Law.

INCLUDES TAMMANY JOKERS

Politicians Are Saying Hearst Is After Control of National Delegates—Constitutional Test of the Law.

A test of the constitutionality of the new State direct primaries law was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Herbert R. Limburg, one of the attorneys who made the successful attack on the Levy election law. Mr. Limburg obtained from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich an order requiring the Board of Elections to show cause to-morrow why it should not be restrained from carrying out the provisions of the law. The order was served yesterday afternoon on J. Gabriel Britt, President of the Board of Elections.

Limburg is representing William R. Hearst and John J. Hopper, the defeated Fusion-Republican candidate for Sheriff in the last election.

Politicians hazarded last night the opinion that the proceedings indicate a fight by Mr. Hearst to control the Democratic delegation from New York County to the next National Democratic Convention. Mr. Limburg attacked specifically four provisions of the new primary law. He stated them thus:

First, the provision which differentiates the City of New York from the rest of the State with respect to the election of committeemen at the Spring primary of 1912. This was a joker inserted in the bill at the last minute, so as to enable Tammany Hall leaders to retain control of the situation next Spring, and in particular over the selection of delegates to the National Convention and over the election of all candidates.

Second, the provision donating to the machine candidates the party emblem, which has never heretofore been regarded as the property of any individual or faction. This provision likewise was inserted at the very last minute, in order to give the machine candidates a great and possibly an unsurmountable advantage over all anti-organization candidates.

Third, the provision giving the orgnization candidates a preferential place on the official primary ballot.

Fourth, the provision prohibiting the name of a candidate from appearing on the primary ballot more than once.

Mr. Linbury contended that the last provision was similar to the one condemned by the Court of Appeals in the Levy case.

"In preparing these papers," said he, "I have given no consideration to the suggestion that the primary law, as certified by the Secretary of State, was never actually passed by the Legislature, nor actually signed by the Governor, nor have I given heed to the suggestion that there was fraudulent substitution or forgery in the draft of the act at the last minute. Such suggestions involve charges so serious that they should not be considered as grounds for attack upon the act, except upon clear and convincing evidence.

"In these proceedings, therefore, I have assumed that the statute was regularly passed by the Legislature, properly signed by the Governor, and that the Secretary of State's certificate with respect thereto is in every respect in accordance with the facts.

"It is my intention to press these proceedings to a final determination by the Court of Appeals as speedily as possible. Whether or not this can be done before the Spring primaries depends upon the length of time that the Judges in the inferior courts will take for the determination of the questions involved, and upon securing the co-operation of the Corporation Counsel, who will doubtless appear for the Board of Elections in this case, as he did in the one involving the Levy law. It is only fair to state that when the case involving the Levy law came before the courts the Corporation Counsel co-operated to the fullest extent in our efforts to secure a final and speedy determination, and I have no reason to doubt that this will likewise be his attitude in the present case.

"In conclusion, however, I wish to say that in any event the pendency of these proceedings should not be urged as a reason or used as an excuse for withholding legislative relief. It is just as important now as ever before to exhaust every possible effort to secure legislative action which will give to this city an honest direct primary law. In fact, the necessity for such a law was never brought out more forcibly than in the recent judicial scandal."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Five Steamships—To-day's Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA (Hamburg)—George J. Adams, Miss C. R. Allan, Frederick Allen, A. V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Axtell, John Banton, Raif Raghib Bey, Emo von Bardeleben, Miss Bertha Bodson, Ralph H. Booth, Samuel Brill, Russell Brown, Col. and Mrs. E. G. Buckner, C. F. Burnside, J. M. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Calder, A. M. Carlisle, P. C., Count de Chabranne de Pallel, Mrs. Clara S. Clark, George H. Cliff, Mrs. W. E. Corey, L. C. Creelin, Mrs. T. Creelin, Mrs. S. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Darley, Miss Dorothy Darby, Mrs. C. R. Duval, Miss E. R. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. R. Evans, John H. Fox, Miss Hamilton French, Charles J. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gilmer, Mrs. W. Goddard, Miss L. V. Griffith, Howard M. Hartstrom, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hazard, J. M. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin, Miss Hope Iselin, Miss Viola Johnston, Mrs. T. J. Keating-Winchester, Mrs. F. A. Keep, Dr. Albrecht-Kienlin, Mrs. M. Z. Lelter, Mrs. M. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mrs. M. T. Owen, Miss M. A. Palmer, Miss Frances Perin, Miss V. C. Phillip, Mrs. W. Pretzman, Miss L. Prewilt, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rock, Mrs. B. Singer, Alexander Singer, Miss M. M. Sloane, Miss M. C. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Stroud, Edward Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Grace Vanderbilt, Miss Mabel E. Welsh, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. L. Wolff, Dr. Charles A. Woodward, Mrs. J. Bach, Mrs. Ehmrich, and Mrs. W. Nave.

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM, (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Baker, Mrs. A. Barton, Prof. Dr. Carl Beck, Mrs. Lotti Beck, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Bryant, Lieut. F. H. Burr, U. S. N.; Mrs. Burr, Miss Helen Cooke, Miss Frances Cole, Mrs. E. S. Cole, Mrs. J. K. Denig, the Rev. B. A. Edward, Miss Julia Francis, Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen, Mrs. W. S. Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kem, Joseph H. Linnard, Mr. and Mrs. G. Linton, Morris A. Newmark, Mrs. W. J. Norfolk, Miss Vera Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Oliphant, Jr., Frank Owen, Henry F. Ross, Miss Perle Smith, Mrs. W. F. Tracy, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Waddell, Mrs. F. E. Wells, Mrs. J Wyeth, O. A. Campbell, Mrs. Mary Campbell, James Chandler, and D. W. Taylor.

CINCINNATI (Hamburg)—Mrs. E. T. Alexander, Miss Zita Alexander, Miss Priscilla Baldwin, Charles H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ray Clark, C. D. Curtis, R. V. Demaison, Dr. N. W. Emerson, Mrs. Elizabeth George, Lluet. Col. Harry C. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hayward, Howard Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Heighan, Miss N. E. Horan, Mrs. C. S. Horton, Gifford Horton, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Misses Helen and Katherine Floyd-Jones, W. C. Kennedy, Chester S. Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Levis, Mrs. Emma P. Livingston, Miss Isabel L. Parker, William Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Scott, Rear Admiral Arthur B. Speyers, U. S. N.

MINNETONKA (London)—Mrs. A. K. Burn, Miss A. H. Donaldson, Miss Clara S. Foster, Gen. J. D. C. Hoskins, U. S. A.; Mrs. Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Kentz, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Montgomery, Miss Corinne Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Amos W. Wright, and H. S. Young.

CHICAGO (Havre)—Mrs. A. Dudley, Frank Tamlin, Leon Hugo, Mrs. L. Gilbert, John Holden, Miss M Jackson, Miss Lucie Jordan, Henry Martin, Ernest Ritter, B. Martin, Johann Maller, W. Hahn, Miss H. Kenyon, and Miss M. Wilcox.

Some of the passengers booked to leave for Liverpool on the Campania to-day are:

Thomas Bamford, J. Hailey Brown, Capt. Richard Chubb, Miss H. L. Colchester, T. Y. Cunnington, Col. George M. Dunn, U. S. A.; H. M. Fraser, Miss Anna Jardine, Mrs. W. B. Mack, Dr. M. Mann, Martin Marks, the Rev. E. Moultrie, A. W. North, Charles Nuttall, Miss F. H. Offenbach, W. L. Paul, Robert P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoyle Smith, Miss E. Hoyle Smith, L. S. Wardell, Miss Evelyn Ware, and W. H. Webb.

OPERA BILLS FOR NEXT WEEK

'Tosca' Monday, with MissFarrar in Title Role—'Armide' Saturday Matinee

"Tosca" will open the fifth week of the Metropolitan opera season next Monday evening. Miss Geraldine Farrar will sing the title rôle, and the cast will include Mr. Martin as Cavaradossi and Mr. Scotti as Scarpia. Mr. Toscanini will direct.

"The Girl of the Golden West" will be given on Wednesday evening with the original cast, including Miss Destinn, Mrs. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Reiss, Didur, Gilly, and De Segurola. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Koenigskinder" will be Thursday evening's opera, with Miss Farrar and Mr. Jadlowker in the title rôles and the usual cast. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

Friday "Götterdämmerung" will be repeated, with Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer, Fernia, Sparkes, Alten, and Wickham and Messrs. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, and Goritz. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Armide" will have its first performance this season at the Saturday matinée, with Mme. Fremstad in the title rôle and Mr. Caruso as Renaud the Crusader. Others in the cast will be Miss Matzenauer, (who will sing the rôle of La Haine, which was sung last year by Mrs. Homer;) Mrs. Rappold, Mme. Maubourg, Mrs. Gluck, and Mme. Sparkes and Messrs. Amato, Gilly, De Segurola, Reiss, and Bada. There will be incidental dances by Miles. Fornaroli and Myrtille and the corps de ballet. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Lobetanz" will be given on Tuesday evening in Philadelphia, with Mme. Gadski and Mr. Jadlowker and the usual cast, and will be repeated Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where Mrs. Rappold will appear as the Princess. Mr. Hertz will conduct both performances.

At next Sunday night's concert, Dec. 10, Arthur Friedheim, pianist, will appear and play, among other numbers, Liszt's E flat concerto. Operatic artists who will take part will be Mrs. Gluck, Mrs. Orridge, and Riccardo Martin.

MME. MELLA MARS HERE.

With Her Husband, Bela Laszky, She Will Appear at Winter Garden.

Mme. Mella Mars and her husband, Bela Laszky, arrived in New York yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to begin their engagement at the Winter Garden. While they waited on the dock to have their trunks passed by the customs Inspectors they held a reception for a number of Austrian and German acquaintances, who had come down to meet them. Neither had been in America before.

Mme. Mars, who speaks English very well, said that she had not quite recovered from the effects of four days' seasickness, but she hoped to be able to see much of New York before beginning her American season next Monday. She is a slender little woman, with the appearance of possessing a large amount of energy. M. Laszky is not much larger than his wife.

Mme. Mars began her stage career in Vienna in the cabarets, and then advanced to the music halls of the Austrian city. She has appeared in Berlin, Paris, and London. For her engagement in London she learned English in a few months. At the Winter Garden she will sing two songs in English and one in German, and a part of her répertoire will be Whittier's poem, "Barbara Fritchie," for which M. Laszky has composed the music. He will be her accompanist.

After their New York engagement Mme. Mars, M. Laszky, and a tenor soloist will go on a concert tour under the direction of R. E. Johnston.

Trentini May Sing 'Madama Butterfly.'

A week of "Madama Butterfly" at a Broadway Theatre, with Emma Trentini in the title part, is a possibility of the Springtime. Miss Trentini, who is at present on the road with "Naughty Marietta," has long cherished a desire to sing the part. She has never felt entirely happy at having left the field of serious opera, and would like to return for a time, at least.

"I went to one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House recently," said Arthur Hammerstein, who directs Miss Trentini's tour, "and asked if it would be possible for Miss Trentini to sing one or two performances of the work there. That could not be arranged, so I have decided, if possible, to make a production of my own for a short run."

Julius Chambers to Talk on Dickens.

"Dickens as a Journalist" will be the theme for discussion at the monthly reunion of the New York branch of The Dickens Fellowship this evening at the Hotel Manhattan. The opening address will be by Julius Chambers, F. R. G. S., after which there will be general discussion.

Aviators Off for the South.

The aviators, Miss Matilde Moisant, Miss Harriet Quimby, and Andre Houpert, leave today for Guadalajara, Mexico, where a five days' exhibition will commence on the 8th instant.

Francisco Alvarez of Mexico City and Clarence de Giers received their licenses on Sunday.

Jesse Seligman leaves on Friday for Kingston, Jamaica, where he will exhibit, and then he goes to Colon and will fly across the Isthmus to Panama, visiting subsequently other Spanish-American countries.

Murphy to Vote for Lynch.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Baseball men were given a surprise to-day when Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago National League Club, came out with a statement that he would vote for the re-election of Tom Lynch as President of the league at the meeting in New York next week.

AUTOISTS RE-ELECT PRESIDENT HOOPER

Federal Aid for Better Roads Feature of A. A. A. Convention—Amateur Racing.

Robert P. Hooper of Pennsylvania was unanimously re-elected President of the American Automobile Association yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Assembly of the association at the Hotel Astor. After an all-day session the convention concluded in the evening with a banquet, participated in by over 200 Directors of the forty-two State associations and 310 clubs in active membership of the National organization of automobilists.

Col. Frank M. Joyce of Minneapolis succeeded himself in the First Vice Presidency and is generally looked upon as the chief officer a year hence, when the annual gathering will take place in Chicago. Laurens Enos, President of the Automobile Club of Buffalo, which is the largest automobile club in the world, was the selection for Second Vice President. Some of the Directors thought that the meeting this time should have gone elsewhere than the metropolis, but the objections from the Cincinnati delegates were not sustained, and the troubled waters quickly subsided with the approval of the minutes of the previous annual session, Cleveland figuring in the matter to some degree.

Practically the entire board of officers was re-elected upon the report of the Nominating Committee, of which Dr. H. M. Rowe of Maryland served as Chairman. The officials for 1912 follow:

President, Robert P. Hooper, Pennsylvania; First Vice President, Frank M. Joyce, Minnesota; Second Vice President, Laurens Enos, New York; Third Vice President, C. L. Bonifield, Ohio; Fourth Vice President, Ralph W. Smith, Colorado; Fifth Vice President, F. L. Baker, California; Chairman Executive Committee, A. G. Batcheider, New York; Treasurer, H. A. Bonnell, New Jersey; Secretary, John N. Brooks, Connecticut.

Executive Committee—Robert P. Hooper, President; A. G. Batcheider, Chairman; Lewis R. Speare, F. T. Staples, Frank G. Webb, H. L. Vail, P. J. Walker, H. E. Coffin, Frank M. Joyce, J. H. Weeks, E. C. Smith, A. H. Knoll, J. H. Edwards, Dr. A. P. Overgaard, H. J. Clark, C. M. Robinson, Joan A. Wilson, David Beecroft, John N. Brooks, Powell Evans, P. M. Milner, J. P. Coghlin, Paul C. Wolff, James T. Drought, S. A. Miles, F. C. Battey, Charles E. Doe, Edwin S. George, H. A. Bonnell, H. C. Peck, H. B. Race, W. E. Moyer, H. M. Rowe, S. D. Capen, H. L. Gordon, W. M. Stevenson, Oliver Quayle, W. E. Metzger, C. H. Verschoyle, and Preston Belvin.

The Chairmen of boards follow: Charles Thaddeus Terry, Legislative Board; George C. Diehl, Good Roads Board; Howard Longstreth, Touring Information Board; William Schimpf, Contest Board.

Federal aid in roads building and maintenance occupied much of the attention of the delegation at the afternoon session, repeated reference being made to the convention which the A. A. A. in conjunction with other bodies interested in highway improvement, will hold in Washington, D. C., Jan. 16 and 17. From present indications it would appear that this gathering will result in the adoption of some concise plan behind which all organizations can concentrate their united support. The country-wide sentiment for governmental participation, according to the report of Chairman George C. Diehl of the association's National Good Roads Board, has accumulated to a degree that makes possible the passage of a measure that will establish the broad principles of Federal aid.

While concurrent with the effort to secure a Federal registration law, there has been a consequent general improvement in the motor vehicle law of many States. Chairman Charles Thaddeus Terry of the Legislative Board stated that National identification numbers would not only obviate the almost intolerable annoyances and unjust imposts to which the motor vehicle user is subjected under the various and ever-changing State laws, but that the highly desirable unification or standardization of the motor vehicle laws of the States would not only be secured in the most important particulars by the enactment of the measure, but that the agitation for the law by motorists all over the country has already had much to do in securing uniformity throughout the States in motor vehicle laws in all respects. Futhermore, it was demonstrated by Mr. Terry that until the Federal Registration bill becomes a law this country will have no basis upon which to enter the international compact with foreign nations for reciprocal privilege.

In its work of providing inter-State routes in detail and mapping the country as a whole, subdivided into States, Chairman Howard Longstreth of the Touring Information Board exhibited proof of the great progress of the work by showing routes north and south and east and west, besides nine State and sectional maps.

During the past year, according to the report of the Contest Board, the number of competitive events has decreased fully one-third, while the automobile manufacturers, one by one, have dropped out of the most strenuous competition. A return to events wherein amateurs are mostly the participants seems to be the general trend.

During the past year the National organization increased its number of State bodies from thirty-six to forty-two, with three more assured in the near future. Nebraska, South Carolina, North Dakota, and Montana have been formally admitted, with North Carolina only requiring a meeting to perfect its State association machinery. To the club list, through the various State associations, there have been 65 additions, an increase from 249 to 314. The total membership is in excess of 51,000, as against 35,000 a year ago.

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NEW YORK CUEISTS LOSE.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia Defeats Magnus and Dankelman.

Manhattan suffered another setback in its quest of the National Intercity Billiard League championship when Joseph Mayer, the star three-cushion-carrom billiard player on the Philadelphia team, defeated Leon Magnus and John Dankelman of the New York team in the second game of the three-game series at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy last night by the score of 50 to 40 in ninety innings. This makes the second consecutive victory for the Philadelphia player over the New York team.

The result of last night's game puts this city two and one-half games behind Chicago, which is leading the league with a record of eleven victories and only four defeats. The standing of Manhattan shows ten games won and seven lost.

Magnus started the game for New York and displayed good form until the fifty-fifth inning. Then, with the score 31 to 22 in favor of the Philadelphia player, Magnus showed signs of weakening and was displaced by John Dankelman. The latter displayed good form and played excellent billiards until the eighty-first inning. Up to this stage of the contest Dankelman, from the time that he started to play, held Mayer pretty even, and the score at the end of the eighty-first frame was 42 to 40 in favor of Mayer. This was as far as the Manhattan representative got in the scoring. In the following nine innings the Philadelphia representative ran out his necessary eight points which netted him fifty. The high runs were: Magnus, 3 points; Dankelman, 3 points, and Mayer, 2 points.

Dankelman will oppose Mayer again this evening in the final game of the series.

CLARKE WINS IN CLASS B.

Muldaur Defeated In National Amateur Billiard Tournament.

P. C. Clarke won last night's match in the National amateur class B 18.2 billiard tournament, which is now in progress at Maurice Daly's billiard academy. He defeated Mark Muldaur by a score of 300 to 289. Muldaur started off in the lead and played excellent billiards until the fifty-first inning, when his opponent went to the front. Clarke made an excellent finish, his high run coming toward the end of the game, with a cluster of 29, while Muldaur's high run was 27. Clarke had an average of 4 12-72 and Muldaur's average was 3 56-71.

Daly Wins Match with Moore.

John Daly defeated George Moore in the second and final block of their three-cushion carrom billiard match at the Union Billiard Academy last night, winning by a total score of 100 to 86. Last night's score was: Daly, 50; Moore, 49. The play was close all the way, Moore pushing Daly to do his best all the time. At times, it looked as if Moore would overcome the lead of his opponent, but Daly profited by his lead of the first night's play, and, although the victory was no easy one, he had the game in hand all the time. Last night Moore had the high run, 6, while Daly's best run was 5.

Harris Wins for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A. J. Harris to-night defeated E. V. Calmer and Dr. William Campbell of St. Louis, 50 to 27, in seventy-four innings in the three-cushion series of the National Billiard League. Campbell relieved Calmer in the forty-fourth inning.

Other Winners with Cue.

Two games were decided last night in the continuation of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. In the first game C. Mass defeated E. A. Ware by the score of 20 to 12 in forty-two innings. Both contestants were playing at the scratch mark of twenty points, and the high run of three was made by Mass. G. C. English defeated Mass in the second game by the score of 12 to 14 in thirty-nine innings. In this game the winner was playing at a handicap of twelve points, while Mass had to make twenty points in order to won. Both players made the high run of three points. The deciding game of the tournament will be played on Friday night, when J. O'Leary will oppose F. G. Owles. These players are tied for first place, they having won five games and lost two each.

E. V. Parker, playing at 115 points, defeated William Viertel, who was playing at 110 points, in last night's game of the amateur handicap Class C 18.2 balk-line tournament at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, by the score of 115 to 108, in thirty-eight innings. The winner made high runs of 18 and 12 and an average of 3 1-38. Viertel's high runs were 22 and 15, with an average of 2 32-38. Parker is now leading the tournament, having won two games and lost one. Viertel, Sylvester Levy, and J. C. Woods are tied for the second position, each player having won one game and lost one.

High Schools' Hockey League Meeting.

At a meeting of the Inter-High School Hockey League, at Stuyvesant High School yesterday, it was decided to adopt the intercollegiate hockey rules. President Jack Hoare, Captain of the Stuyvesant hockey team, and Secretary Berger were requested to draft the constitution. At the next meeting, to be held at the Manual Training High School on Dec. 18, the constitution will be adopted, together with the schedule for the games, and a formal application made for recognition by the P. S. A. L. It was also decided to present the members of the winning team with silver medals. The schools in the league are De Witt Clinton, Stuyvesant, Manual Training, Erasmus Hall, Townsend Harris Hall, and Boys' High Schools.

15-MILE RECORD IN GARDEN RACE

Harry J. Smith of Pastime A. C. Does 1:26:16 in Games Held for Charity.

There was action every minute last night at the athletic games held by The Evening Journal in the interests of charity at Madison Square Garden, and seldom has so much enthusiasm been manifested as during the running of the various contests.

The most interesting long-distance amateur race ever seen in the historic old arena was the fifteen-mile race, in which thirty-four ambitious "pluggers" took part. This was decided on a twelve-lap track inside the larger ellipse, on which the events at shorter distances were being run simultaneously, making the series picturesque, with the varying speeds of the plodders and sprinters easily distinguishable.

Harry J. Smith, the Captain of the Pastime A. C., a much-improved runner, was the winner in the sterling time of 1:26:16, which establishes a new record for the distance. Alexis Ahlgren, representing the Glencoe A. C., finished second, a hundred yards back, his time being 1:26:39, while Frank Masterson, Mohawk, A. C., was third, in 1:27:58.

After Willie Rozette, a clubmate of the winner, had made the pace for the first two miles, deposing Sammy Mellor after the first half mile, Smith took up the running, and made the going suit himself, being pressed during the first six miles by Masterson and Dwyer. At the seventh mile, although Smith retained his forward position, Ahlgren worked himself into second place, with Masterson third.

Between nine and ten miles Smith seemed not to like the "dogging" tactics of Ahlgren, and he sprinted away from the Swedish lad, opening up a lead of a quarter of a lap. The leader passed the ten miles in 56:44, soon after which Ahlgren got to him and passed into the lead. His advantage was only momentary, as Smith, who would not be denied, spurted by, and, with the exception of periods in the twelfth and thirteenth miles, always made pace.

At thirteen miles the Pastime lad had a lead of twenty-five yards, which he increased with every circuit, coming through on the final lap like a real good runner, and winning almost by himself. The others of the field after the first three were plodding around the track for almost half an hour after the leaders had finished.

Another capital performance was seen in the two-mile handicap walk, when Al. Vollmecke of the Pastime A. C., one of the two scratch men in the event, went all the way through in almost faultless style in the very fast time of 14:29 4-5, but despite this fine going was unable to get better than fourth place at the end because of the questionable gaits of the three placed men. It was conceded that Vollmecke and Fred Kaiser, New York A. C., the other scratch men, were the only two men in the race who even tried to walk fairly.

For the first time in the history of athletics indoor springing events were eliminated, and the usual never-ending series of short dashes across the floor was missing. This warranted the first event called, being a one-mile run for previous non-winners, which attracted a field of thirty-five, the majority of whom, if any line could be drawn through their work of last night, will continue to be members of the novice division of the sport.

The class of the field soon showed itself in the trio which ultimately finished one-two-three, these being Richard T. Muller of Columbia University, J. A. De Hoog, Jr., Central A. A., and C. L. Ten Eyck, Borough Park. S. S. Butler came through in the last quarter in a determined manner and quickly silenced all opposition, eventually winning by 40 yards in 4:55, with De Hoog 20 yards to the good of Ten Eyck, with the rest of the field strung out for 300 yards.

The 300-yard special race called out four of the leading short-distance runners of the district and resulted in a win for Leroy B. Dorland, formerly of the Pastime A. C., who led from end to end, winning by two yards in the clever time of 0:34 from Charlie Clark of the Xaviers, who outran Jim McEntee of the West Side Y. M. C. A. to the tape, beating him a like distance.

Heats were required in the three-mile bicycle race, the eliminations being decided in trials of one mile each. The final brought together Ed Goodwin of the Irish-American A. C. and W. Van Den Dries, New York A. C., two of the best flat-floor riders in the territory, and a half dozen others.

Goodwin passed his field like a flash, circling the floor as though he were riding a banked track. He hugged the border as if it was a speed line, and before a mile had been covered had a lap on the field, with Van Den Dries second. A spill put two of the most forward of the second bunch out of the race, and the final half mile resolved itself into a pursuit race with Van Den Dries clearly outridden by Goodwin, the smallest and smallest and speediest rider seen hereabout in many a day, as he further opened out on the New York man, finally beating him 200 yards in 8:01 3-5.

The much-advertised backmarkers in the half-mile handicap failed to put in an appearance, but a good race resulted nevertheless, with W. Walker of the Glenmore A. C., off forty yards, the winner in 1:38 1-5, with the constantly improving Miles McHugh of the Pastimes second from the twenty-five-yard mark.

The West Side Y. M. C. A. relay team put another of these races to its credit by scampering away with the one-mile team event in 3:27 2-5. The Xavier four was second, and Eastern District Y. M. C. A. third. Johnny Price of the St. George's A. C., with five inches handicap, won the high jump, with Harry Grumpelt, New York A. C., the National champion, second with an actual leap of 5 feet 10 inches. The summary:

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Richard T. Muller, Columbia University; J. A. De Hoog, Jr., Central A. A., second; C. L. Ten Eyck, Borough Park S. S., third. Time—4:55. Won by 40 yards; 20 yards between second and third.

Two-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by T. Nuendorfer, New York A. C., (20 seconds;) W. T. Allen, unattached, (1 minute,) second; G. S. Levy, Glencoe A. C., (1 minute 20 seconds,) third. Time—14:44 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Special.—Won by Le Roy B. Dorland, unattached; Charles B. Clark, Xavier A. A., second; J. J. McEntee, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:34. Won by 2 yards; same between second and third.

One-Mile Run, Open to Italian-American Runners, Handicap.—Won by A. Soraci, Xavier A. A., (20 yards;) D. Gerelli, Italian-American A. A., (50 yards,) second; F. Ruggerio, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—4:43 2-5. Won by 2 yards; 1 foot between second and third.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Walker, Glenmore A. C., (40 yards;) Miles McHugh, Pastime A. C., (25 yards,) second; G. Wilcox, Mott Haven A. C., (38 yards,) third. Time—1:58 1-5. Won by 5 yards; inches between second and third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Price, St. George's A. C., (6 inches,) with 5 feet 5 inches; H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., (scratch,) second, with 5 feet 10 inches; E. Jennings, Pastime A. C., (1 inch,) third, with 5 feet 9 inches.

Fifteen-Mile Run, Modified Marathon.—Won by Harry J. Smith, Pastime A. C.; A. Ahlgren Glencoe A. C., second; F. Masterson, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—1:26:16. Won by 125 yards.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by E. Goodwin, Irish-American A. C.; W. Van Den Dries, New York A. C., second; C. Hansenhauser, Acme Bicycle Club, third. Time—8:01 3-5.

Three-Legged Race, 176 Yards, Handicap.—Won by P. Baldwin and W. Lynch, Flatbush A. C., (14 yards;) F. P. McNally and A. P. House, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; H. L. Byington and F. C. Currier, Brooklyn E. H. S., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:23. Won by three yards; five yards between second and third.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by West Side Y. M. C. A. team, made up of G. J. Schnabel, J. J. McEntee, E. P. Seymour, and H. T. Bailey, (36 yards;) Xavier A. A. team, second; Eastern District Y. M. C. A. team third. Time—3:27 2-5. Won by three yards easily; inches between second and third.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final—Won by Harold Balcolm Flatbush A. C., (20 yards;) E. W. Pritchard, Irish-American A. C., (8 yards,) second; A. V. Parks, unattached, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:53 4-5. Won by inches; one yard between second and third.

YALE ATHLETIC CONTROL.

Committee to Change Old Methods—Graduates at the Helm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Yale's entire athletic control will be reorganized at a meeting which will be held in this city to-morrow. The movement is in the hands of the Alumni Stadium Committee, which was chosen last Spring and was increased in membership this Fall to twenty-five members.

A sub-committee has been recently chosen from the membership, to which have been added four prominent undergraduates. The sub-committee, which will meet to-morrow to plan the reorganization, is composed as follows:

Graduates—Otto T. Bannard, '76, of New York City; William H. Corbin, '89, of Hartford, and John R. Kilpatrick, '11, of New York City. Undergraduates—Radcliffe Romeyn, '12; D. R. Hyde, '12; Arthur Howe, '12, and H. A. Street, '12.

Romeyn is the crew Captain and Howe the football Captain. Mr. Bannard is a member of the university corporation.

Yale's athletic reverses of the past two seasons led to a demand from the alumni the past season that professional coaching be abolished and that some form of graduate authority be installed. At present Yale athletic Captains are supreme in authority, and they have been guided by professional coaches for several years. The entire Athletic Committee, as well as the so-called Athletic Union, which has charge of the finances of the college sports, will be reorganized along the line of larger and broader graduate representation.

Yale to Elect Captain To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Capt. Arthur Howe of the Yale football team to-day issued the call for the election of his successor to-morrow, who will be chosen at a meeting of the twenty-one men who played against either Harvard or Princeton this season. The meeting has been slightly delayed because of the absence from college of Pete Francis, who was called to his home in Troy by the death of his father, the former Ambassador to Austria. It is still an open race between four prominent members of the eleven, Walter Camp, Jr., Jesse Spalding, Holiady Philbin, and Douglas Bremeister. Camp and Spalding are in the lead with Spalding slightly favored in the undergraduate forecasts.

Morris Wins Rifle Shoot.

The Morris High School rifle team defeated Stuyvesant High School yesterday at the Morris range by a score of 264 to 259. Each of the schoolboy marksmen tried for 35 targets, and the only perfect score was made by L. Van Deusen of Morris, who hit the bull's-eye thirty-five times for a high score. The results were as follows:

MORRIS.		STUYVESANT.	
L. Jaegar	33	W. Curry	34
W. Fogg	34	N. Shary	33
A. Ulrich	32	J. Ramey	33
W. Hoffman	34	A. Hermanson	32
W. Levenson	29	R. Newmann	31
J. Rescove	34	M. Benson	31
W. Romeo	33	W. Michaelson	33
L. Van Deusen	35	D. Curry	32
Total	264	Total	259

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AMATEUR CHAMPION BOXER'S HARD BOUT

J. Hopkins, 110-Pound Title-Holder, Has Close Call in Ring with E. Kolthe.

J. Hopkins of the Irish-American Athletic Club, Metropolitan amateur boxing champion of the 110-pound class, had a close call last night at the Irish-American Athletic Club in the boxing and wrestling tournament which opened there. He drew E. Kolthe of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club as his opponent, and the latter gave the champion such a hard bout that the judges disagreed at the end of the three rounds. An extra round of two minutes was ordered, and at the conclusion of this round Hopkins was the choice of both judges, Martin J. McCue of the Irish-American Athletic Club and John J. O'Brien of the New York Athletic Club. The decision did not meet with the approval of all the spectators, but it pleased the majority of them. Kolthe showed wonderful form on the defense, but he lacked the aggressiveness which characterized Hopkins's work.

The only other champion who took part in last night's bouts was G. Bauers of the National Turn Verein of Newark, National amateur wrestling champion at 125 pounds. He had an easy time with N. Strohbach of the Elizabeth Young Men's Christian Association, throwing him in fifty-five seconds.

The tournament was scheduled to close to-morrow night, but on account of the heavy entry list it will be continued to Saturday night. Thirty-six wrestlers drew for the three classes and forty-four boxers drew for five classes. Last night the preliminary rounds of the 110, 120, and 130 pound classes in boxing and the 125 and 135 pound classes in wrestling were completed. The 140 and 150 pound boxing classes and the 145 pound wrestlers will begin the programme to-morrow night. The semi-finals will follow, and all the remaining rounds will go over until Saturday. Dan Cantwell of the Sharkey A. C. refereed the boxing last night, and Billy Maynard, former National and Olympic champion wrestler at 125 pounds, looked after the wrestlers. The summaries:

125-POUND CLASS, WRESTLING.

J. De Georzia, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw W. Schuzler, St. Bartholomew's A. C., in 1:11 with crotch hold and ankle trip.

E. Erickson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated M. Solomon, Boys' Club, in bout of six minutes. Referee's decision.

G. Bauers, National Turn Verein, Newark, threw W. Strohbach in 55 seconds with body hold.

H. Jaenge, National Turn Verein, Newark, threw A. Conkoros, Greek-American A. C., in 5:26 with arm and body hold.

V. V. Vosen, Bronx Church House, threw S. Hitowitz, Educational Alliance, in 5:02 with half-Nelson and leg hold.

W. Smith, Bronx Church House, drew a bye.

135-POUND CLASS, WRESTLING.

A. Levine, Central Y. M. C. A., threw H. Primus, Educational Alliance, in 4:03 with half-Nelson and bar hold.

B. Pseodoginis, Greek-American A. C., threw A. Emmanuel, Greek-American A. C., in 1:06 with bar and chancery hold.

G. Elferin, Greek-American A. C., threw Leroy Williams, National Turn Verein, Newark, in 57 seconds with crotch hold and arm lock.

C. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., threw S. Baumstone, Irish-American A. C., in 3:30 with double bar hold.

E. Halikman, Educational Alliance, drew a bye.

W. Green, National Turn Verein, Newark, won from W. Droege, East Side Y. M. C. A., after a six-minute bout and an extra bout of three minutes. Referee's decision.

110-POUND CLASS, BOXING.

C. Morris, New Polo A. A., defeated H. Nash, Avonia A. C., in two rounds. Nash injured his hand and could not continue.

C. Geary, Morningside A. C., defeated J. Rouse, Four-Leaf Clover A. C., in two rounds. Bout stopped by referee.

J. Hopkins, Irish-American A. C., defeated E. Kolthe, St. Bartholomew's A. C., in four rounds, (extra round of two minutes.) Judge's decision.

T. Perrone, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated J. O'Brien, Hudson Guild, in three rounds. Referee's decision after judges disagreed.

120-POUND CLASS, BOXING.

Charles Ruland, Morningside A. C., defeated J. A. Collins, Morningside A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

J. Garsch, Sheridan A. C., defeated A. Luppen, St. Bartholomew's A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

F. Higbee, unattached, defeated A. Dorsey, Avonia A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

C. Brooks, Pennant A. C., won from C. Cunningham, Morningside A. C., by default.

R. Glass, Avonia A. C., won from I. Zuckerman, Educational Alliance, by knockout in first round.

J. Corzilius, unattached, defeated J. Kratz, Pastime A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

P. Madeo, Pennant A. C., won from T. Wittenburg, unattached, by default.

130-POUND CLASS, BOXING.

Dan Coughlin, Paulist A. C., defeated Joseph Lang, Avonia A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

Herbert Atkins, West Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Frank Haggerty, Morningside A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

W. Butler, Avonia A. C., defeated Albert Masonoth, Bronxdale A. A., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

H. Braun, New Polo A. A., defeated Joe Sheridan, Trinity A. A., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

J. Nugent, Paulist A. C., defeated M. Moore, Pastime A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

Zbyszko Throws Two Giants.

Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, had little trouble in defeating two grapplers at the Palace Rink in Brooklyn last night. Andy Kandrat, the giant Lithuanian, gave him some trouble for a time, but after nineteen minutes of exciting wrestling, the big Pole took all the ambition out of the Lithuanian and pinned his shoulders to the mat with a full Nelson. John Lehner, the German wrestler, was much easier for Zbyszko, and after seven minutes work he was thrown violently by the Pole and had to give up. A crowd of more than 1,600 people saw the matches. The Pole agreed to throw his opponents or forfeit $1,000, and he won easily.

Wrestling at Garden To-night.

Giovanni Raicovich, an Italian wrestler, will make his bow in the first big match of the Winter season at Madison Square Garden to-night. He is to wrestle six giants, one after the other, and undertake to put them down within two hours' time. To any one of these six men whom he does not vanquish in twenty minutes he will give $1,000, so the promoters say.

JOHNSON RETIRES AGAIN.

Definite Announcement of Heavyweight Champion Fighter.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—In a published interview, Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight pugilist, reiterates his resolution to retire from the ring.

"You can announce my definite retirement," says the fighter. "I never again will enter the ring, even if I find myself working for $10 a week for my bread."

GIBBONS WINS ALL THE WAY.

Walter Coffey No Match for Clever St. Paul Fighter at Fairmont A. C.

Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul welterweight, made a triumphant entry into the middleweight division last night by easily defeating Walter Coffey of San Francisco in a ten-round bout at the Fairmont A. C. There never was a time when Gibbons was not Coffey's master, and toward the end of the fight his left jab had the Pacific Coast fighter's face cut and bleeding badly. The clubhouse was packed with an enthusiastic crowd.

Gibbons fooled Coffey with all the tricks of a clever boxer, and, although Coffey was game and came back all the time, not once did he hold the upper hand. The only mark which Gibbons got was in the eighth round, when Coffey, in a desperate rally, planted a hard punch on Gibbons's right eye and raised a small lump.

Gibbons started off in the first round, with a series of swift left jabs to Coffey's face, countering continually with a right hook to the nose. Gibbons's footwork was remarkable, and he was so shifty that Coffey continually missed jabs and swings at his opponent. In the second round, Gibbons rocked Coffey with hard smashes to the jaw, and in the clinches the St. Paul boxer riddled Coffey's body with hard blows. Coffey was confused and had no effective defense for the clever Gibbons. In the third round, Gibbons showed his real speed and jabbed Coffey on the nose several times without a single return. Gibbons rocked Coffey's jaw with his left and shot his right to his opponent's body. Gibbons's whirlwind assault Coffey against the ropes, and there he chopped him until the bell ended the round.

Coffey, after the hard lacing he got in the third round, tried to come back in the fourth, but Gibbons adroitly avoided his punches and swings, and Coffey was unable to land on him with any appreciable effect. He planted a few blows on Gibbons's body in the clinches, but Gibbons more than made up for them with jabs to the Californian's jaw. Gibbons was fast in the fifth and planted several hard blows on Coffey's jaw, but the coast fighter was too strong and he could not floor him.

The sixth opened with Coffey jarring Gibbons on the jaw, but not dangerously. Gibbons worked both hands like piston rods, and before this session was over he had Coffey's face badly marked. The Californian was bleeding and bruised and there was a bad cut near his right eye. In the seventh Gibbons continued his jabbing of Coffey's face. He had no trouble in landing at will, and his cleverness in the clinches overwhelmed his opponent with surprise.

Throughout the bout Gibbons hammered his man unmercifully, but the Californian fighter was a tough proposition, and the St. Paul marvel was unable to send him to the floor. Coffey was a sorry looking sight at the end, but was willing to mix it up to the final bell.

PAL MOORE WINS AGAIN.

Philadelphian Has Little Trouble in Outpointing Willie Howard.

Pal Moore, the Philadelphia lightweight, after going through a ten-round bout on Monday night with Jack Dorman in an easy manner and winning on points, went to Brooklyn last night and defeated Willie Howard of Brooklyn at the Royale A. C.

Had Moore exerted himself he would have in all probability scored a knockout to his record, but instead he just jogged along in the majority of rounds and was content to win the honors on points.

Moore outclassed the Brooklynite at every stage of the game. Although the bout was interesting and full of action, it did not show the Quaker at his best. He carried the boxing to his opponent, but only enough to keep him on the winning end, and extended himself in only the last round, when he dropped Howard with a right and left to the jaw. The two blows stung the Brooklynite and he was being counted out when the final bell rang.

Pal got the honors of the opening round, but Howard came back with a flash in the second and outpointed Moore.

This was Howard's only good showing, for his remaining eight sessions were all credited to the Quaker. He easily met Howard in all his attempts to score and held him at bay, but had he exerted himself he would likely have stopped the Brooklynite.

There were times when the going was fast and furious, but Pal always had the upper hand. He only cut loose and showed his real ability at times when the Brooklynite was fortunate enough to score, and these instances aroused the ire of Pal, and he came on in whirlwind fashion, and soon had Howard on the defensive.

Moore, seeing that he was the master of Howard, jogged along in every round until the final, when he cut loose and went to his opponent with strength and skill. Howard had started off fast also, but was soon checked. Moore saw an opening for Howard's jaw, and with a well directed right quickly followed with a left in the fastest period of fighting of the bout dropped Howard. The referee was counting over the Brooklynite, who was surely in a bad way, and had reached the count of six as the bell sounded. Howard's left eye was cut during the round, while Pal was unmarked.

Bill Brown and Jim Smith Draw.

Bill Brown, a brother of the "Dixie Kid," fought a hard ten-round draw last night with Jim Smith, the Westchester farmer, in the final bout at the Mount Vernon A. C. It was a slugging match of the hardest kind after the first round, in which Smith was floored twice for long counts, but managed to last until the end of the round. Brown, who was not quite as heavy as Smith, did some clever jabbing with his right hand, and managed to keep out of the way of the heavy blows of the Westchester farmer, which several times threatened a knockout. After the first round, in which Smith went to his corner groggy, the men fought nip and tuck without either being able to gain advantage to entitle him to the honors. Charlie West of New York knocked out Joe Green of England in the first round of the semi-final, scheduled for six rounds.

Jack Denning Scores Easily.

Jack Denning, the west side idol, had an easy opponent last night in the star bout at Brown's Gymnasium in Ben Douglas of Newarks. Douglas was a poor match for the fast-coming local man, and although he tried often to fight back his efforts went for naught Denning never extended himself in any one of the ten rounds, but simply played with his man, shooting over left-hand jabs with skill that completely baffled the Newark man. It was not an exciting contest, as Denning did not try and Douglas had not the ability.

The fourth session was the best of the entire bout, when Denning shot over a left to the body, and backed it up with a right to the jaw, which floored Douglas for the count of nine. Denning opened up at full speed an the ninth and tenth rounds, and was all over his man, swinging both hands to the body from the start. Douglas only landed wild swings in the last round, and danced out of the way of the hard blows of his opponent as the bell ended the bout.

Eddie King knocked out Mike Wagner in the first round of the semi-final, scheduled for six rounds, with two left swings to the jaw.

RINGING CASE STIRS BOARD OF REVIEW

E. A. Richardson Expelled for Racing Jack London as Professor Sphinx.

One of the most flagrant "ringer" cases the National Trotting Association has had to deal with in years came before the Board of Review at its annual meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, and resulted in the expulsion of E. A. Richardson of Flint, Mich, for "ringing" Jack London, 2:12¼, as Professor Sphinx at Montreal last Summer. The horse, Jack London, was declared ineligible for further racing until its illegal winnings of $1,690 are returned for distribution to the rightful winners. J. J. Roberts, who also figured in the case, was not punished and the charge against him was dismissed.

Richardson, according to the Board of Review, was the man responsible for the trouble, for he trained the horse and knew all about it. Roberts of Worcester and the well-known driver, Tommy Murphy, as well as Senator Barnum of Lime Rock, Conn., the last purchaser of the trotter, were, according to the finding, innocent parties to the fraud, and aided in exposing it. Richardson will also have to pay a $50 fine for changing the horse's name.

Roberts testified before the board yesterday that he had purchased horses from Richardson for ten years and had always found him a safe business man. He was told by Richardson that he could buy the horse in question for $2,000, but Richardson insisted in retaining one-fourth interest in the animal. Roberts entered the horse in some races at Hills Grove, R. I., but the animal showed distemper, was thin, and could not race. So Richardson was sent for.

He showed himself to be a wonderful trainer, for he came on from Michigan and put the horse in condition for several half mile matinées in Springfield, where it cleaned up everything in sight. The horse was taken to Montreal, where Richardson, it is claimed, made a double entry under the name of Baker and Professor Sphinx. Before the race Baker was scratched and Sphinx went to the post. At Indianapolis, three different protests were made, and as no one could identify the horse at the time, the bets were declared off.

At that time the horse was not considered safe. It was necessary to equip it with boots and blinders or it would bolt for the fence. Richardson gradually got the horse into shape. He put on side checks, shortened one of his toes, and eradicated nearly all of the horse's dangerous habits. After that he was something of a sensation, and all the horsemen were watching him.

When the case was referred to the National Trotting Association a man named McLain of Illinois, who bred Jack London, was asked to go to Montreal to look at the horse and see if it was Jack London, Mr. McLain then received the following letter from a man named Alexander, but the Board of Review, when Alexander turned over the letter, had reason to believe that Richardson was the man who prompted it. It is as follows:

Mr. McLain, Galesburg, Ill.: I see by this week's Review: Is Prof. Sphinx Jack London? Mr. McLain, you can get well paid to keep your mouth shut and say it is not Jack London. Don't be a fool. Now you have a chance to get a good piece of change, $1,000 at the least. J. J. Roberts and A. E. Richardson would be glad to settle with you as they dare not do anything else. I will get mine. You can bet on that, and I can keep my mouth shut for the money. Get the money while you have the chance. Don't be a fool and let this go by, you may need it before Spring. Address them,

J. J. ROBERTS, Worcester, Mass.

A. E. Richardson, same address: Write to them at once and get the money. They will be glad to settle, if it is Jack London. This is the best chance of your life to get the money. This is a fool's advice. Get the money. It is easy to say that it is not Jack London. You know how to do it just as well as I can tell you. Go and see them or write at once before you go to identify the horse. This will be sure money. Get it. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I remain, still-mouthed.

FRANK C. ALEXANDER, Detroit, Mich.

Don't be a fool. Get the money.

The board was also asked for the identification of a horse named Arlington Medium, which raced through Connecticut last Summer. The horse is evidently a "ringer," and all its unlawful winnings were ordered refunded to the proper winners. W. Buckingham of Woodbury, Conn., and Halsey W. Curtis of Waterbury, who raced the animal, were both suspended until the horse's identification has been properly established.

An interesting case came up from the Greene County Agricultural Fair at Cairo, N. Y., last Summer. There was a 2:18 pace, and five entries were necessary. As it happened there were not enough entries, so Dr. J. A. Dean entered two horses, when the rules provided that he could enter only one. N. C. Adams also entered two horses, contrary to the rules, and the fifth horse was a "ringer," entered as Girlie, when its right name was Hattie N. Charles Haskins was fined $50 for changing the horse's name. As a result the board disqualified all the horses in the race and all the winnings have been refunded.

Another case at the Cairo track was that Gen. Custer, 80 years old. Testimony showed that Gen. Custer was a judge at the track and that his eyesight was so bad that he could not see the horses start or finish, and had to ask the advice of the Secretary of the agricultural society before he made any decisions. Gen. Custer was also accused of betting on some of the races at Cairo. These charges will be investigated and if found true he will be expelled as incompetent and his license revoked.

The full board is sitting at the meeting, including President P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky.; Secretary W. H. Gocher of Hartford, P. H. Wall of Ottawa, Ontario; H. N. Bain of Poughkeepsie, William Russell Allen of St. Louis, and John C. Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, Cal. The board will hear several more cases to-day.

SEVERELY SCORES A. A. A.

Senator Gaunt Says Automobile Association Is Offensive to New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—In his annual address before the members of the State Grange, Senator George W. F. Gaunt, the State Master, advocated increased revenues from foreign motorists and bitterly attacked the officials and members of the American Automobile Association, which, he said, now represents less than 1,000 motorists in the State. Senator Gaunt also urged an employers' liability mutual insurance, which he declared was necessary, under the existing conditions, for the protection of the small farmer.

In speaking of automobile reciprocity, which played such a prominent part during the legislation of the last session, Senator Gaunt said:

"New Jersey can never afford to throw open its doors to free use by non-residents, because the population of the neighboring States within twenty miles of the border line is two and a half times the size of New Jersey's population. The American Automobile Association has become so offensive in the fight being waged for reciprocity that it now represents less than 1,000 motorists in the State. Any member of the Legislature who supports its policies is open to the criticism that he has yielded to coercion and bribery. I believe the association is the worst enemy of the motorists."

In speaking of the employers' liability law the Senator declared:

"This law spells ruin for the small farmer and adds a new and serious burden to the larger agriculturists."

He urged members of the State Grange to work for an amendment excluding the farmers and householders from a plan whereby mutual insurance might be obtained at rates greatly reduced from those now prevailing.

Manhattan in Basket Ball.

Manhattan College opens its basket ball season to-day, when the team goes to Princeton to the play the Tiger quintet. The wearers of the Green and White have one of the severest schedules of many seasons, but Coach Hanrahan and Manager Otero are confident of a record-breaking season. Thirty-five candidates have been in practice for the past month. With the exception of Capt. Donohue and Cavallero, the sensational team of last season, which won thirteen consecutive games, remains intact, and the addition of several promising recruits gives the coming season a rosy hue. The schedule:

Dec. 6, Princeton, at Princeton; 14, Pennsylvania State, at New York; 16, Lehigh, at New York; 18, St. Lawrence, at New York; 20, Mount St. Mary's, at New York; Jan. 6, Niagara, at New York; 9, Crescent A. C., at New York; 10, Seton Hall, at South Orange; 13, N. Y. U. School of Commerce, at New York; 26, St. John's, at Brooklyn; Feb. 1, R. P. I., at New York; 3, West Point, at West Point; 6, Crescent A. C., at Brooklyn; 7, Wesleyan, at Middletown; 9, Bucknell, at New York; 10, R. P. I., at Troy; 21, Washington and Lee, at New York; 27, Seton Hall, at New York; March 2, Sheffield Scientific School. Pending—Navy at Annapolis, Jan. 20; Fordham, at New York in February.

St. John's Wins at Basket Ball.

The St. John's College basket ball team defeated the Polytechnic Institute five in a close and exciting game last night in the former's gymnasium by the score of 29 to 22. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Polytechnic.
Creeny	Right forward	Unger
Keenan	Left forward	Main
Tracey	Centre	Fisher
Burns, Driscoll	Right guard	Hufing
Burchill	Left guard	Walsh

Goals from field—Creeny, (4,) Keenan, (2,) Tracey, (3,) Burns, Burchill, (2,) Unger, (3,) Main, (2,) Fisher, Hufing, (2.) Goals from fouls—Tracey, (5,) Main, (4,) Fisher, (2.) Substitution—Driscoll for Burns in the second half. Referee—Thomas Thorpe of Columbia University. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Frank W. Riley Again Captain.

At the annual athletes' dinner of the Irish-American A. C., held last night at Reisenweber's, Frank W. Riley was re-elected Captain. There was a presentation of cups, the following being the recipients: Jim Rosenberger, P. J. McDonald, J. J. Eller, Mel Sheppard, Alvah T. Meyer, and Abel Kiviat. Sheppard was also presented with a cup, the one won by "Lon" Myers when he made the 1,000-yard record of 2:13, the award being made in commemoration of Sheppard's having bettered this performance when he did 2:12 2-5.

Amherst Elects Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 5.—Bartholomew Connolly, Jr., '13, of Roxbury, Mass., was to-night elected Captain of the Amherst College football team for next season.

Go where big-minded men from all corners of the world assemble and you'll find that the most particular, the most conservative whiskey users in the cosmopolitan throng *insist* upon *Carstairs Rye.*

Carstairs Rye is absolutely pure.
It is aged in wood. It is fully matured.

It is uniform, mellow, smooth, palatable.

It is a blend of the choicest old whiskies.

It has been used continuously for 122 years, generation after generation, by the best judges of whiskey in America.

Ask for Carstairs Rye the next time you order whiskey.

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POULTRY AND CATS SHOWN IN PALACE

Over 3,500 Birds Make Splendid Display—Valuable Specimens Before Judges.

The annual exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association was begun yesterday at the Grand Central Palace with over 3,500 exhibits in the 500 different classes, which included every known variety of poultry from a fifty-pound turgey, bronze and beautiful enough to grace the White House table on Thanksgiving Day, to a short-face tumbler pigeon weighing three ounces. Benched in the big hall of the Palace the birds were displayed to better advantage than at any previous show ever held in this city.

The cat department of the show is held under the auspices of the Cat Fanciers' Association, and is one of the most notable features, with prize winners from all the recent cat shows in England, France, Belgium, and Germany. There are 235 of them, including Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's prize collection of chinchillas and blues, which cost $10,000 in England. There are sacred cats of Siam, Angoras, Persians, Maltese, and vagrant specimens of peculiar breeding which lend variety and beauty to the collection.

In the poultry classes among the exhibitors are the Hon. Robert Bacon, formerly Ambassador to France; Howard Gould, Horace Havemeyer, Harold Gould, Samuel Willetts, Edward Vorhees, George A. Zabriskie, Wallace Pierson, J. W. Sloan, Andrew Riddle, Ambrose Shapley, Jr., Mrs. R. W. Sturtevant, Dr. F. H. Howland, Mrs. A. Hungerford, Stewart Howland, William E. Crevoiserap, J. de Figuerevo, J. F. Doremus, Mrs. C. B. Elliott, Chester A. Gowdey, Capt. C. E. Arnold, Dr. H. R. Bristol, Henry E. Chesborough, S. B. Heaton, Mrs. M. C. Gambon, Miss Virginia Mey Ferry, Mrs. Frank Gentry Hart, Mrs. Jonas Hayner, Dr. L. H. Jones, John A. Le Poit, Jr., and Dr. M. W. Sanborn.

Tennyson Chapter Wins Games.

In the second for a series of games for the championship of the De Witt Clinton Juniors the Tennyson Chapter was victor with a point score of 33. The Perry Chapter was second with 13 points. The Patterson and Robinson Chapters finished in the order named.

P. S. A. L. HOLDS ELECTION.

Gen. George W. Wingate Speaks About Organization's Progress.

At the annual meeting of the Public Schools Athletic League, held yesterday in the offices of the President, Gen. George W. Wingate, the feature of the session was the report of the leader in schoolboy athletics, which canvassed thoroughly the work of the league through the eighth year of its existence and which tended to show rather conclusively that the organization has become the largest athletic association in the world.

It was pointed out that nineteen cities, Baltimore, Birmingham, Ala.; Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Fitchburg, Kansas City, Mo., Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Racine, San Francisco, Schenectady, Seattle, Springfield, Mass.; Tacoma, Troy, and Winnipeg, Canada, have followed the lead of the local body and formed leagues on the New York model, and that these municipalities are repeating the successes achieved by the leader in the work.

Gustavus Town Kirby, the newly elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union, who is one of the Directors, presided. At the election the following were continued in office: President, Gen. George W. Wingate; Treasurer, S. R. Guggenheim; Secretary, Dr. C. Ward Crampton. The Directors include Harry Payne Whitney, Darwin R. James, Cornelius Sullivan, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Dr. Edward W. Stitt, Felix Warburg, Walter T. Gunnison, Frank L. Polk, Evert Jansen Wendell, J. S. Roberts, Leo I. Kearney, and W. H. Andrews.

N. Y. A. C. Nominating Committee.

The following were appointed a nominating committee yesterday to select candidates for the annual election of the New York A. C. for the meeting on Jan. 9, 1912: W. H. Dartt, Gen. Fred C. McLewee, Charles W. Billings, J. W. Hyde, and C. H. Willcox. The result of their work will be posted fifteen days before the meeting.

"H" for 66 Harvard Athletes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—Sixty-six Harvard men have been given the coveted "H" in football, baseball, track work, and rowing during the present year, according to a statement given out to-night by the Harvard Athletic Council. Forty of the sixty-six men are registered from Massachusetts, while the locality to contribute the next largest number of "H" men is Hawaii, which has six to its credit.

Automobile Exchange

Readers of The New York Times are able to purchase automobiles. Advertisements in this column bring results.

ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

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AUTOS—SALE OF "QUALITY" CARS. New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment. "Par Excellence," will offer most extraordinary opportunities to purchase AT CARS AT RIDICULOUS PRICES. Fifteen Packards, $700 to $2,300, Pierce-Arrows, $550 to 2,500; Peerlesses, $650 to $1,500; Chalmers, $450 to $900; Cadillacs, $500, $650, $750. Marions, $750 to $1,200; Pope-Hartfords, $500 to $1,100; Loziers, $500 to $1,800; Renaults, $750 to $2,000; Mercer, $700; Bergdoll Roadster, $900. Fiats, $750 to $3,000; Cole Roadsters, $550; Mercedes, $550 to $1,200; Dedietrich Landaulette, $750; Twenty Buicks, $175, $225, $350, $450, $600. Maxwells, $150, $200, $350; Ten Oldsmobiles (Roadsters, Toy Tonneaus, Taxis) four and six cylinders, $175, $350, $450, $650 and up to $1,100. Italas, $850 to $1,800; "E. M. F's.," $400 to $800; Overlands, $300 to $500; 1911 American Traveler, $2,200; "Ninety Horse" Simplex, $3,500. "Fifty" Simplexes, $1,250 to $2,500; Stearns, $450, $700, $900 to $2,500; Isotta, $1,800; White Steamers, $150 to $500; Hudsons, $400 to $700. Waverley, $100; Delivery Wagons, $350 to $1,200; Taxis, $350 up; Six Cylinder Stearns, $300 to $2,000; 100 more, $75 to $3,000. TIME PAYMENTS. EXCHANGES MADE. Examinations invited. Demonstrations cheerfully given. "Square Deals." Tires, Tubes: Saving of ½ to ¾. Lamps, Horns, Magnetos, Tops, Shields, &c., cheap. BODIES, CLOSED, &c., ROCK BOTTOM. Whole job complete, ready for your chassis BROADWAY AUTO EXCHANGE, L. C. JANDORF, Pres., 1,750 to 1,705 Broadway, Entrance at 1,761, between 56th and 57th

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SPECIAL SPECIAL. AUTO TIRE SALE. Michelins, Continentals, Fisks, Hartfords, Ajaxes, Diamonds, Goodyears, Shawmuts, Federals, &c., &c. All new goods; must be closed out. AT 40% TO 60% REDUCTIONS In order to make room for the Big Bargain Stocks of AUTO FUR COATS, ROBES, GLOVES, CAPS, ETC., ETC. Which stocks we are now offering AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR! Genuine Natural Raccoon Coats...$22.50 and up Black Dog Coats...$17.50 $25 Robes...$12.50 Catalogue and Lists Mailed Free. E. J. WILLIS CO., 85 Chambers St. (Just West of Broadway.)

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BAD weather will not permit me to use my almost new Limousine Studebaker. I will sell for best cash offer before Dec. 12; can be seen on salesroom floor, Carpenter Motor Vehicle Co., 1,239 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ask for Mr. Travis's car.

BUICK.—We will sell on owner's account a practically new 30 H. P., five-passenger Buick, fully equipped and guaranteed; will be sold at a sacrifice. Buick Motor Company, 42 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEED money for Christmas. Sell for best cash offer my Ford Model S, top, and just overhauled and repainted; tires almost new; make appointment by 'phone. 1000 Bedford. Mr. Hubbard.

For Sale.—8 1911 Lexington demonstrators, torpedo, roadster, and 5-passenger touring, completely overhauled, painted, and guaranteed. C. S. Baeder, 1,993 Broadway, N. Y.

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Closing out new limousine and landaulet bodies. Auto Body and Taxicab Co., 1,700 Broadway.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1911.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION.

President TAFT in his message sets forth clearly the objects to be attained by a policy permitting great industrial organizations to incorporate under a Federal law. These objects are so important, so necessary, and so essential to the public welfare that if they could be attained in no other way than by the issuing of Federal charters there would be no serious question about the wisdom of the Executive recommendation. One of these objects is to clear the way for the carrying on of business on a large scale by corporations with great capital. The denunciations of conspiracies in restraint of trade, he says, "should not, and does not, mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our inter-State and foreign trade." Many times he says that mere bigness is not the offense aimed at by the law against trusts and combinations. Anybody can see that this is an object vital to the welfare of the Nation, since now that we are such large consumers of the products of our soil that they constitute a diminishing part of our export trade, we cannot expect to maintain our high position as a commercial power if manufacture and production are hampered by laws that exempt business from molestation only on the condition that it be small business. The direct object of Federal incorporation is to secure a larger measure of control over great industrial concerns. That measure of control Mr. TAFT appears to believe is necessary to the proper enforcement of the anti-trust law, and that law "must be enforced unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or control of prices like that which now prevails with respect to public utilities, and which, when applied to all business, would be a long step toward State Socialism."

The President, therefore, renews the recommendations made in his message to Congress of Jan. 7, 1910, that by Congressional enactment a way be offered to these corporations "without great financial disturbance of changing the character, organization, and extent of their business, into one within the lines of the law under Federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust law." He would permit, not compel, corporations to avail themselves of this privilege, but he would present it as a privilege so inviting that general compliance with the Government's offer would be expected. He feels that our experience since this recommendation was made has confirmed belief in its wisdom, and he now renews it.

As an alternative, if it were the only possible alternative, to the harshness of suits for dissolution upon the one hand, and to the preposterous plan of regulating the trusts by having the Government fix prices of their product on the other, the country, we think, would approve Congressional action such as the President suggests. But, in reviewing the results of the suits which ended in decrees of dissolution against the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company, the President congratulates himself and the country upon the effectiveness of this procedure. The decree in the Tobacco case, he feels, is the most effective in the history of American law. He insists that the purpose of the law has been accomplished in these suits, and that those scoffers who say that dissolution is a mere change of garments do not at all understand what the decree means. He points out, further, that other dissolution decrees have been assented to by those against whom they have been directed, and that "other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the Department of Justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorganization in accordance with the law." And he believes these reorganizations may be brought about without general business disturbance. The law, then, is effective. Obedience to its provisions, just as it stands, is coming into fashion. What need of any extension of a Federal power which experience has shown to be sufficient for its purpose? As to the need of doing something to escape the wildly impossible alternative of a Federal bureau authorized to fix and control prices, we hardly feel that the country is called on to take action. The gentlemen who are suggesting or advocating that policy remind us of nothing so much as of a baby crying for the moon. They cannot have taken the time and trouble to think out their proposal clear through, for if they had we should never have heard of it.

Federal incorporation as a means of getting the great industrial concerns under Federal control would be beating down an open door. In Heaven's name, what greater measure of control does the Government at Washington desire than what it now has? The Bureau of Corporations and the corporation income tax give it effective means to acquire information, and the Department of Justice has abundantly proved its ability to act when action is called for. The Federal power of inquisition and of punishment is ample. Why ask for more? The teaching of experience, it seems to us, runs against, not in favor of, the President's recommendation. But the vital and grave objections to Federal incorporation he leaves untouched. It is possible that the Supreme Court might sustain the constitutionality of the act the President recommends, but it could sustain it only by a dangerous extension of the principle of liberal construction expounded by JOHN MARSHALL. If new powers are to be continually given to the Government by a process of construction, then we may as well admit that our Constitution contains nothing enduring. Its guarantees of rights may at any time be modified, diminished, or swept away. Possibly the people and the States will perceive that it is not property rights alone that will be put in jeopardy by the policy of making the Constitution mean what an Administration or a Congress at any particular moment may wish to make it mean. With the laws that we have serious questions have arisen as to the dividing line between State and Federal jurisdiction. Such disputes would become innumerable under a statute arrogating to the Federal Government, some would call it a usurpation, control over the capitalization and operations of a private corporation, while pretending to leave to a State powers of regulation sufficient to safeguard local interests.

Federal incorporation would be but another step toward the effacement of State lines, it would enormously increase the strength and power of the central arm in directions where no such increase is demanded by the public welfare. Inter-State commerce is now under full control through the provisions of the Commerce and of the Trust act. To multiply Federal functions and Federal boards and commissions, to bring the Executive Department into intimate daily relations with not only the public service corporations but with the private corporations of the country, would be an act of centralization involving perils from which those who have been able to see any good at all in our institutions as they were founded and have been administered for more than a century might well shrink back. That policy would make eternal the question whether the Government should control the corporations or the corporations the Government.

PUNISHMENT OF THE M'NAMARAS.

It is not easy to explain the failure of the court to sentence the MCNAMARAS to the full penalty fixed by the law except on the assumption that they may be of some aid or use in securing the exposure and punishment of others engaged in their crimes, and in like crimes, and possibly even more responsible than they. No ordinary considerations, such as the saving to the county, can apply to offenses of such outrageous nature as theirs, especially as they consented to confess only when, as their chief counsel admitted, they had no human way of escape from conviction. If their confession should result only in the suppression of facts that would have come out in the trial, it would be a public calamity.

Meantime, a word to Mr. GOMPERS and those associated with him in the leadership of organized labor. The time has gone by for "deploring," "repudiating," "denouncing," and the time to act has come. If the union officers will raise a fund for the detection, prosecution, and punishment of all persons guilty of lawlessness at times of labor "troubles" and with a substantial reward in each case where the guilty person is connected with a union, they will cleanse themselves of blame and of unjust suspicion. It may well be that this open and honorable policy will send some of their officers to prison. That would be all the better for the unions and for society. Anything short of the positive, effective, aggressive action we have defined will not avail.

THE STRIKING SNOW REMOVERS.

A little more progress was made yesterday in the removal of snow from the principal thoroughfares, and it was helped by the higher temperature. The thaw at midday did only a little less than the shovels and wagons. The police were armed with their big clubs, and there were other evidences that the city was again in contention with strikers. This time the teamsters relied upon by the contractors to remove the snow are the disturbers of the peace. They refuse to work, mostly because they sympathize with the striking garbage removers who have lost their jobs. Some of the contractors' drivers, however, want more pay.

The city has not yet wholly recovered from the plight in which it was placed by the strike of the garbage collectors, but the decision of Commissioner EDWARDS not to re-employ the men who had endangered the health of the city by their refusal to obey his orders is nevertheless commendable. He proved yesterday, when he had twice as many wagons carting snow as he could get Monday, that he intends to maintain his firm attitude, and show to all labor that strikes against a municipality cannot be tolerated. There is a boast that the garbage men's strike has already cost the city $400,000. A fair proportion of that loss must be borne by the men themselves and their misguided adherents. What the city loses must be made up by taxation of all its inhabitants. Nobody can escape the taxes. It is not thought likely that the snow removers will long hold out against the inevitable. Strikes of all kinds are going to be very unpopular for a while, and there is talk now of a quick settlement of all the acute labor troubles.

CHEAPER CABLE RATES.

The long-hoped-for reduction of transatlantic cable rates has begun. We cannot believe that still further reductions of the tolls will not be made when the companies in the Western Union alliance take note of the large increase of business which will follow their new experiment of turning the cables to profitable use during hours in which they have been idle. Even as it is, the reduction in rates is a step which deserves hearty commendation. It will serve to increase greatly the facilities of communication between countries, and inevitably to strengthen international relations. Many thousands of business letters which have gone through the mails will hereafter be sent by cable, at the now deferred rates, and reach their destination some days earlier than hitherto. The reduction of press rates, on matter that is not of the most urgent character, will greatly quicken the publication of many details of important events. The day cable letters of 20 words at the rate of 7½ cents a word are available for commercial and social purposes, as are the week-end cables (transmitted Sundays when much commercial business is suspended) of 80 words at 5 cents a word.

This is certainly cheap cabling, in comparison with the fixed rate of 25 cents a word, and a forerunner, we may be sure, of still cheaper cabling in the future. It is a worthy contribution by the cable companies to the cause of enlightenment and progress. A movement to secure lower cable rates has been under way a long time. The first triumph of its promoters is now secured, and congratulations are due to Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, whose vigorous and intelligent labors for cheaper postal and telegraph rates should not be overlooked. The British Government, which controls the land telegraph in Great Britain, has been working in harmony with the allied cable companies in this matter.

Quick and cheap communication between countries is the surest promoter of lasting peace, as it must prevent the development of misunderstandings, enlarge mutual business interests, and strengthen social relations. Too great importance, therefore, can hardly be attributed to this action of the cable companies, which must be taken as merely the beginning of a plan which will facilitate daily and hourly communication between Great Britain and the United States, and, of course, will greatly expedite the transmission of messages, now carried by the mails, between our own and all foreign countries.

THE SUBWAY OBSTACLE.

Now we know what obstructs progress with the subway construction which everybody agrees is best for the city, and Chairman WILLCOX is entitled to cordial thanks for telling us. The Public Service Commission is and always has been in favor of the dual subway plan, and it is the Board of Estimate which is responsible for persistence with the ill-fated and unlamented triborough plan, of which hardly anything but the name has survived the destructive criticism of it. Says Chairman WILLCOX, "The Public Service Commission believed and still believes that this offer was in favor of the city," meaning the offer by the Interborough to advance half the cash necessary for the construction of the H route, to three-track the elevated, and to open the Forty-second Street tunnel to Queens. The Board of Estimate blocked the way in the interest of the plan by which the city puts up all the cash and private capital takes all the profits which anybody can figure out, dividing the remainder with the city. This puts the Board of Estimate on the defensive, and commits the Public Service Commission to co-operate if public opinion takes the trouble to light a fire under the Board of Estimate.

It is impossible to be equally pleased with what the Chairman says about the Pennsylvania Station. Nobody has proposed to do anything in kindness to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The argument has been that the city ought to co-operate with the railway in executing the agreement whereby the terminal was placed where it is, in order that users of the terminal might be accommodated. Chairman WILLCOX first admits the great utility of a Seventh Avenue line, and then puts a low estimate on the numbers who would be accommodated at the terminal. He says that only two million passengers used the terminal in its first year, and that on this standard the station at the terminal would be less used than most of the present Subway stations. The argument is just the other way. If two millions used the terminal despite the lack of facilities for access, the number would be indefinitely increased if the facilities were provided. For example, at the Brooklyn terminal of the Long Island Railway the Subway's increase for a year was almost the total at the Manhattan terminal, or, to be exact, 1,422,569. Either the Manhattan terminal would have a subway traffic exceeding 16,718,850, or it would fall below the Brooklyn terminal—which is absurd. As matter of fact, the Atlantic Avenue station of the Subway enjoys its enormous traffic because a portion of the business of the Manhattan terminal is diverted to Brooklyn by the lack of subway facilities in Manhattan, and the Chairman uses the fact to depreciate the plan which otherwise he approves. Without suitable subway accommodations the Pennsylvania terminal provided business which made the Thirty-third Street station an exception among the many stations in Manhattan which did not lose business during the year, and the possibilities of growth are simply immense. Of the Subway's growth of traffic the short line in Brooklyn provided one-third, and a total of 34,652,559. None of those passengers would be accommodated either in Manhattan or in Brooklyn on the preposterous subway now in construction, against the discretion of the Public Service Commission, and with no justification in any considerations of traffic construction or operation.

A NUISANCE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The snow, especially when it drifts and forms huge piles on the roadways and sidewalks, is enough of a nuisance hereabouts to justify an expression of public indignation at the use to which the snow heaps are put, just after a storm, by overzealous advertisers. Planting advertising signs conspicuously in the snow has been a more or less regular Winter business since the historic blizzard of 1888. The morning after that terrible storm the white mountains which impeded traffic were ornamented with all sorts of signs. Most of these were placed by practical jokers. But the inspiration of the obnoxious advertiser began then.

It is hard to get the snow removed. When a lot of superfluous wood and pasteboard is mixed with it the work is harder. The snow mound advertiser ought to be suppressed. It seems that the most amiable persons should be prejudiced against any article thus advertised. There is a law against distributing handbills in the city streets, and its obvious purpose applies directly to the work of the snow advertisers. The police should be directed to keep a watchful eye on the fellows who plant their banners in the snow drifts and "round up" a few of them in the Magistrates' courts. Their business cannot be largely profitable, and a few arrests and fines would soon induce them to seek other means of getting rich.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Incompetence Strangely Successful.

Commissioner BULGER advises the Governor to remove Dr. DOTY from the position of Health Officer at this port, and bases the advice on charges the truth of which, by implication, he declares was proved at the hearings held here last Summer. So long is the list of these charges and they are so numerous that, assuming their accuracy, the wonder is that the Commissioner suggests no heavier penalty for the guilty man than dismissal.

On reading over the accusations, however, one sees that no small part of the indictment consists of statements that were, indeed, made at the hearings, but only to be promptly refuted as soon as opportunity for refutation was given, and everybody except the Commissioner remembers that the evidence for the defense came from witnesses of a character very different from, and vastly superior to, that of the witnesses for the prosecution.

And one does more than wonder why an official so grossly incompetent, so recklessly careless, as is he pictured in this report is only to give place to somebody else. That is marvelous enough, but still more marvelous are these two facts—first, that Dr. DOTY had and has the practically unanimous support of the medical profession, and second, that, somehow or other, without inflicting any grave inconvenience on the commerce of the port, he successfully guarded it from the daily assaults of infection through one of the most difficult and dangerous seasons of which its sanitarians have any record. But Commissioner BULGER, for no better reason than that the protection was not quite perfect, makes the large assertion that we had no protection at all!

That is not the opinion of the city's doctors, as expressed by their most eminent representatives. They, instead of being horrified at the stories collected by the Commissioner from discharged quarantine employés and Staten Island beachcombers, went on the stand one after another and said that the methods of Dr. DOTY were those followed in the best hospitals and that the prosecution's witnesses in the instances when they told the truth were horrified by what they saw simply because they did not understand it. Like horror, they explained, might be felt by any ignorant visitor who strayed into the operating room of any hospital.

Comparing Home and State.

There appears in the current number of The Woman Voter a translation of the address delivered by SELMA LAGERLOF at the International Suffrage Congress in Stockholm. As might be expected from a woman who, though almost unknown in this country, was judged worthy to receive a Nobel Prize in literature, this address is something more than the familiar appeal to sentiment and emotion, and it contains one idea which, whether or not quite as sound as novel, is at least the product of intelligent thought, and therefore both interesting and worthy of serious consideration.

It had occurred to Miss LAGERLOF, it seems, that, of all human institutions, just one has attained to something closely approaching universal respect and admiration, just one presents, oftener than now and then, perfection as nearly realized as human beings can reasonably expect. That institution is "the home," and it is there that men and women work together for a common end and with a success directly and exactly proportioned to the harmony and equality that characterizes the partnership.

On the other hand, the great achievement of men working alone—the achievement to which they have devoted their lives and their highest energies and powers—is "the State." The results, in Miss LAGERLOF's opinion, are not satisfactory. Nowhere does she see contentment with "the State" in any of its innumerable forms; they are all still experimental; nobody knows which is best, and wars rage around, and revolutions in, them endlessly.

Her conclusion from this comparison, of course, is that "the State" needs what "the home" has always had—the combined services of men and women working for it in equality and harmony. The argument has plausibility and the analogy is close enough to serve the ends of a speaker addressing a sympathetic audience, but—but—well, one suspects, as always in argument by metaphor and simile, that there is a fallacy somewhere. Are there not, after all, as many kinds of homes as of States, and are not homes, also, still in the experimental stage? And it may be, too, that perfect homes are as rare as perfect States—that, in other words, there is none of either, and never will be until the arrival of the millennium. There be those who even say that the best of homes, as at present organized, are foolishly or wickedly constituted, and that something wholly different should be substituted for them.

Injustice Only in Seeming.

One of our correspondents is troubled because a rich woman, visiting the Night Court, became interested in a young girl brought before the Magistrate on a charge of waywardness, and not only secured the girl's discharge, but undertook to educate and provide a home for her.

What our correspondent wants to know is why a naughty girl should have been selected as an object of philanthropic care and expenditure, while there are so many good girls who must continue without any such assistance a desperate struggle to remain good in spite of adverse environment, cruel poverty, and fierce temptation. He also wants to know what the good girls will think when they hear of the naughty girl's luck.

Many will ask the same question, doubtless, and yet the assumption that the rich woman made a mistake—that she could have used her money and generosity to better, or at least juster, purpose—is not as safe as it looks. The life-saving crew does not put out to rescue the crews that are still holding their own against the storm, even though they are having a hard battle. Ships actually sinking or ashore get their attention every time. The naughty girl received help because she obviously and certainly needed it more than the little craft not yet wrecked.

At any rate, that is one way to look at the case, and it is not a bad way, provided, as happens to be the fact, efforts to ameliorate the conditions of life for the good girls are persistent and energetic. After all, "getting things done" is better than charity—and better for all concerned.

MGR. DUCHESNE'S LIBERALISM.

Believes It Deprived French Immortal of a Cardinal's Hat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid the present rejoicing over the investing of new Cardinals, it may be timely to call attention to one man who, it was thought, would get a red hat at this time, but who has fallen upon a quite different fortune. This is Mgr. Louis Duchesne, for years Director of the Ecole Francaise at Rome, and lately elected to the immortals of the French Academy. Mgr. Duchesne is the greatest Catholic historian since Doellinger, and his critical edition of the Liber Pontificalis is a piece of work of monumental importance. In his younger days he was deposed from his professorship in the Catholic Institute at Paris for very moderate liberalism, but it was generally thought that he had outlived that disgrace, and that he would yet add to the lustre of his scholarship the princely splendors of the Cardinalate. That hope has completely collapsed. For his recently published "History of the Early Church" has just been severely censured for dangerous liberalism by two Roman congregations. The Congregation of Regulars has sent to all the monastic houses of Italy an order forbidding them to keep this book upon their shelves—a decree which is probably in anticipation of a universal condemnation by the Index.

Mgr. Duchesne is a Breton, as Ernest Renan was, and possesses in a high degree what seems to be a Breton gift—a wonderful subtlety of phrase and an extraordinary cunning in half expressing while half concealing his thought. In this sort of fencing his reprobated "History of the Early Church" is a marvel of dexterity. But in this evil hour for Catholic scholarship the eyes of Roman censors are sharp, and not even Louis le Debonair, as the Monsignor has been called, has been able to pass by unchallenged. But, reading over the list of new Cardinals, one must confess that the dignity of the Papal College would have been more enhanced by the name of Louis Duchesne than it is by the names of any ten of the successful aspirants.

E. OSWALD TRACY.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

Malden Lane's Other Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article in Sunday's TIMES entitled, "How Well-Known New York Streets Got Their Names," in the course of which you mention that Maiden Lane was also called Green Lane, "but just why no chronicle has stated," permit me to offer a word of elucidation. When the English took possession of Manhattan Island as your article indicated, they substituted in a number of instances English names instead of Dutch designations. In the case of Maiden Lane they ordered the use of Green Lane, no doubt because of the grass-covered slope that characterized the locality. Old real estate deeds contain references to the thoroughfare in which it is described as the street known as "Green or Maiden Lane," indicating that the two names were employed indiscriminately. Eventually Green Lane fell into disuse.

Curious to relate, an effort was made in 1824 by an Aldermanic resolution to obliterate Cortlandt Street and to substitute Maiden Lane, so that the latter might designate the thoroughfare from river to river. In this instance Cortlandt Street successfully resisted the attempt at official expunction.

ALBERT ULMANN.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

The Extraordinary Moral Code.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A word in argument to your editorial regarding Mme. Curie and the publishing of her private affairs and letters, which, according to your remarks, are justifiable on the ground that marriage is a social institution and everything that affects it, beneficially or otherwise, should be known for the purpose of debate. I believe it unjust to air sentiments, relationship, and correspondence to an evil-loving, gossiping world. The sentiments and emotions which people greater than we experience cannot be judged by the ordinary code of morals, besides experiences which to them are holy should remain their own private interests.

I believe that Mme. Curie has already contributed her share of work to humanity, and the fact that she is a person of renown should not be the reason for putting her to shame, but of defending her.

ANNIE S. ROTHENBERG.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.

A Correction from Dr. Willy Meyer of a Recent Publication.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of last week my attention was called to an article which had appeared in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 26, entitled: "Can Dreaded Hardening of Arteries Now Be Cured?" It refers to Dr. Bruno Fellner, Jr., of Franzensbad, Austria, who believes that he has found "an effective remedy for a disease that has baffled the medical world and has caused the sudden death of so many prominent men."

At the end of this article I find my name and the new Operating Pavilion for Thoracic Surgery at the German Hospital, New York, linked with it, without any logical connection whatsoever, the writer of the article having copied part of a paper of mine on this subject which appeared in The New York Medical Record of June 17, 1911.

In view of the fact that I have never heard of Dr. Bruno Fellner or his work before, nor knew that he had come to the United States, and, further, that the article in THE SUNDAY TIMES has created a good deal of discussion among the medical profession, I hope you will do me the justice to print this letter in the next issue of your esteemed paper.

DR. WILLY MEYER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

The item referred to in the above letter was fully credited to The Medical Record, but it was used without consulting Dr. Meyer.—[EDITOR.

In the course of an article on new methods of diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the heart and blood vessels which appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Nov. 26, it was stated that Dr. Bruno Fellner, Jr., of Franzensbad, Austria, had read a paper on the preceding Monday before The Medical Association of the Greater City of New York on his method of treating arterio-sclerosis. THE TIMES was misinformed. He addressed the association on Franzensbad as a health resort. According to foreign medical publications which are kept in the library of the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Fellner's paper on arterio-sclerosis and its treatment was read before the Medical Society of Berlin and the St. Petersburg Medical Society.

LABOR'S DEBT TO BURNS.

The Detective Has Given It a Chance to Clean House and Regenerate Itself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there were any heart or soul or understanding in the public, they would rise as one and bestow upon Burns, the detective, the testimony of their gratitude that would make an imperial Roman triumph look like a street cleaners' parade; but this is a day of shekels and talents, and what could be more to our understanding than to make a bourse for the hero and his descendants. He is a regenerator, who by his intelligence and courage has laid the foundation and possible power of a great organization, which through stupidity and arrogance and an utter lack of intelligence has been brought to the verge of ruin by demoralizing and demagogic methods.

Let every labor union and every man connected with honest labor dignify their profession by acclamation. Let one great honest wave of public opinion wash out the Augean stables and cleanse their homes of wicked and damning influences. Never has labor had such an opportunity to demonstrate to the world that it is not what their leaders would make it. Had they only the courage and sagacity they would make such a man as Burns their sovereign, for any one who can think and see can understand the bearing and influence of a decent, honest labor organization upon the future destiny and history of the United States. Labor has subscribed $190,000 to defend two of the most despicable scoundrels ever known to criminal history. Will labor subscribe 1,000 talents to the man who has saved them and brought them out of the wilderness of debauchery, dishonesty, and crime? Let us see.

W. P.

New York, Dec. 5, 1911.

"Poisonous Political Womanhood."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You publish one of those letters written by a typical anti-suffragist, which we in the opposing camp feel must ultimately count toward the furthering of our own ends. It is signed by Margaret Doane Gardiner, concerns the present suffrage situation in England, and deplores "the insidious poison of Political Womanhood."

To my mind this letter strikes the keynote of female anti-suffragist argument in a profound distrust of woman, as a sex, by a group of women who obviously regard themselves as wholly exceptional in insight, ability, sense of duty, and of civic righteousness! These women invariably speak of "votes for women" with a sublimated scorn which would be sad if it were not just a little amusing. Other women who disagree with them are on a lower plane, because of that lamentable fact, while they themselves stand on an even platform with man, the maker of laws, because they and man agree that woman's place is in the home and nowhere else! The delightful, the amazing fact about these great exceptions, the militant antis, is that so large a proportion of them are wage-earners outside the sacred four walls of home, or assistants on hospital committees and school boards, or Presidents and other officers of women's clubs, or, stranger than all else, frequent competitors of man in his own sphere, quite beyond the sacred region of the hearthstone—or to be exact, of the comforting radiator.

When the one step beyond their own present position is proposed, that woman shall also vote, then like that dear, deluded King of old, these anti-suffragists gallantly proclaim to the disobedient tide of progress: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further!"

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

Bachelors as Children's Judges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On "Children's Bachelor Judges" it does seem as if James L. Fallon was—or should be—right in his opinion that fatherhood must prevail as a qualification for presiding in our Children's Courts. But how are we likely to view it when we come to consider the matter practically rather than theoretically? When we look about us and see the pitiful failures in upbringing by fathers, and when we recall the fact that bachelors, though childless, have been themselves brought up and consequently know as well as husbands and fathers how a child should be brought up, why are we justified in doubting the bachelor's suitability for the work as against that of a father who has possibly failed in his own experience?

It might be well, though, to confer the responsibility upon none but fathers of proved success in the upbringing of their own offspring—if enough of such fathers possessed of the requisite legal attainment could be found to supply the need. Be it known that I am not a bachelor.

J. W. E.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

Barred Doors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you know of any reason why the Board of Education closes the doors at the free evening lectures?

Promptly at 8:15 the doors are closed, locked, barred, and bolted. I am compelled to think they want to keep the public out. Perhaps they want to keep the audience in.

What the Fire Department has to say of closed exits is another thing.

This evening at Public School 27, in Forty-second Street, a number of ladies and gentlemen attending a course of lectures on music were locked out.

A TAXPAYER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1911.

Heredity and Beauty in Insteps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"An Observer" has taken the wrong side of the argument. A high instep is beautiful, and the absence of self-consciousness more beautiful.

Forrest Halsey is mistaken about the origin of high arches. My charwoman has a fine foot. She comes of a long line of bog-trotters.

TRUE TREAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1911.

SAY DOTY FINDINGS ARE UNJUST TO HIM

His Counsel Telegraphs to Gov. Dix Protesting Against the Bulger Report to Him.

MEDICAL MEN ARE INCENSED

Will Take Steps at Albany to Prevent the Removal of the Port Health Officer.

Protesting that Commissioner Bulger's recommendation for the dismissal of Health Officer Doty, so far as the published extracts showed, seemed unjust and unfair, the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall, Dr. Doty's counsel, sent this telegram yesterday to Gov. Dix:

Dec. 5, 1911.

The Hon. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

On behalf of Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, we protest most earnestly against the report filed by Commissioner Bulger. We have not yet seen the full text of the report, but from the authoritative versions published in the press it seems to be unsupported by the testimony, unjust and unfair to Dr. Doty.

The Commissioner appears to have made some findings without any evidence and to have made many others upon the testimony of witnesses unworthy of belief and contradicted by credible and trustworthy evidence. He appears to have wholly disregarded the unanimous testimony of the greatest sanitary and medical experts of the profession, who all indorsed and enthusiastically approved the administration of Dr. Doty.

We respectfully ask for a copy of the report and for an opportunity to be heard by way of oral argument and by written brief before any further action is taken. A mere formal application will shortly follow.

O'GORMAN, BATTLE & MARSHALL.

Mr. Battle went to Albany later and had a long conference with Gov. Dix. He renewed his protest, sent by telegraph, against the report of Commissioner Bulger, and won from the Governor a promise that he should be heard before a decision was announced.

Gov. Dix said he had not taken the matter up yet, but promised that it should receive his careful consideration as soon as he could get it.

The Bulger recommendations, especially that part of them criticising the medical department of Dr. Doty's administration at Quarantine, have aroused the medical fraternity of the city as no public question has for a long time. Leading physicians of the city said yesterday that they did not want to prejudice Gov. Dix against Dr Doty by seeming to impugn the Governor's Commissioner, but that no criticism could be brought in their opinion against the Doty Quarantine administration from a medical point of view.

"Dr. Doty's administration has marked one of the most important advances in preventive medicine in this country," said Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Professor emeritus of pathology at Columbia and director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. "He has kept abreast of the discoveries in bacteriology and disease causation, and, as fast as these have been formulated, he has instituted practical improvements in the Quarantine service that have safeguarded the country not only against imported disease, but have steadily reduced the necessary interference with commerce and the inconvenience of incoming passengers.

"I should consider his removal a personal misfortune to every resident of the United States and the inviting of serious menace to public health, especially in the form of cholera and of plagues. The country was wisely and successfully protected from Asiatic cholera and many other communicable maladies by Dr. Doty last Summer. This was a great administrative achievement."

The venerable Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who testified for Dr. Doty in the investigation, expressed great indignation at Commissioner Bulger's report.

"The whole so-called investigation looked to me like mockery," said Dr. Jacobi. "It looked as if it was ordered to get Dr. Doty's place into the possession of somebody unable to fill it at all, or not as well as Dr. Doty. Who it was that has paid the two lawyers, unless they acted for the mistaken but unselfish and self-sacrificing citizens, I cannot tell. But I have been present when the game was carried on.

"It looked to me like a cruel persecution from beginning to end, a ludicrous manifestation of ignorance and injustice. Dr. Doty is an accomplished sanitarian and should be rewarded."

Although members of the medical fraternity refused to give out their plans for publication yesterday, THE TIMES is in a position to state that they intend, within the next few days, to make representations to Gov. Dix concerning the character of the Quarantine investigation last Summer, and to call his attention to certain facts of which they do not believe that he is at present aware.

TREASURY ORDER ON TEA.

Secretary MacVeagh Gives Instructions Governing Testing of Imports.

It was announced yesterday that a committee representing some sixty large tea firms who import nearly 90 per cent. of the tea shipped into this country, accompanied by their counsel, Lloyd C. Griscom, conferred on Monday with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to prevent if possible the importation of teas containing artificial coloring or facing. The existing law prescribed a formula for the detection of such artificial coloring, but left it to the discretion of the Inspectors whether 50 or 100 grams of tea should be used in the test.

As a result the Eastern tea men say there was a very strict inspection of teas at New York and other Eastern ports. Inspectors using 100 grams of tea in making their test; whereas there was a very lax inspection at San Francisco, where large quantities of teas came in from China, and the Inspectors, using only fifty grams in their tests, were unable to detect any artificial coloring matter.

On the basis of these representations the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday issued an order making obligatory in the chemical test the use of 100 grams of tea, instead of from 50 to 100 grams, as heretofore. The committee that waited on the Secretary of the Treasury consisted of H. Osborn, H. C. Thorn, C. Macy, J. M. Montgomery, and Lloyd C. Griscom.

HOTEL TO MAKE FOOD TESTS.

Knickerbocker Will Analyze Certain Supplies to Discover Adulterations.

According to a statement made last night by Manager Snedigar of the Hotel Knickerbocker, a food testing laboratory will be opened in the hotel within a few days.

"The idea is not an advertising scheme," said Mr. Snedigar, "but purely a business experiment. We became interested in the food question after the pure-food agitation and made some experiments. Some food was found to be bad, and with the assistance of Prof. Alexander Smith of Columbia we have built a complete laboratory and engaged a practical chemist to work it and make the food analyses.

"We shall do this to protect ourselves as well as the public. Butter, preserves, and such things are considerably adulterated, as every one knows. We do not care to take any more risks, and have entered the field as pioneers in this work. Big hotels feed a small army every day, and the risk is now too great for us to take any more chances with possibly impure food."

The Cleveland Portrait Fund.

Mayor Gaynor announced yesterday the following list of contributors to the fund which has been raised to purchase the Eastman Johnson portrait of Grover Cleveland and which is to be hung in the City Hall: Robert W. De Forest, Harry Payne Whitney, Rodman Golder, Isaac N. Seligman, Arthur A. Delano, Isadore M. Levy, B. Aymer Sands, Robert L. Harrison, William Ropes May, C. I. Hudson, Carlisle Boyd, Francis Lynde Stetson, Alton B. Parker, Austin G. Fox, William J. Curtis, William E. Curtis, Robert G. Monroe, James Byrne, and Adrian H. Joline. In all $1,000 was contributed.

GRIZZLY BEAR DANCE AT JUNIOR COTILLION

Debutantes Out in Force at Sherry's—Cotillion Waived for New Dancing Features.

A SUPPER AT MIDNIGHT

Souvenirs of Mirrors for Girls and Paper Knives for Partners—Largest Attendance in Sixteen Years.

The first Junior Cotillion last night at Sherry's was the largest in its sixteen years of life. Both ballroom floors were taken for it, the larger being used for the dance and the small ballroom suite for the supper at midnight, and there were more than 400 present.

There was no cotillion, a remarkable feature of the Juniors, and waived at this session because of the almost universal desire of the young set for general dancing and the "grizzly bear" and other new features of dancing. The souvenirs were small mirrors for the girls and paper knives for their partners.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge had Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Hiram Sibley, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Howland Davis assisting her to receive the guests who came in from various dinners, whose hostesses included Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. Winslow Pierce, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm, Mrs. Fletcher H. Sibley, who entertained for her sister-in-law, Miss Urling Sibley; Mrs. William Church Osborn, whose dinner was for Miss Sarah Morgan of Princeton; Mrs. William A. Armstrong, who gave a large dinner for Miss Elizabeth Kendell; Mrs. Robert A. Sands, Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, Mrs. John I. J. Kane, Mrs. Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Albert Symington, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

For the débutante sisters, the Misses Marjorie and Florence Blair, a large dinner was given at Sherry's by Phoenix Ingraham and Erskine Hewitt. There were also many other hostesses at small dinners.

Among the débutantes at the dance were the Misses Mildred Rives, Hope Warren, Helen Gourd, Constance Williams, Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, Vouletti Proctor, Adeline Townsend, Lucy Dahlgren, Vleva Fisher, Ruth Moller, Elizabeth Thompson, Eugenie Philbin, Urling Sibley, Louisa Johnson, Katharine Sands, Julia Gilbert, Sarah Manice, Dorothy Manice, Helen Seton, Doris Porter, Natalie Slocum, Cornelia Chapin, Mary Rathbone, Elizabeth Turnure, Gwendolyn Frost, Gwendolin Condon, Dorothy Porter, Hazen Symington, Justine Ingersoll, Winifred Chisholm, Alice Ely, Margaret Knapp, Ruth Moller, Julia Robbins, Rosamond Sherman, Agnes Claflin, Frances Wyeth, Helen H. Jenkins, Jean Morris, Marjorie Weeks, Harriet Bullock, Cora Hennen Mcrris, Sybil Young, Helen Damrosch, Josephine Nicoll, Eleanor Prentice, Katherine Key of Boston; Vera Van Buren, Helen Huntington, Ada Bryce-Gray, Elizabeth Amory of Philadelphia, Sybil Davis, Betty Carson, and Marjorie and Florence Blair.

Also Arthur C. Holden, Edward Stevens, Charles V. Hickox, Jr., Daniel Riker, Henry W. Tiffts, Jr., Irving G. Beebe, Lyman W. Hine, Hicks Weatherbee, William Whitney, Floyd Folsom, A. A. Tow, Jr., August Richard, Stewart L. Pittman, Joel E. Fisher, Bache Whitlock, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, J. Herrick Henry, D. L. Lawton, L. H. Chapin, Roger Sherman, H. A. Sherman, Jr., and Stowe Phelps.

The list of patronesses, most of whom have daughters or sons who attend the junior cotillions, includes Mrs. William A. Armstrong, Mrs. William H. Beekman, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Isabella Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. B. Ogden Chisholm, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. James Colby Colgate, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren, Mrs. C. P. Dixon, Mrs. W. S. Edgar, Mrs. J. R. Ely, Mrs. E. Howard Ferry, Mrs. J. A. Glover, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. Edward A. Knapp, Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Charles G. Moller, Jr., Mrs. Francis W. Murray, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Winslow Pierce, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, Mrs. Rowland Russell, Mrs. Robert G. Sands, Mrs. Thomas F. Shannon, Mrs. H. W. Sibley, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Albert Symington, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum, Mrs. Bache McE. Whitlock, Mrs. Waldron Williams, and Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth.

MUSICAL PLAY FOR CHARITY.

Society Amateurs to Present "King Karl of Kronstadt" at the Plaza.

The Musical Comedy Club, composed of society amateurs, will give a new musical comedy at the Hotel Plaza on the evenings of Jan. 29 and 31, followed by a dance and supper, for the benefit of the night camp of the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital in East Fifty-seventh Street, in which Frederick Townsend Martin is interested as a Director, and the proceeds will be used for the tuberculosis fund.

The Secretary of the club is Mrs. Pierre Crosby Waring, and Miss Maud R. Ingersoll is Treasurer. The membership of the club is made up of those who took part in the production of "The Dream Girl" for charity last Winter, and the new musical comedy, "King Karl of Kronstadt," is by the same authors, Roy and Kenneth Webb.

"THE WIFE DECIDES" DEAD.

Mourning Cards Announce Drama at Weber's "Departed Life Suddenly."

Several of the intimate friends of the theatre received last night "mourning cards" inscribed as follows:

"Departed this life suddenly, Dec. 5, 1911, 'The Wife Decides,' a three-act comedy-drama by Thomas McKean, at her Broadway residence, management Donald Wallace. Services private. Kindly omit flowers."

And in front of Weber's Theatre, the late residence of the deceased, early last evening was a large placard bearing the legend.

DEAD.
"The Wife Decides."

All was stillness about the theatre, however. In the closed lobby, if one chose to look through the glass doors, could be seen a desolate group of small evergreens that had once graced the entrance, and over the door was a frame of photographs, showing men and women in the various scenes of the deceased comedy-drama.

"The Wife Decides" took up its residence on Broadway four weeks ago. People invited to the housewarming were not particularly impressed with the newcomer, who seemed scarcely familiar with the ways of the city. The sponsor, who was also the author, Mr. McKean, stated at this first reception that he had rented the theatre for four weeks and intended keeping the play there, no matter how much it cost. The four weeks were up yesterday, and the treatment given the patient was stopped, death following painlessly. Whether the author-producer sent out the cards himself, or whether some well-meaning friend did it as a surprise, could not be learned.

Mary Garden Sings Carmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Mary Garden sang Carmen for the first time in Chicago tonight to the largest audience that has heard a performance of the Chicago Grand Opera Company at the Auditorium Theatre this season. Miss Garden's interpretation of the role was received with enthusiasm. Dalmores, Dufranne, and Zeppilli sang the other important parts.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Philander R. Jennings have closed their Long Island home and are occuping their apartment at the Renaissance, 512 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. John A. Gade of 500 Madison Avenue will give a luncheon at the Colony Club for her sister, Miss Urling Sibley, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg and the Misses Wiborg are at the Hotel Gotham until they open their new house, 58 Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren will give a small dance and supper at her residence, 812 Madison Avenue, on Jan. 5 for her daughter, Miss Lucy Dahlgren.

Elisha Dyer will lead the cotillion at the dance which Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard will give at Sherry's on Friday for her daughter, Miss Jean Morris.

Mrs. William Adriance is giving a dance at Sherry's to-night for her daughter, Miss Dorothy A. Adriance.

Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren will give a reception at her home, 311 Lexington Avenue, to-day for her daughter, Miss Hope Warren.

The wedding of Miss Helen Louise Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Latimer Clark Vaughan, to Everett Rich will take place this afternoon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Thomas H. Mawson will give an illustrated lecture on English and Italian gardens this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Stuart Duncan, 3 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have returned to town and opened their house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, for the season.

Mrs. Vanderbilt returned yesterday from Europe. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her two children, Miss Grace and Master Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., also returned yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; also Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. William Goddard.

Frederick Newbold Lawrence and his daughter, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, will be at 54 East Fifty-sixth Street for the rest of the season.

RECEPTION FOR MR. STRANSKY.

Mrs. G. R. Sheldon Entertains for New Leader of the Philharmonic.

Mrs. George R. Sheldon gave last night at her town house, 24 East Thirty-eighth Street, a large reception for José Stransky, the new leader of the Philharmonic Society, an organization in which Mrs. Sheldon is much interested.

The guests were asked for 10 o'clock. Natzy's Hungarian Orchestra played during the evening, and a buffet supper was served.

All of the active, and also inactive, members of the Philharmonic Society were asked, and others who accepted invitations were Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, George Harris, Jr., Courtlandt Palmer, Mme. Gadski, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Sidney Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Dr. Morris Loeb and Mrs. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Dr. Cornelius Ruebner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. F. Flinsch, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ditson.

Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay, Alfred Hertz, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, Mrs. Sheldon Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Choate, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Martin, Miss Lilla Ormond, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whittridge, Prof. Frederick Hirth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. Villard, Miss Dehon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Dr. G. M. Tuttle and Mrs. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Dr. Leighton Parks, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, Mrs. Von Juch Wellman, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, Dr. Frederick Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harper, Miss Alice Preston, Sigismund Stijouski, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Toedt, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rich Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harding, and Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal.

MISS DE CASTRO A BRIDE.

Married to R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont at Home of Her Uncle in Roslyn.

Miss Natalie de Castro was married yesterday to R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, son of the late Henry E. Pierrepont, at the country home of the bride's uncle, Harold Godwin, at Roslyn, L. I. The Rev. Dr. Luqueer officiated.

The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Frances B. Godwin, and Miss Elizabeth B. Moffat, a niece of the bridegroom. Seth Low Pierrepont acted as best man for his brother.

On account of mourning only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

SPENT THEIR HONEYMOON HERE

Lord and Lady Camoys Now at Home of the Bride's Parents.

Lord and Lady Camoys, who were married on Nov. 25, are at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, 838 Fifth Avenue. They did not leave town after the wedding, having spent their honeymoon at the Ansonia Hotel. Only their relatives and a few intimate friends knew of their presence in town, and they went out very little.

It is their plan to make a Southern trip later on, but this depends upon the health of Mr. Sherman, whose severe illness hastened their marriage.

Woman's Exchange Gives a Tea.

A big invitation tea, with heaps of pretty things to sell, was given at the Woman's Exchange, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. There was a big crowd in the rooms all day long. The invitations were issued for the afternoon, but the guests who had engagements for later in the day came in the morning. A big tea table was set in the up-stairs dining room of the exchange, where the Misses Douglas Bosworth, Margaret and Henrietta Brown, and Marjorie Dana poured tea. Among the officers and managers who received the guests were the President, Mrs. William V. Lawrence, Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, Miss Katherine Lambert, Mrs. John Seely Ward, Miss S. O. Agnew, Mrs. G. F. Baker, Miss Mary Choate, Miss Herriman, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, and Mrs. C. A. De Gersdorff.

A junior annex to the tea was given by the little daughters of Mrs. De Gersdorff, the Misses Josephine and Alma De Gersdorff, who entertained their little friends in the Dutch Room of the exchange. The junior tea was given in quite a grown-up fashion, the children sitting at small separate tables, decorated with pink and white carnations. Among the guests were the little Misses Janet Oliphant, Sylvia Hyde, Beatrice Sorchan, Helen Byrne, Constance Wright, Miriam Nestor, Mary Opdyke, and Rose Bush.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLEA FOR THE FORGOTTEN

First: Christmas will soon be here—the season of good-will and joy.

Second: There are 1,000 families among those in our care who will know no Santa Claus unless the A. I. C. P. sends him.

Can you imagine how dreary must be the day in a home where the Patron Saint has nothing to leave?

The spirit of Christmas will find a perfect embodiment in a contribution to us for families temporarily destitute.

Send your gift to

ROBERT SHAW MINTURN,
Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

MISS ILLINGTON IN A STRONG, NEW PLAY

Achieves In "Kindling" Greater Heights of Acting Than She Has Shown Before.

DRAMA WITH NOVEL STORY

Heroine Is Longshoreman's Wife, Who Steals for Her Baby's Sake—Her Confession Brings Tears.

KINDLING, a play in three acts, by Charles Kenyon. Daly's Theatre.

Maggie Schultz	Margaret Illington
Heinrich Schultz	Byron Beasley
Steven Bates	George Probert
Mrs. Bates	Annie Mack Berlein
Mrs. Burke-Smith	Helen Tracy
Mr. Howland	John Jex
Alice	Anne Meredith
Dr. Taylor	A. G. Kenyon
Rafferty	Frank E. Camp
Donovan	Frederic J. Rice
Mrs. Barker	Margaret Rich
A tenement child	Helen Chiuffo

Margaret Illington came back to New York last night in a new play called "Kindling," written by Charles Kenyon, a Western newspaper man, and produced by Edward J. Bowes, Miss Illington's husband. And, taking into consideration the friendliness of an audience glad to welcome her back to Broadway after a three years' absence, she returned even more of a star than when she went away. The play had much to do with her success last night, and the supporting company helped to its utmost, but Miss Illington herself achieved greater heights of acting than her friends had ever seen.

Those who expected, from the brief synopsis that had been made public, to find "Kindling" a paraphrase of "The Thief" were disappointed. Maggie of this new play is a thief, as Marie Louise of the Bernstein drama was, and they both steal for the sake of some one else, but there the similarity ends. "Kindling" is different. It has freshness, even in the places where it becomes conventional, and it shows a skill of construction that makes one believe the author scarcely inexperienced in play writing.

Maggie is Mrs. Schultz, the wife of a longshoreman. They live in a horrible tenement, fairly happy, until Schultz begins to talk about the crime of bearing children in such surroundings. Mrs. Bates, a friend from the floor above, talks on the same subject, and the charity doctor tells of the poor children he has had to watch die in the same place.

People from "uptown" have something to say about the poor and their babies, too, and Maggie is driven almost to desperation. She has not told Heinrich, her husband, but she has brought home an old cradle, and has made some little clothes to hide in it. Heinrich tells her that if a child were born to him in that tenement, he would kill it.

Mrs. aBtes instills into Maggie's mind the idea that she has no right to let her baby come into the world without being able to promise it a heritage of strength and health. Mrs. Bates thinks taking things for a baby's sake isn't stealing. The old lady has a son, Steve, a loafer, a thief, and a good deal worse than a thief, whom Heinrich has ordered from his flat.

It comes about that some of the people from "uptown," a Mrs. Burke-Smith, offers Maggie a position as seamstress, at the solicitation of her niece, Alice, who is a worker among tenements. Mrs. Burke-Smith owns the house where Maggie lives. The young wife takes the position and is persuaded by Steve to help him in a bit of thieving. Steve agrees to share his spoils with her, and Maggie determines to take the money she gets to go to Wyoming with Heinrich, take a homestead claim, and give the coming baby a chance to be something more than "kindling."

Steve does the stealing and Magige is given her share, a diamond brooch, which she pawns for $113. She lies to her husband about the source of the money, and Alice, who owns the brooch, helps her in the deceit. But Heinrich gets at the truth, and finally at the reason for her crime. He forgives her. But in the final act a particularly acute detective discovers Maggie's share in the crime. Of course, at the conclusion, Alice and her aunt succeed in absolving the wife from blame.

But in this last act comes a scene that sent the audience away from the theatre with tears in its eyes. Maggie's confession, told straightforwardly, with the poor cradle as a background, simply got into the hearts of the people last night and made a fitting climax to an unusually interesting play.

It was in this scene that Miss Illington was at her best, though throughout the play her make-up, her changes of emotion, made the character seem real; her speech only was unreal. In that she scarcely suggested the type of woman she represented.

The supporting company deserves individual praise almost without exception. Of them Byron Beasley as Heinrich Schultz, George Probert as the rascally Steve, Annie Mack Berlein as Mrs. Bates, and Anne Meredith as Alice were particularly good.

The single setting showed the interior of the poor flat, and the representation was faithful to the smallest detail. The stage direction, conducted by J. C. Huffman, deserves attention, too.

Arthur Spaulding Has Recovered.

Arthur Spaulding, the American violinist, has recovered from the illness which made it necessary for him to postpone a number of concerts and go to a private sanitarium. He returned to the Hotel Plaza several days ago and left yesterday for Chicago, where he will be heard with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra on Friday. He will play with that organization in New York on Dec. 13, when Sir Edward Elgar's violin concerto will receive its first New York performance.

House—Auchincloss Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. House of Austin, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet House, to Gordon Auchincloss, son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss of this city, and a grandson of Mrs. Samuel Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. House and their daughter spend the Spring and Fall months in New York, and are now at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. Auchincloss is a graduate of Yale, class of '08, and also of the Harvard Law School, class of '11.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Another Son Born to Mrs. R. L. Gerry.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry are being congratulated over the birth of a son yesterday morning at their town residence, 816 Fifth Avenue. They have another son, Elbridge T. Gerry, 2d, aged three years. Mrs. Gerry was Miss Cornelia Harriman. Both mother and son are doing well.

ROSENTHAL—DRIBBEN.

Miss Henrietta Arline Dribben, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dribben of 116 West 104th Street, was married at 6 o'clock last evening to Murray L. Rosenthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenthal of Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Baum, in Lexington Hall. The bride was attended by Miss Bertha L. Lesser as maid of honor and by the Misses Jeannette and Isabella Rosenthal, Lilian Dribben, and Lena Kolchins as bridesmaids. Little Misses Ernest Hirschberg and Dorothy Rosenthal were the little flower girls. Joseph N. Dribben was best man.

Concert in Aid of Missionary Work.

The Diocesan Auxiliary to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will give a concert in Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 14, in aid of its missionary work. The Russian Symphony Orchestra will play. The soloists will be Miss Preston, soprano, and Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Wagenhals & Kemper have accepted from Channing Pollock the scenario of a four-act play which he is under contract to complete by next March. It will be staged at the Astor Theatre early in the Spring, provided Mr. Pollock's musical play, "The Red Widow," is ready to depart.

One of the features of the entertainment to be given for the benefit of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society at Wallack's Theatre Friday afternoon will be a Christmas play by W. W. Jacobs, called "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler." George Arliss will play the principal role, and others in the cast will be Henry Stanford, Herbert Budd, St. Clair Bayfield, Guy Cunningham, and Douglas Ross.

MME. ALDA'S RECITAL.

An Interesting Programme of Songs in French, German, and English in Carnegie Hall.

Mme. Frances Alda gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, the outward aspects of which were brilliant. There was a large audience of friendly disposition toward the singer, cordial in its greeting, demonstrative in its applause; there were flowers without number of the most gorgeous description, with which the ushers lined the edge of the platform. She presented an interesting and varied programme, in which she drew upon many different styles and periods of composition—eighteenth century French airs by Dalayrac, Monsigny, Philidor, and others, examples of the German Lied by Beethoven, Schumann, Wolf, Brahms, and Weingartner; songs by the Russian Gretchaninoffow, modern French songs by Debussy and Chausson, songs in English by Mr. Alberto Randegger, who played her accompaniments with much taste, discretion, and artistic skill, and by the American composers Charles Gilbert Spross, Frank La Forge, and L. V. Saar.

The older as well as the newer French songs were mostly unfamiliar, and had more than the interest of novelty. Debussy's "Il Pleure dans mon coeur" and Chausson's "Le Colibri" and "Apaisement" have an unusual beauty and individual quality. A charming little bercause by Gretchaninoff, Mme. Alda had to repeat, as she did Mr. Randegger's "My Heart," after making him rise to bow his acknowledgements. After the Russian songs she added Leoni's pretty, "The Birth of Morn," and at the end Cadman's well worn "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water."

Mme. Alda's voice was of a power and sonority that easily filled Carnegie Hall without apparent effort on her part. It did not seem to have improved in quality since last March, when she gave her first recital in New York. It still has an unsteadiness that makes it seem often off the pitch, above or below; it still has an unpleasant shrillness, especially when she sings with power in her higher ranges. It is more agreeable in songs where she makes less exacting demands on it, as in the charming little Russian cradle song that she repeated; and in certain passages by Debussy's setting of Paul Verlaine's verse.

LEOPOLD SELIGMAN IS DEAD.

Banker, One of Seligman Brothers, Dies in London in His 80th Year.

Cable advices from London announced yesterday the death of Leopold Seligman, in his eightieth year. Mr. Seligman for the last year had been in feeble health and had been unable to attend to business.

Leopold Seligman, with his brother, Isaac Seligman, constituted the well-known banking firm in London of Seligman Brothers. He was one of the eight Seligman brothers, the eldest of whom and the founder of the family being Joseph Seligman of the New York firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who died in 1880. All the brothers were members of the banking firm established during the civil war in New York, London, Paris, Frankfort-on-Main, and San Francisco.

During the early period of the civil war, when the fortunes of the Union arms were at a low ebb, the patriotism of the Seligman banking firm was evidenced by their placing of large amounts of United States Government loans in Germany and in London. The London firm of Seligman Brothers co-operated with the Rothschilds in placing United States 6 per cent. and 5-20 bonds in Germany and in England, and the London firm was made the depositary for the United States State and Navy Departments, and still holds these offices.

Leopold Seligman was the seventh brother, the youngest being Isaac, head of the London house, who with James Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York, now in his eighty-eighth year, are the only two surviving brothers. Leopold lived in California for ten years before the civil war, and with his brothers Jesse and Abraham, established the Anglo-Californian Bank, now the Anglo-London-Paris National Bank, the largest and most successful in California.

Leopold Seligman leaves a wife and seven children, his eldest son, David, being one of the partners in the Seligman firm.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN CROARKIN, the first partner of Philip D. Armour in the packing industry, and who retired from the firm many years ago, died on Monday in Dexter, Mich.

GEORGE W. BETTS, founder of the Forty-seventh Regiment of the National Guard of this State, which was known at first as the Lee Avenue National Guard, died on Sunday at his home, 98 Ross Street, Williamsburg, at the age of 70. He was born in this city, and helped to organize the first fire department in Williamsburg.

JOSEPH BARDSLEY, a door hinge manufacturer of this city, died on Monday at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J., at the age of 57.

THOMAS H. MacDONALD, chief consulting engineer of the American Graphophone Company, died of cancer on Sunday at his home in Bridgeport, Conn. He was 52 years of age, and was born at Yuba Dam, Cal. He invented a clock-work motor, gold-mounted records, and many other devices connected with the graphophone. Mr. MacDonald built the yacht Tecumseh, which contested for the Seawanhaka Cup in Canada in 1902. He was also a member of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the New York Athletic Club.

BERTRAND HUNTER, son of the Rev. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., is dead in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. He was 22 years old, and had been injured in an accident.

GEORGE B. MOFFAT, founder of the Oregon Electric Railway and formerly a banker of this city, died on Monday from stomach trouble in Portland, Ore. Mr. Barclay resided at 6 East Seventieth Street. He was born in Brooklyn in 1854 and was educated in the public schools. He entered a banking house here in 1879, and became connected subsequently with the firm of White, Weld & Co. of 5 Nassu street. He was also connected at different times with the firms of Spencer Trask and Moffat & White. He had many business interests in the West, and was taken ill on a trip to Oregon six weeks ago. He leaves a widow and four children, two sons being students at Harvard University.

GEORGE C. DOUGHERTY, father of Mrs. William A. Brady, who is Grace George, the actress, died on Monday at his home, 816 Riverside Drive. He was 69 years old, and his death was due to a complication of diseases. Mrs. Brady, who has been playing in "Just To Get Married" in Philadelphia, canceled her engagements and was present at her father's bedside.

CHARLES MANCHESTER, for twenty years Principal of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, died suddenly from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 1,895 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. At the time of his death Mr. Manchester was an employe of the New York Custom House. He was born in this city sixty-three years ago.

JOSEPH M. KELLY, City Court stenographer, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 625 West 152d Street. City Court was adjourned on account of his death. Mr. Kelly was born in New York City Jan. 10, 1850, and was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1868, later finishing law in the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1880. He was a member of the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and one of the charter members of the Catholic Club. Mr. Kelly is survived by his wife and seven children.

JOHN D. GORMAN, a former Tax Commissioner of Jersey City and well-known Democrat, whose home has been at 604 Sewall Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., for several years, died yesterday morning of heart disease in the Hotel Grand, Jersey City. Mr. Gorman was 52 years old, a widow, a daughter, and a sister, the latter Mrs. Bulger, mother of Harry Bulger, the actor, survive him. He was the owner of the Columbia Water Company.

DANIEL L. QUIRK, President of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, Mich., and widely known as a stock breeder, manufacturer, and railway builder, died in Ypsilanti yesterday. He was 93 years old.

CYRUS ROSS JAYNES, known to the racing world as "Cy Jaynes, the old soldier," is dead at his home in Chicago. Mr. Jaynes had been a familiar figure in the sporting world for the last thirty years. In the old days of the Garfield Park race track he owned a stable of horses. He had accumulated several fortunes, but at the time of his death it is said was dependent on a small pension from the Government. Mr. Jaynes was a veteran of the civil war. He was 70 years old.

JAMES M. GLENN, a well-known Cincinnati financier and capitalist, is dead at Christ's Hospital, Cincinnati, from a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered a few days ago while in the offices of the Third National Bank, of which he was a Director. He was 82 years of age. Mr. Glenn was one of the owners of The Cincinnati Commercial years ago, which paper later merger with The Tribune, now known as The Commercial-Tribune. Mr. Glenn was a former President of the Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the largest holders of real estate in Cincinnati.

ALFRED HERTZ says:

"Through the medium of 'The Welte-Mignon' posterity will again spend its applause to the pianist. It is indeed a rescuing invention that renders the great piano virtuoso immortal and his art imperishable, like the great compositions which he interprets." Demonstrations daily, 272 Fifth Avenue, (Opp. the Holland House.)—Adv.

'THE MARIONETTES' WOODEN AS ITS NAME

And Nazimova Has Never Been Seen Here in a Role Showing Her to Such Poor Advantage.

WHOLLY OUT OF HER ELEMENT

Another Adaptation from the French Which Does Not Succeed in Making Old Matter Seem New.

THE MARIONETTES, a comedy in four acts, by Pierre Wolff, adapted by Gladys Unger. Lyceum Theatre.

Marquis Roger de Monclars	Frank Gillmore
Monsieur de Ferney	Arthur Lewis
Raymond Nizerolles	Edward Fielding
Pierre Vareine	Charles Balsar
Bonnaire	A. Romaine Callender
Duc de Ganges	William Hasson
Valmont	Frank Goldsmith
Footman	Arthur Hurley
Lucienne de Jussy	Grace Carlyle
Baronne Durieu	Kate Meek
Madame Briey	Eileen Kearney
Marquise Fernande de Monclars	Mme. Alla Nazimova

Nazimova—she has dropped the Mme. from her stage name—returned last night in a Gladys Unger Englished version of M. Pierre Wolff's play, "The Marionettes." As M. Wolff has written several charming plays, and as Nazimova's previous exhibits have often been most satisfying, the occasion should have been important. But it was not that. In fact, a much more tedious exhibition of misplaced effort has hardly been seen here this season.

To begin with, "The Marionettes" in its English version proved to be about as wooden as the creatures which provide the title. And by the same token, the general representation was for the greater part more vegetable than animal. As for Nazimova herself, she has never done anything here for which she was less suited. After all, this actress merely proved once again that the personal organism, the mental attitude, the general personality are all to be regarded where the question of acting is concerned. All things being equal, there are some artists more gifted in varied expression, more versatile than others. But no player, no matter how remarkable, can satisfactorily adapt himself or herself to every kind of part.

In "The Marionettes" the central rôle is that of a young woman, modest, retiring, pure, religious—one who casts her eyes on the ground at the mere approach of a man—who apparently knows little or nothing of life, and has little wish to learn. Her marriage to a young Marquis, who has been and still is a bit of a rake, is eventually designed to open her eyes. For he has no love for her, having agreed to the match merely to help himself out of financial straits.

Everything she says and does annoys him. And he does not hesitate to show it. Whereupon, in this highly fresh and novel scheme, the young wife turns butterfly, is the gayest of the gay in the fast set in which her husband moves, and ends up by having a temporary affair with another man. It is quite harmless, of course, but serves to arouse the husband's jealousy and stimulate his passion. So, as may be inferred, the final scene finds husband and wife as true lovers at last. This comes after a series of long scenes, more or less hectic or farcical, as the case may be, and in some of which the laughs occur at moments where the players seem to be striving to create a serious impression.

Throughout the proceedings moves the figure of the young woman's aged uncle—one of those strangely aloof persons who are not supposed to know much about anything except insects and the like, but who, when the crucial time comes, must appear as a sort deu ex machina to advise and help the injured party. Also there are other characters, including a couple of real wooden marionettes dragged in to symbolize the triangle and provide a scene, to explain proceedings, as it were, which have been as clear as glass. On the part of the secondary characters there is much running in and about with affected gayety and mirth, but none of them nor the scene in which they figure contribute to the flagging interest.

It is a crudely built play in which at times for the sake of a smoke line a whole passage must be endured, as witness that in the final act where the young wife writes a letter that the uncle is dictating, and which allows him to go wool-gathering so that he ends it all with an allusion to his pipe. "But I don't smoke," says she. The letter incident means nothing and leads to nothing. But you are supposed to laugh.

However, the old man for once did seem to serve a purpose when he said:

"Let me go somewhere to get away from this eternal talking of love and lovers." Those may not be the exact words, but they express what must be a very general feeling after sitting through four long-drawn acts of most familiar stuff.

In general, Nazimova's performance was distinctly disappointing. Her best moments came in the final act in a scene where she was listening to the farewell speech of her husband, pretending to be disinterested, when all the time she was longing to fly into his arms. Here there was eloquence in her repose, her reserve, her play of feature, and her occasional lapse into an action apart from that of the rôle within a rôle which she was playing.

But she so overplayed the first act, with its suggestion of reserve and modest reticence, that the result seemed wholly artificial. And almost everywhere else her acting was cold, unsympathetic, unilluminative. Also she spoke almost always in a high, shrill, unpleasant voice, with poor enunciation and a falling cadence that made many of her speeches unintelligible. The rôle was played in London by Miss Marie Lohr, a peculiarly natural ingénue type. That, indeed, is what it is. And Nazimova, whatever may be said of her, is not, and does not, suggest the ingénue.

Nor is more to be said in favor of most of the other members of the cast. Mr. Gillmore, as the husband, being wholly out of his element, and Mr. Lewis forgetting his suggestion of eccentric character almost immediately after his first scenes. Somewhat lacking in mellowness Mr. Edward Fielding was moderately capable, and Miss Meek, as almost always, brought a sense of thoroughness and skill. The acting of the others was downright bad.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BUCHSBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Buchsbaum of 405 Warwick St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Saturday, Dec. 2. Christening and reception at their home Saturday, Dec. 9.

Engaged.

BARDENHEUER—BRONSON.—The Rev. and Mrs. William A. Bronson of Clinton, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna Clarice, to Iwan Alden Bardenheuer of College Point, L. I., N. Y. European papers please copy.

Married.

PIERREPONT—DE CASTRO.—Miss Nathalie de Castro, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Castro, at Roslyn, L. I., at the home of her uncle, Mr. Harold Godwin, to Mr. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, son of the late Henry Evelyn Pierrepont of Brooklyn.

STEEVES—SCHULTE.—Dec. 4, Hulda Schulte to Frederick M. Steeves.

Brooklyn.

AGRES—DRUMMOND.—Nov. 29, Maude M. Drummond to Philip J. Agres.
HEMERK—McGARRY.—Nov. 29, Mae McGarry to Francis G. Hemerk.
LEONARD—FOLEY.—Dec. 3, Beatrice Foley to John Leonard.
SMALL—JAFFA.—Nov. 30, Rebecca Jaffa to William Small.
TEALE—FREDSALL.—Dec. 4, Elsie Fredsall to Frederick V. Teale.

Connecticut.

HEENEY—JOY.—Dec. 2, Hartford, Eleanor H. Joy to John F. Heeney.
ROESLER—LEWIS.—Dec. 2, Stratford, Margery Lewis to Walter Roesler.

New Jersey.

GREASON—VIRTUE.—Dec. 2, Newark, Ella H. Virtue to Thomas Greason.

Married.

HAUER—HEINRICH.—Dec. 3, Jersey City,

1 Carat $39

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. No one will be disappointed—we shall sell these ladies' diamond rings at $39.00 each. They look to be much larger, as they were cut with a wide spread or surface. Every one sold with our agreement to refund your money if matched by any retail Jeweler for less than $50.00. Observe the weights and prices of a few of our special diamond rings now on sale equally as cheap, quality considered:

6 and 3-4 Carats	.....	$600
4 and 3-4 "	.....	425
3 and 1-32 "	.....	275
2 and 3-64 "	.....	200
2 and 7-8 "	.....	190
2 and 1-4 "	.....	125
1 and 5-8 "	.....	110
1 and 1-4 "	.....	95
1 and 1-16 "	.....	75
1 and 3-64 "	.....	59

CHARLES A. KEENE
Importer of Diamonds.
180 Broadway, New York

CHILD WAS BEATEN WITH A RIDING WHIP

Mrs. Evers Pleads Guilty to the Charge, but Won't Tell Who Alice Randolph Is.

CAME FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Records of the Girl's Birth and Parentage Destroyed in the Earthquake, It Is Said.

Mrs. E. Virginia Evers of 54 East 119th Street was arraigned before Justices McInerny, Steinert, and Salmon in Special Sessions yesterday and pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty beating twelve-year-old Alice Elizabeth Randolph, who lived with her as her ward. She was sent to the Tombs until Friday for sentence.

Mrs. Evers is the wife of Frederick W. Evers, a furniture dealer. She was arrested two weeks ago on a charge of cruelty to the girl. The complaint was made by the Rev. De Witt L. Pelton, pastor of St. James Episcopal Church, at 190th Street and Jerome Avenue, who received an anonymous letter to the effect that Mrs. Evers was not the mother of the child and had treated her with great cruelty.

When Mrs. Evers appeared in court she lost no time in admitting the charge. Two witnesses were called to give the facts in the case. Supt. Thomas Walsh of the Children's Society, the first one called, said that the girl had told him that Mrs. Evers gave her many beatings, and that she had been given into Mrs. Evers's care when she was 5 years old. He said Mrs. Evers would not tell him anything about the parentage of the girl.

"I also learned that Mrs. Evers's ward was born in San Francisco, but I can not find out anything more," said the witness. "It seems that the records were burned in the earthquake and Mrs. Evers will not say whose child the girl is."

Ada Hart, a former governess for the child, said she was employed by Mrs. Evers when she lived at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn and had seen her beat the child with a riding whip.

"I do not know why she whipped her, as she was the most truthful and obedient child I ever looked after," added the witness.

Assistant District Attorney Willmont then said that Mrs. Evers at one time called the Randolph girl her own daughter, but later admitted that she was only her ward. He said he knew her name was Randolph, but was unable to learn anything about her parentage.

"A peculiar thing about the case," he went on, "is that anonymous letters have been sent to persons who have shown sympathy for the girl, and one of these letters bears a skull and cross-bones. Dr. Pelton, Mrs. Samuel Harris, and Bertha M. Otis, formerly a maid for the Evers family, have received such letters."

Mr. Michling, counsel for Mrs. Evers, was asked why the girl had been whipped and replied:

"Because she was of a lying disposition—at least that is what Mrs. Evers tells me."

"That is no good reason for beating a child as this one was beaten," exclaimed Justice Steinert. "That doesn't warrant a person in beating a child with a horse whip."

Mr. Michling then said he had spoken to both Mrs. Evers and her husband, and that they were willing to have the child taken into custody by the Children's Society.

"Well," said Justice McInerney, "I desire that a complete investigation be made into this case, and also want to learn something further about the early history of Alice Randolph. When I have obtained these facts I will reach a decision as to what arrangement shall be made for her future welfare, and I think I express the desire of both my colleagues."

Both the other Justices nooded assent, and Mrs. Evers was sent to the Tombs.

The case was first called in the Morrisania Court, where Mrs. Evers was held for trial. After she had been remanded to the Tombs the child was taken back to the Children's Society, where she was held on a technical charge of improper guardianship.

Mrs. Hoops Must Testify.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan decided yesterday that Mrs. William T. Hoops, who was formerly the wife of Perceval T. Harden, must testify in supplementary proceedings. Harden got a $10,000 verdict in the Supreme Court against Hoops for the alienation of the woman's affections. Hoops has been a witness in supplementary proceedings to discover if he has funds to pay the judgment, but little has been learned about his resources. Mrs. Hoops objected to any questioning of herself, on the ground that she was not an interested party, but Justice Cohalan ruled otherwise.

ITALIAN WARSHIP SHELLED THE LINER

Martha Washington Comes In with a Report of a Perilous Encounter at Sea.

MISTAKEN FOR TURKISH FOE

Passengers in a Panic When the Projectiles Began to Splash Around the Steamship.

When the Austro-American liner Martha Washington arrived yesterday from Patras, Capt. Ettore Zar reported a thrilling experience that her passengers and crew had in the Ionian Sea on Nov. 20 when the liner was shelled for ten minutes by an Italian battleship to the intense alarm of all on board.

"We left Patras for New York on the evening of Nov. 20 with 65 first-class, 315 second, and 1,464 third-class passengers," said Capt. Zar. After dark I was on the bridge looking through my glasses to see if there were any Italian warships around, as we had been fired on by a cruiser the previous voyage in the same waters.

"All went well until two bells (9 o'clock) in the first watch, when I sighted a small fleet of Italian cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, with a battleship, about a mile ahead of us. Suddenly the warships flashed their searchlights on us, lighting the decks fore and aft like day, and the battleship ahead opened fire on us from her port and starboard quarter batteries.

"The shells dropped dangerously near our bows and on the beam, and the splash as they ricochetted on the waves was lit up by the searchlights of the Italians. It was a grand sight if it had not thrown every one aboard ship into a panic.

"The Captain of the battleship evidently mistook the Martha Washington for a Turkish warship because he kept running away from us and firing as he went. Fully fifty shots were fired at us and the shooting lasted for ten minutes.

"All the seterage passengers were on deck and when the shells began dropping around us they howled out in Greek that we were all going to be killed and knelt on the deck to pray for mercy for their sins. The passengers in the first and second cabin were also on deck at the time the firing began and were equally alarmed, although I did not see any of them at prayer. I was in mortal terror that one of the shells would strike the Martha Washington and send her to the bottom with all hands.

"While the battleship was firing I had one of my officers signaling in the Morse international code with a lamp from the bridge that our ship was not an enemy, but an inoffensive passenger steamer bound to New York. Then I asked if we could have permission to pass her, as I did not wish to steam ahead into closer range of the shots which were then falling into the water within a ship's length of us.

"When the shooting stopped the battleship turned her searchlight on our ship and kept it there while we steamed up and passed her, feeling much more comfortable when the Italian fleet was out of sight."

There is ill-feeling between Austria and Italy at the present time, it was said, and the officers of the Martha Washington were of the opinion that the Italians took delight in holding up Austrian merchantmen when they passed in the night.

WIFE MOVED IN HIS ABSENCE.

Banker Gets Home Only to Find His House Dismantled.

An unsuccessful appeal was made yesterday by William W. Pike, assistant cashier of the Century Bank at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to prevent G. A. Anderson, proprietor of a storage warehouse in Lincoln Street, Flushing, from removing his household goods to Manhattan.

Pike's home was in Woodland Avenue, Bayside, where he lived with his wife and child. He appeared before Magistrate Miller in the Flushing Court early yesterday and said that in his absence at business on Monday some one had cleaned out his house. He found the furniture all packed in a moving van in Anderson's storage place. Anderson said he had taken the furniture at the direction of Mrs. Pike, who was having it moved to Manhattan. Pike then attempted to restrain Anderson from moving the furniture, but his effort was vain.

Pike said he was married nine years ago, and that his mother-in-law, whose identity he refused to disclose, is prominent in club life in Manhattan. He said his wife left home on Sunday and did not return, and that on Monday evening when he got home from his business he found that everything in the house had been removed. He said he had had no quarrel with his wife, but that her mother wanted her back in Manhattan, where she could participate in social and club life, considering that her daughter was living in a wilderness in Bayside.

THE GENERAL SLOCUM GONE.

Ill-Fated Steamer, Converted Into a Barge, Sinks Off Atlantic City.

The steamer General Slocum, 1,028 of whose passengers lost their lives when the old excursion steamer took fire in the East River on June 15, 1904, is finally at the bottom of the sea. Capt. Robert P. Moon of the tug Hudson brought news of the old vessel's finish when he reached this city yesterday.

The steamer had been reconstructed into the barge Maryland, and Capt. Moon was towing the old craft, laden with coke, from Camden to Newark, N. J. The barge sprang aleak off Atlantic City on Monday night and was abandoned in twenty-four feet of water near Ludlam Beach. There the barge sank.

Capt. Moon got the Maryland's crew off safely, though a high sea was running. There were three men, one of them J. E. Hagen, a son of Peter Hagen, who bought the General Slocum's hull and converted the vessel. Mr. Hagen said last night that ill-luck had always followed the Maryland, and he had no regret now that the boat was lost.

PLAN NEW SUFFRAGE CLUB.

It Will Share New State Headquarters and Have Restaurant Privileges.

The prospectus of a new woman suffrage club was sent out yesterday from the new New York State Suffrage Association Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue. The proposed club will be conducted along the lines of the Woman's University Club of New York and will occupy the upper floors of the new State headquarters. The first 300 charter members of the proposed new club will come in without initiation fee, paying dues of $10 a year.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the National Suffrage President, and Miss Harriet May Mills, State President, have become charter members and will immediately take up their residence in the newly acquired building. As soon as the 300 names are received a restaurant will be started in the basement. The clubhouse will always be open for up-State members.

STORY'S PLEA TO KEEP CHILD

Says His Wife Is Irascible, Negligent, and Indifferent to Maternal Duties.

Allen Lawrence Story, son of Mrs. William Cummings Story, filed yesterday his answer to a writ of habeas corpus obtained by his wife, Helen Hilton Story, whom he is suing for divorce, for the custody of her 3-year-old daughter, Ruth King Story.

Story denies that the little girl is restrained at the home of her grandmother at 33 Gramercy Park. He says he is capable of providing for her proper care and education, and that her grandparents, experienced in the care of children, have engaged a nurse for her, and that his wife is not debarred from visiting her.

Story asserts that his wife is unfit to have custody of the little girl and asserts:

"She is inexperienced in the care of children, indifferent to her maternal duties, irascible and uncertain in her temper, and negligent in the management of her domestic affairs."

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich adjourned from yesterday until Friday the hearing of arguments on Mrs. Story's writ.

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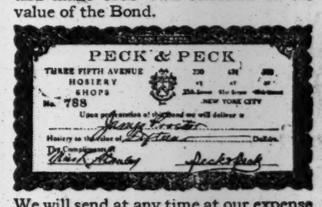

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"Don't try to fool me, you young rascal" said the house-hunter. "The advertisement says this house is only two minutes from the station."

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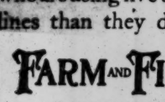

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HOLIDAY BOOKS JUST ISSUED

In the Binder's Room

MR. ARTHUR RACKHAM has been recognized for some years as perhaps the foremost living illustrator of imaginative and poetic works. His *Grimm's Fairy Tales* was welcomed delightedly on two sides of the Atlantic. Last year his Holiday book was the *Rheingold and Valkyrie,* and he now completes the Ring by a companion volume, *Siegfried and Gotterdammerung.* It will give you a new conception of the great Wagnerian classic.
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The Richer Life by WALTER A. DYER has made a host of new friends since it first appeared serially in The Craftsman. A new Holiday edition in brown leather with an attractive design in gold is just coming from the binder's hands.
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The two books by GRACE S. RICHMOND which have made such a universal appeal, *On Christmas Day in the Morning* and *On Christmas Day in the Evening,* are now issued in a limp leather Holiday edition. Mrs. Richmond has added a new volume to her list this year in *Strawberry Acres,* a charming home story for younger readers.
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GENE STRATTON-PORTER'S new novel, *The Harvester,* which in less than four months has reached its 125th thousand, is being issued in a beautiful leather binding in response to a demand for a special Holiday edition. With the full color illustrations and the unique scheme of India-tint paper with decorations, this becomes one of the most attractive books of the season. Mrs. Porter's other two volumes, *Freckles* and *A Girl of the Limberlost,* of which there have been sold over 460,000 copies, are also issued in limp leather binding uniform with *The Harvester.* The popularity of these books grows day by day.
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STEWART EDWARD WHITE'S name, no doubt, suggests for most of us *The Riverman.* Well, in his last book, *The Adventures of Bobby Orde,* Mr White takes up the story of the Riverman's son, Bobby, and a more engaging little chap could hardly be found. Any one who enjoyed *The Rules of the Game,* will like these other tales. *The Cabin,* by the same author, has proved to be one of the most popular of Mr. White's books on the great out-of-doors.
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Two most attractive books for younger readers are *The Talking Beasts,* a new volume in The Crimson Classics, edited by KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and NORA ARCHIBALD SMITH, a series of which the literary excellence has never been surpassed; and *The Further Adventures of Nils,* a sequel to that first fairy book by SELMA LAGERLOF, which many have declared to be the best thing since Hans Christian Andersen.
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CAR LINES LOST BY REFUSING TRANSFERS

Service Board, Issuing Order Restoring Them, Tells How Profits Were Cut Down.

PAYING PASSENGERS FELL OFF

Those Who Wouldn't Pay Twice Walked or Took Subway or Elevated—Companies Fight On.

The restoration of free transfers at 151 points in Manhattan and the Bronx was ordered formally yesterday by the Public Service Commission. Accompanying the order was an opinion quoting figures to show that the street railways actually lost money by abolishing transfers. The order set forth that after Jan. 1 passengers must be permitted to transfer from the cars of one company to those of another and back again, if they desire, to the cars of the first, but not to the cars of a third company. However, when a passenger has returned on a free transfer to the cars of the company to which he paid his fare he will be entitled to any further free transfers that that company is accustomed to grant.

For example, if a passenger started from Sixty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue on a Metropolitan car southbound he could transfer at Fifty-ninth Street to a Fifty-ninth Street cross-town car, and could transfer from that either to the belt line cars of the same company or to one of the southbound lines of the Metropolitan, but he could not go from the Fifty-ninth Street line to the Broadway cars of the Third Avenue Company without paying an additional fare. If he transferred to a Sixth Avenue car of the Metropolitan he could transfer again at Thirty-fourth Street to a Metropolitan cross-town car, and later to other Metropolitan lines.

The order, as soon as it has been received by the street car companies, will be considered closely, and it is expected that they will refuse to obey it. Then the matter will go to the courts. The companies will be met by the contention of the Public Service Commission that the abolition of the practically universal free transfer system in 1908 led to a reduction of their net returns.

In this opinion the commission refers to the failure of the 8 and 10 cent transfer system, which has been tried out for several months on the Fifty-ninth Street line, and declared "that the curtailment of the transfer privilege in 1908 worked a great hardship to many, and was a great inconvenience to many more is shown by the testimony, and is generally conceded. Industrially the city had become adjusted upon the basis of a 5-cent fare with free transfers."

To show the effects of the discontinuance of transfers the commission takes the years 1907 and 1909, those immediately preceding and following the revolution in the street car system. It gives this table:

	Yr. Ending June 30, 1907.	Yr. Ending June 30, 1909.	Decrease.
Passenger car miles	57,676,104	55,255,497	2,420,607
Free transfers	104,820,920	139,607,286	35,213,654
Paying passengers	377,017,192	362,077,663	14,939,527
Amt. of fares	$18,810,457	$17,997,252	$813,205
Op. expenses	14,383,557	13,326,858	1,943,301

"From this comparison," says the opinion, "it appears that any expectation which the receivers of the companies or the court that authorized the abandonment of the transfers may have entertained that the restriction of transfer privileges would transform millions of free passengers into paying passengers was not fulfilled. Instead of an increase of passenger revenue, there was an actual decrease of $813,205, or approximately 15,000,000 pay passengers."

Going deeper into the analysis of these figures, the commission points out that in 1907, while the free transfer system was still practically universal, the earnings of each car for every mile it ran was 32.61 cents, but this fell off in 1909, after the transfers had been curtailed, to 32.57 cents. So that there was a decrease not only in the number of passengers riding and the number of cars run but also in the amount each car earned. Moreover, this decrease in earnings becomes very much more serious when it is remembered that, though the number of cars operated was reduced, there was very much less reduction in the fixed charges that had to be met, so that each car, before it could contribute to net revenue, had to earn more in 1909 than in 1907 to satisfy the fixed charges.

The opinion is expressed that the passengers, who under the new conditions refused to pay two fares, "either walked to their destination from the former transfer point or took a more roundabout journey (making a longer haul for the street railroads) or were driven to the Subway and elevated lines."

The universal system of transfers is further supported on the ground that it is founded on the principle adopted by the great railroads in relation to freight rates—that is, that all traffic is considered profitable which pays the direct cost of movement and contributes something toward the heavy fixed charges of all classes.

This principle, it is declared, has been followed with success in Brooklyn and the Bronx and has lately been adopted with success in Chicago. Moreover, the Third Avenue system has applied it voluntarily to many points on its roads and to the Twenty-eighth Street Crosstown line as well. In conclusion it is argued that the transfers will also have the merit of keeping the plants of the companies employed to their full earning power at hours of the day when at present they are not, and that if some of the old abuses of transfers are kept down, as they will be by the limitations contained in the order, there is no reason why their restoration should not be a financial success.

Interesting Southern Society Dinner.

Unusual interest is being manifested this year in the annual dinner of the New York Southern Society, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Dec. 16, because of the distinguished speakers who are to attend. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will talk on "Healthy and Substantial Growth"; Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, will speak on "The Protection of Profits"; Judson C. Clements, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, will speak on "The Moral Results of Modern Transportation Facilities," and William F. McCombs, who is a member of the society and a well-known lawyer, will have for his subject "Public Opinion." William G. McAdoo will preside. Walter L. McCorkle of 20 Wall Street, Vice President of the society, is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

SETH LOW OPPOSES TREATIES

Doesn't Think Arbitration Agreements Are in Proper Form.

Seth Low sent an open letter to Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Citizens' National Committee, last night, in which he declined to act as a Vice President of the meeting to be held Dec. 12 in support of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and in which he pointed out why and where he thought the treaties ought to be amended before they were ratified.

The first objection mentioned in the letter is that the treaties as they stand are not clear. Mr. Low says that there is great difference of opinion as to the meaning of Section 3 of Article III., relating to the power of the Joint High Commission to determine whether a dispute is justicable. Examples of disagreement are cited. "It would be a pity," continues the letter, "to adopt a treaty in a form that would necessitate the submission of the treaty itself to The Hague tribunal for interpretation."

A second objection is that the section referred to above relieves both the President and the Senate of the duty the Constitution lays upon them of determining whether this country shall arbitrate or not. Mr. Low proposes that this section be amended so that the finding of the Joint High Commission shall not be binding where it is disagreed to by the formal action of one country or the other.

The committee has received a letter from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University. The letter comes from Paris, and in it Dr. Eliot says:

"The treaties put before the Senate last Summer are the most complete expression ever given to American doctrine on arbitration. They are the best examples ever written of comprehensive arbitration treaties.

"It is my conviction that the entire American people, without distinction of party, race, or religious faith, ought now to arouse itself to secure their ratification without further delay."

Frederick R. Coudert has been added to the list of speakers at the meeting. Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Citizens' National Committee, is to preside, and other speakers will be Andrew Carnegie, Col. Henry Watterson, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Samuel W. Elder, who was counsel for the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries arbitration.

WINS OCEAN RACE IN STORM.

Friedrich Wilhelm Passed the Auguste Victoria in an 8½-Mile Gale.

The North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm arrived yesterday from Bremen, the winner of a race from Cherbourg to the Ambrose Channel Lightship, with the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, by three hours and fifteen minutes. The liners were in sight of each other for four days, and on Thanksgiving, when the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm passed her rival, the velocity of the wind, according to Second Officer H. E. Elsner, was 85 miles an hour, and the seas more than fifty feet high.

"We left Cherbourg at 9:40 on Sunday night, Nov. 26," said Mr. Elsner, "and the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria had gone out two hours ahead of us. The weather was stormy, with strong westerly gales and heavy head seas.

"On Thursday, which was Thanksgiving Day, the Kaiserin was sighted on the starboard bow, and at 10 o'clock that night we passed her about a mile away. Next morning she was three miles astern, and yesterday there was about ten miles between us at noon when the snowstorm came on and we lost sight of her. We anchored at the lightship last night at 7:48, and the Kaiserin came up at 9:03, just one hour and a quarter behind, which, with the two hours' start she had from Cherbourg, makes us win by three hours and a quarter."

The passengers on the two ships took great interest in the race. They would have enjoyed the fun better if the waves had been less turbulent. The Captain and officers of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria said that they did not try to race, and slowed down in the bad weather on Thursday to let the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm go ahead. The crew of the winning ship smiled at this, and said that it was the first time that the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm had a chance to show what she could do against the Kaiserin.

MORE SUBWAY BIDS IN.

Eleven Offers for Section 9 of Lexington Ave. Line Against One a Year Ago.

Bids were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission for the construction of Section 9 of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which extends from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-ninth Street. This was advertised first in October last year, but only one bid was received, $2,447,479, from the Bradley Contracting Company.

The original advertisement for the section contemplated the construction of two tunnels of large enough bore to accommodate standard cars. Since then plans for smaller bores have been drawn, and, consequentlly, there is no close comparison between the Bradley's former offer and those received yesterday. These have not yet been reckoned up officially by the commission's engineers, but according to unofficial figures they are, approximately:

Patrick McGovern, Boston	$1,961,000
Hugh Nawn Construction Co., Roxbury, Mass.	2,000,000
Degnon Contracting Co., New York	2,085,000
John F. Cogan, New York	2,112,000
Keystone State Contracting Co., Philadelphia	2,192,072
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, New York	2,248,900
S. Pearson & Co., New York	2,562,000
Bradley Contracting Co., New York	2,600,000
Richard E. Heningham, New York	2,600,000
United Engineering and Contracting Co., New York	2,637,000
Oscar Daniels Co., New York	2,711,221

The Bradley Contracting Company has already received the contracts for several sections of the Lexington Avenue and the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subways, and the Oscar Daniels Company is the contractor for one section of the Lexington Avenue work.

HERE TO PAINT SOCIETY

When Society Is Beautiful, Says a French Count.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria was Count de Chabanne de Palice. He has come here, he says, to paint the portraits of beautiful society women. He declined to give the names of prospective sitters, but said he had painted portraits of members of the Vanderbilt and Gould families at his studio in Paris.

The French Academy of Arts awarded the Count a gold medal for his painting "The Dead Hand" from a scene at Shan-Hai-quan, China, in the Boxer rebellion.

In answer to questions by the reporters the Count said that the city skyline was picturesque, but he hadn't time to express an opinion as to whether American women were the most beautiful in the world or not.

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CHARGES CONSPIRACY IN THE WILLETT CASE

Mirabeau L. Towns Blames It All on Brooklyn Republicans and a Few Democrats.

FLOODS COURT WITH MOTIONS

When All Are Denied He Calls for Witnesses to Prove His New Accusation and the Hearing Goes Over.

The hearing of William Willett, Jr., Joseph Cassidy, and Louis T. Walter, accused of conspiring to bring about Willett's nomination as a Supreme Court Justice, with the additional charge against Willett and Walter of actually bartering the nomination, was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Scudder, sitting as a Magistrate, in the Queens County Courthouse. Mirabeau L. Towns appeared as sole counsel for the defense, and he charged that a political conspiracy, concocted by Republicans in Brooklyn and aided by a few Democrats, was responsible for the whole business.

The three defendants were in court long before the session opened, and the room was crowded with witnesses and interested spectators. No explanation was made of the substitution of Col. Towns for Col. Alexander S. Bacon, who represented Willett from the opening of the inquiry, or of the non-appearance of Max D. Steuer, who appeared for Cassidy and Walter when they gave bail a week ago, or of the non-appearance of Abe Levy, who appeared at the same time for Willett.

Among those in court were Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham of Brooklyn and Assistant Corporation Counsel Patrick E. Callahan, candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court on the ticket with Willett; John H. McCooey, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, and former Senator Luke A. Keenan, who, it is said, Cassidy has selected to succeed him in control of the Democratic County Committee of Queens in the event of his not being able to bring about his own re-election.

Col. Towns began by attacking the record in the case. He wanted to know if Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford of New York County, on whose deposition the inquiry was started, had been put on the witness stand and his testimony taken.

"The record shows that," said Justice Scudder.

"The record does not show," continued Col. Towns, "that Mr. De Ford was examined under oath."

"The court holds that the investigation was sufficient," broke in Justice Scudder.

"I now move," said Col. Towns, "to dismiss the whole proceeding on the ground that the court never acquired jurisdiction to inquire into the deposition made by Mr. De Ford; I also move to strike out the entire testimony on the ground that it was taken without authority and contrary to the provisions of the code of criminal procedure."

This and other motions to dismiss were all denied by the court, including one on the ground that the deposition, which it is alleged should have been kept secret, was given out to newspaper men. Justice Scudder said that the court had no knowledge that such use had been made of the deposition.

Finally Col. Towns attacked the proceedings on the ground that at the time the investigation was under way a Grand Jury was in session in Queens and that the inquiry should have gone before it. At the conclusion of the motions, Justice Scudder made a final ruling that the prosecution had established a prima facie case, and then Col. Towns said:

"We contend that the court is a victim of a political conspiracy. It is a conspiracy to defame the character of a Democratic political leader in this county for the benefit of an opposing political organization. This conspiracy arose through the ill-advised arrest of Mr. Berri on a charge of libel for a political criticism which was permissible." Reading from the law, Col. Towns said there was no limit to what a candidate for judicial office could spend. He could spend from a penny to a million dollars. Candidates for judicial office, according to Col. Towns, were only prohibited from contributing, "which means that they cannot contribute to church fairs and the like."

Col. Towns said he wanted subpoenaed as witnesses William Berri, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard-Union; District Attorney Whitman, and Assistant District Attorney De Ford of Manhattan; Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke, Congressman William Calder, Meier Stenbrink, counsel to Mr. Berri; "Deacon" Terry of The New York American, Mr. Callahan, and Surrogate Ketcham. Surrogate Ketcham and Mr. Callahan were present in court, and Justice Scudder suggested that they be put on the witness stand at once in order to save them another journey to Long Island City.

Following a conference with Mr. Willett, Col. Towns withdrew the request for Surrogate Ketcham and Mr. Callahan. John H. McCooey was also excused from the list. It was agreed to take a recess until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Woman Stones Mrs. Palmer's Home.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A young woman, who said she was the rightful owner of Mrs. Potter Palmer's home on Lake Shore Drive, demanded entrance last evening, and when she was refused attacked the house with bricks and stones. The young woman was strikingly dressed and good-looking. She made her visit first several days ago, and was similarly turned away. She will be examined as to her sanity.

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Why does thunder follow lightning?
What makes a nettle sting?
How is it that asbestos does not burn?
How can we tell the age of a tree?
Why does cold water crack a hot glass?
Why are there so many languages?
Do our brains work while we are asleep?
Why do I jump when I get a shock?
How does a soap bubble hold together?
Why are blind people quick at hearing?
How does a cow make its milk?
Why does a bad egg float?
Why have we ten fingers?
Why is fire hot?
Why does a falling object turn round?
Why does a bee die when it stings?
Why do the waves curl over and break?
How does alcohol affect the brain?
Can anything travel faster than thought?

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Things to Make and Do

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The editors, both English and American, have held one great purpose constantly in view in producing THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, to make learning *interesting* and to make it *plain*, so that even a child should have no difficulty in grasping the great facts of his own life and the wonderful world about him. The 15 Principal Departments of Knowledge contain what it is *essential* and *important* that a child should know, and the Great Index of 25,000 entries enables him to find it all easily and quickly. The reason for including each Department will at once be recognized upon examining the work.

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Boston Transcript: "The children will devour it; those who teach children and find it a problem how to interest them will discover in it a veritable treasury of materials and methods, and we have no doubt that many times the grown up folks will come to this work in preference to their own encyclopaedia."

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Sir Jas. Crichton-Browne
Professor Dowden
Algernon Gissing
Lord Charles Beresford
Professor Osler
Mrs. Joseph H. Choate
Andrew Carnegie
Mrs. H. Darlington
Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes
Rev. Charles A. Eaton
Mrs. Bradley Martin
Rev. T. R. Slicer
President John H. Finley
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New York Times: "Everybody knows that the child gets comparatively few good and sufficient answers to the questions he asks. Think what it will mean to put THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE into the hands of children."

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David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford Junior University: "I have examined these volumes, and am very much pleased with the highly varied selection of the information, which is so interesting and so useful to children, and, for that matter, to grown up people who have to answer the children's questions."

J. D. Eggleston, State Board of Education, Richmond: "I have decided to have these volumes placed upon our library list for the school libraries of the State. . . . I cannot recall that I have ever seen a set of books that contains such a great amount of information so interestingly and compactly told."

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Show Wider Changes, but Volume of Trading Is Little Greater.

SHARP DROP IN WABASH

Road's Bonds and Stocks Break on News of Proposed Voluntary Reorganization—President's Message.

Somewhat wider price movements were accompanied yesterday by only a slight increase in the volume of trading, which, despite some interesting news, reflected rather general apathy toward the stock market. The President's message to Congress did not go beyond his frequently expressed public views on the question of the Anti-Trust act, and the recent suggestions from Washington regarding the President's expected proposals in reference to additional legislation intended to supplement the Sherman law, except to the extent that the President included in his message passages strongly approving the decree of the United States Circuit Court in respect to the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company. In the light of what the President had to say on this score the chances of the independent tobacco interests obtaining a revision of the plan for the dissolution of the American Tobacco Company were regarded by many as still more remote than they had previously seemed. As Wall Street viewed the message it was more constructive in tone than some of the President's less comprehensive references to the trust question. Such reaction as the stock market showed yesterday could hardly be attributed to anything contained in the message to Congress even on the assumption that the general import of the message had not been pretty thoroughly anticipated.

The announcement of a voluntary reorganization of the finances of the Wabash Railroad and the sharp break which occurred in the stock and bonds of that road upon this news may have exerted sentimental effect upon the rest of the market, although this, too, is a situation for which the financial community had been prepared to a considerable degree by the prices to which the refunding bonds of the road had declined. What form the proposed reorganization of this property, which until now has been included in the Gould group of roads, but whose reorganization is to be conducted under auspices not directly representing Gould interests, has apparently not yet been settled, although the purpose is announced to readjust the road's affairs in a way to establish its finances upon a thoroughly stable basis. This latest move in the direction of lessened Gould control of properties formerly completely dominated by that interest opens up the possibility of interesting new alliances in the railroad field. The facts are not yet available, however, on which to base an estimate of the position which the Wabash is likely to hold in reference to the other systems with which it connects. In effect the steps announced yesterday amount to placing the Wabash in the hands of the trustee of its refunding mortgage without any overt development, which would have given the trustee formal right to come into the situation to protect the interests of the bondholders. The proposed establishment of the Wabash finances upon solid ground contains a promise of advantage to that property and indirectly to the railroad situation as a whole.

Call money was again firm yesterday, the maximum rate of 5¼ per cent. exceeding by the fraction the high rate of the previous day, but the view continued to prevail that the completion of the readjustments following the Dec. 1 demands upon the banks would bring speedy restoration of a considerably easier condition in the call money market than has prevailed for a week past. Some of the large lenders of call money held their loans yesterday at 5 per cent., which was one-half of 1 per cent. above the general renewal rate, presumably for the purpose of encouraging a reduction in their loans without the necessity of formally calling in money. The opinion currently expressed in banking circles regarding the probability of very considerable ease in money during the opening month of the coming year carries with it an indication of the widespread belief that current relatively high call money rates are due to special and temporary factors.

CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Railway Steel Spring Co. for dividend on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@5¼ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for forty-five and sixty days, and 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3 11-16 per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4¾ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $355,000,376; balances, $22,006,526; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $443,687.

The local banks have lost $5,090,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8665; demand, $4.8625.
Paris—Cable, $5.18⅛ less 1-32; check, $5.18¾.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅛; check, 95 plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.20 plus 1-16; check, $5.20.
Holland—Cable, 40.30; check, 40.28.
Belgium—Cable, $5.20 less 1-32; check, $5.20⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.82⅜; ninety days, $4.8130.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82½; ninety days, $4.81⅛.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, $5.21¼; ninety days, $5.22⅝.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.21⅞ less 1-16; ninety days, $5.23⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94 9-16; ninety days, 94¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 94 3-16 less 1-32; ninety days, 93¾ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, ½d lower in London, at 25 7-16d per ounce, and in New York ¼c lower, at 55¼c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¼c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s, May, 1917, old	102¼	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	102¼	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960, new	102¾	103	102¾	103
4s, May, 1959, f'chg	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s, Nov., 1958, f'chg	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s, May, 1957, f'chg	99¼	100	99¼	100
4s, Nov., 1956-6, reg	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
4s, May, 1919, f'chg	99¼	100	99¼	100
3½s, Nov., 1954, f'chg	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s, May, 1954, coup	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s, May, 1954, reg	86¾	87⅜	86¾	87⅜
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg	88	89	88	89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales Dec. 5, 1911 256,415
From Jan. 1, 1911 118,417,208
Same period last year 137,081,646

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2½	2⅞	100	Allis-Chalmers	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10	10½	500	Allis-Chalmers pf	11	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅞
61⅞	62	8,500	Amalgamated Copper	62¾	62¾	61⅞	62	— ⅞
55	55½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	56	56	55	55	...
53½	54	300	Am. Beet Sugar	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ½
11	11⅛	2,000	Am. Can	11½	11½	11	11	— ⅛
90¼	90½	5,700	Am. Can pf	91¼	91¼	90⅛	90¼	—2
54	54⅞	400	Am. Car & Foundry	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜	— ¼
116	116½	20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
44¼	44¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	...
4½	5	100	Am. Malt	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
41½	43	100	Am. Malt pf	41	41	41	41	—1⅞
72	72⅛	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72¼	72½	72⅛	72¼	— ⅛
85⅜	86	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ¼
32⅜	34	100	Am. Steel Foundries	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
116¼	117⅛	100	Am. Sugar Refining	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ⅝
139¼	139⅝	782	Am. Tel. & Tel	139⅝	139⅝	139¼	139¼	— ⅝
101⅞	102	4,360	Am. Tobacco pf	101¼	102	101¼	102	+ ⅞
101¾	101⅞	1,730	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r	101	101⅞	101	101⅞	+ ⅝
87	88	100	Am. Woolen pf	87	87	87	87	...
26½	28	200	Am. Writing Paper pf	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	—1⅜
37¼	37½	600	Anaconda Copper Co	37⅝	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅛
106	106⅜	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
103⅜	103⅞	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
136½	137⅛	300	Atlantic Coast Line	137½	137½	137	137	— ⅛
101⅜	101⅞	500	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102	101⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
88½	89	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88¾	— ⅛
29	31	200	Bethlehem Steel	29	29	29	29	—1¼
77½	77⅝	1,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77⅛	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝	+ ⅛
29	30	30	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	...
239¼	239½	8,500	Canadian Pacific	240½	240½	239¼	239¼	—1¾
93	94	300	Cent. Leather Co. pf	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	— ⅛
74¼	74⅜	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	74⅜	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
110¼	110⅜	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	— ⅛
142⅜	144	200	Chi. & Northwestern	143	143	143	143	...
2	2¼	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	2	2	2	2	...
4¾	5½	100	Chi. Un Tr. pf. t.r. sta	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
23	23½	400	Chino Copper	23	23¼	22	23¼	— ⅛
10	10⅞	400	Corn Products Ref	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	300	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
31⅜	31½	2,400	Erie	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅛
52	52¼	400	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	16	100	Federal M. & S	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
45	46	400	Federal M. & S. pf	46¼	46¼	45	45	—1¼
64	67	100	Federal Sugar Ref	67½	67½	67½	67½	+8½
105	107½	20	General Chemical pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
153	153⅜	1,400	General Electric	152½	153	152¼	153	+ ⅝
4⅞	4½	1,720	Goldfield Consol	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
127	127½	500	Great Northern pf	127⅞	127⅞	127	127	— ½
42	42⅜	147	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	42	42	42	42	...
85	87½	20	Homestake Mining	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
142¼	143	200	Illinois Central	142⅜	143	142⅜	143	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
47	47¼	900	Inter.-Met. pf	48	48	47	47	—1
...	45	50	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs	44	44	44	44	...
28⅞	29	100	Kansas City South	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
177⅜	177½	7,000	Lehigh Valley	177⅜	177½	177	177⅜	— ⅛
156¾	157½	600	Louisville & Nash	157⅜	157⅞	156½	157¼	— ⅜
...	112	100	May Dept. Stores pf	111	111	111	111	— ¼
17	17½	100	Mercantile Marine pf	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
22⅞	22⅞	3,900	Miami Copper	23	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
133¼	134	300	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M	133⅜	133⅞	133½	133½	+ ⅛
30½	31	300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
66	67½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
38⅝	39¼	2,200	Missouri Pacific	39¼	39¼	38¾	39	—1⅞
139	140¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	138¾	138¾	138⅝	138⅝	—1
126½	127¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	127	127	127	127	+ ⅛
50	50½	400	Nat. Lead Co	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
34	34½	800	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	...
18⅜	18½	1,000	Nev. Consol. Copper	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅛
106	106½	300	New York Central	106	106	106	106	...
53⅜	55	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
140	140¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	139½	139½	139¼	140¼	+ ¼
40	40¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	40	40	40	40	—1⅛
108	108½	1,200	Norfolk & Western	108½	108½	108	108¼	— ⅛
117⅜	118	2,750	Northern Pacific	118⅛	118⅛	117½	117⅝	— ⅜
31¼	32	200	Pacific Mail	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅜	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	47⅜	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
122	122¼	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R	122¼	122¼	122	122	— ⅛
103⅝	103¾	700	People's Gas Chi	104¼	104¼	103½	103½	— ⅝
83	84	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83	83	83	83	...
98	100	10	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	100	...
158½	159	100	Pullman Company	158½	158½	158½	158½	— ¼
4⅜	5¼	100	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	...
15⅜	15⅝	2,200	Ray Consol. Copper	15	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
149⅞	149¾	41,500	Reading	150⅜	150½	149	149⅜	— ⅛
23	23⅜	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	23	23½	23	23¼	— ⅛
82⅞	83	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
25⅜	26	520	Rock Island Co	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
24	25¼	100	St. Louis & San Fran	25	25	25	25	...
41⅜	42	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
141¼	142	130	Sears, Roebuck & Co	142	142	142	142	...
111⅜	111⅝	1,600	Southern Pacific	111¼	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	— ⅝
29¾	29⅞	1,800	Southern R'way ext	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
71	71½	800	South. R'way pf., ext	71	71½	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
37	37½	400	Tennessee Copper	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
85	86	237	Texas Co	86¼	86¼	86	86	—1½
23¾	24½	400	Texas & Pacific	24½	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅝
89	93	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90	90	90	90	+1
5	5¼	1,280	Third Avenue	5¼	5½	5	5	— ⅛
35¾	35⅞	3,000	Third Avenue, w. i	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
17	17⅜	100	Tol., St. L. & West	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
41	41½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
104½	105¾	200	Twin City R. Transit	105	105	105	105¼	...
108	109½	900	Underw'd Typewriter	110	110¼	108¾	109¼	— ⅛
111	...	270	Underw'd Typew'r pf	112	112	112	112	+ ½
50	55	48	Union B. & Paper pf	51½	51½	51	51	...
173⅞	174	80,400	Union Pacific	173¾	174⅜	173⅝	174	— ⅛
93	93¼	100	Union Pacific pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
104	110	40	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	106	106	106	106	...
32	34	100	United Rys. Inv	33	33	33	33	— ¼
60¼	61	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	61	61	60¼	60¼	— ½
15⅝	16	300	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
47	49⅞	200	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	47½	47½	47¼	47⅞	+1
...	...	100	U. S. Express	86	86	86	86	—1
92	95	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	93½	93½	93¼	93½	— ⅛
45⅞	46	200	U. S. Rubber	45¾	46	45¾	46	— ⅛
109	109¼	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
63	63¼	66,200	U. S. Steel	63⅜	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛	— ⅛
100¼	100½	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	— ⅛
50⅛	50⅝	901	Utah Copper	51	51	50½	50½	— ⅝
53¼	53⅜	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53⅞	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
68	73	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	70½	64	70½	+9⅛
8½	8½	12,000	Wabash	10	10	6½	8½	—1⅜
19⅛	19¼	15,100	Wabash pf	22½	22½	17⅝	19¼	—3⅛
61½	62½	150	Western Maryland	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
78½	78½	200	Western Union Tel	78½	78½	78	78	+ ⅛
4¼	5	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
10	11¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—1⅛
5	6	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	— ⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100½	100½
2s, c., 1930	100¼	100⅜
3s, r., 1918	101⅜	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	...
4s, r., 1925	113⅝	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅝	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	...
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	100½
Panama 3s, 1961	102	102⅛
D. C. 3-65s	105	...
Adams Exp.	195	203
Alb. & Sus.	270	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	103½	104½
Am. B. S. pf.	97½	99½
A. B. S. & Fdy.	87½	90
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	127	131½
Am. Coal	75	95
Am. Cot. O. pf.	92	94¾
Am. Exp.	210	215
A. H. & L.	3⅝	4
A. H. & L. pf.	20	23½
Am. I. Sec.	19¼	21
Am. L. Co.	9	9⅝
Am. L. Co. pf.	28	28½
Am. Locom.	35	37
Am. Locom. pf.	102½	103½
A. S. & R. pf.	103½	103⅝
Am. Snuff.	250	300
Am. Snuff pf.	101	104
Am. S. Ref. pf.	114⅝	117½
A. T. & C.	...	81
Am. W. Co.	26	27½
Ann Arbor	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	50	100
Batopilas M.	1⅝	1½
Beth. Steel pf.	55⅝	59¼
B. U. G.	142	145
Bruns. Ter.	7⅜	9
B., R. & P.	100	103
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
Canada So.	64	72¼
Cent. Leath.	21	21⅜
C. R. R. of N. J.	298	320
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	116
Chi. & Alt.	24	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	45
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	130
Chi. Gt. W.	19¾	20
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	38	39
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	147	147½
C. & N. W. pf.	188	200
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	137	141
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	160
C., C., C. & St. L.	59	63
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	110
Cleve. & P.	161⅜	...
Col. F. & I.	26	27¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	112
Col. & So.	45	49
Col. & So. 1st pf.	76	78
Col. & So. 2d pf.	65	75
Coma. Gas.	139¼	140
Corn P. R. pf.	75½	78
Crex Carpet	68	80
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	95	97
Del. & H.	166	168
D., L. & W.	500	570
D. & R. G. pf.	47	48½
D. M. & Pt. D.	5	11½
Det. & M.	110	...
Det. & M. pf.	100	...
Dist. U. Ry.	70	79
Dist. Secur.	81½	83
D., S. S. & A.	8	10
D., S. S. & A. pf.	18¼	19
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	98
Erie 2d pf.	42	42⅞
Erie, r.	105	...
Gen. C. Co.	131	135
Gen. Motors	3	89⅝
Gen. Motors pf.	76½	79⅜
Granby Con.	28	60
H. B. Claf.	...	...
Iin 1st pf.	...	90
Hav. E. R.	93½	...
Hav. E. R. pf.	96	...
Hock. Val.	125	128
Ill. C. I. L.	90¼	...
Inger.-Rand	106	...
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	...
Int. Harv.	104⅝	107
Int. H. pf.	115	120
Int. Paper	9⅞	10¼
Int. Paper pf.	45½	46½
Int. St. P.	32⅜	33¼
Int. St. P. pf.	81½	83
Iowa Cent.	16½	17⅛
Iowa C. pf.	30	32
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	79	80
Kan. C. So. pf.	65	67
K. & D. M.	4	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	50
Kn. L., Chi., pf.	78½	...
Lack. Steel.	29⅛	35
Laclede Gas.	103	105⅜
L. E. & W.	12½	16
L. E. & W. pf.	29	33
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island.	45	52
Mackay Cos.	83	87½
Mackay Cos. pf.	72½	73
Man. Elec.	184	137
Mer. Marine	4½	4¾
May Dept. Stores pf.	72	74
Mich. Cent.	130	130
M. & St. L.	30	35
M. & St. L. pf.	56	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	146	148½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87½	89½
Mor. & Es.	168	175
N., C. & St. L.	150	...
Nat. Enam.	14	16½
Nat. Enam. pf.	93	97
Nat. L. pf.	105	107½
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	68	69
N. Cent. C.	30	50
N. Y. A. B.	53	57
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	...	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	...	64½
N. Y., L. & W.	118	125
Norf. So.	46⅛	54
Norf. & W. pf.	90¼	91¾
North Am.	73¼	73½
N. O. T. & Light	55	67
Ont. Mining	1¼	1⅝
Pac. Coast.	90	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	90	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	95	100
Peo. & E.	18	20
Pere Marq.	...	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	38	...
Phelps-D'ge.	175	...
P., C., C. & St. L.	95	95½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	110½
Pitts. Coal.	18	18¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	163½	...
Pitts. St. pf.	101¼	105
Pr. St. Car.	33	34
Pub. S. C.	108	113
Quicksilver.	3½	3¾
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	...	89¾
Ry. St. Sp.	80	81½
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	100	103
Rdg. 1st pf.	88½	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	93¼	97
Rens. & S.	180	...
Rock Island pf.	40¾	50
R., W. & O.	117	...
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	67½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	105	125
St. L. S. W.	30	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	70	72
Sears-Roeb. pf.	121	125
S.-S. S. & I.	41	45
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	110	...
So. P. R. S.	81	88
So. P. R. S. pf.	108½	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	80	89
Stand. Mill.	14	16
Stand. Mill. pf.	50	52
T., P. & W.	16	...
T., R. & L.	5½	6
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
U. B. & B.	5½	5½
Un. Dry G.	97½	100
Un. Dry G. pf.	104	106
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	24	29
U. S. R. & Imp. pf.	103⅝	104
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	8½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	...	12½

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Illustrating the attractiveness of Gas Securities as a profitable and conservative investment have just been compiled by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Tobacco Shares Merged on List.

Since the close of last week the official list of the Stock Exchange has consolidated into one item, the preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company still outstanding, and the shares represented by certificates of deposit issued by the trust company receiving this stock for the purposes of effecting the exchange provided for under the plan of reorganization. When the trust company certificates were first listed they were also included along with the outstanding stock in the Exchange's statement of the total amount listed, but later for a time the two were separated. While that was so it was possible for a holder of the certificates of the stock to know definitely just how much of the stock was outstanding undeposited and how much had been placed in the custody of the depositary. When the two figures were again consolidated a large majority of the issue had already been deposited. In giving only one figure, including both deposited and undeposited shares, the Stock Exchange is reverting to a rule which it has usually followed in the past, although it has frequently occurred to some people in Wall Street that the way which the Stock Exchange adopted for a short time, and has now abandoned in the American Tobacco case, would be the better way. One result of giving only one figure is to conceal in such cases the extent to which securities are being deposited in connection with reorganizations or capital readjustments. This is information which it seems to many would be well worth while for the Exchange to supply to those directly interested and to the public at large.

***

Coal for 600 Years.

Figures recently compiled of the coal production of the world show that last year the United States produced not very far short of as much coal as the next two largest producers, Great Britain and Germany combined. The coal output of this country was 501,000,000 tons, that of Great Britain 296,000,000, and that of Germany 245,000,000 tons. These three countries together produced 1,042,000,000 tons out of a total estimated production for the whole world of 1,278,000,000 tons. The United States alone produced about 39 per cent. of the world's total. From time to time some have undertaken to worry about the rapid using up of the known supply of fuel, and this has been so in other countries than our own. In Great Britain there has been talk in some trade circles of the near approach of the end of the country's supply of coal. Experts, whose figures are quoted in the English press, have recently estimated, however, that without going deeper or further than the known coal beds of Great Britain there is a sufficient supply in sight to last 600 years. Such figures are necessarily guesswork, inasmuch as no one is wise enough to know what the rate of production may be 100 or 500 years from now, but the figures seem reassuring so far as the British coal supply goes, no matter what system of discounting may be applied to estimates. It leaves little for the present generation to worry about so far as the supply of fuel is concerned.

***

Curb Rule Works Both Ways.

Since the Curb brokers formed their organization the rule against quoting officially issues which have not passed the listing requirements and paid, as well, a listing fee of $100 is strictly enforced. The result has been useful in discouraging wildcat promoters, who formerly found "quoted on the New York Curb" one of their best assets in getting the public in, but it has proved a drawback in another direction. There have been a number of important industrial issues recently, underwritten or distributed, which have been actively dealt in in the outside market, but which have not been quoted because no one has thought it worth while to pay for their listing. A case in point is the stocks of F. W. Woolworth & Co., recently incorporated. The common opened on the Curb about two weeks ago at 60 and the preferred at about 105. There has been an active market for both outside, during which the prices have risen to 85 and 108½.

***

Quotations on Tobacco Subsidiaries.

American Tobacco stockholders appear to be in as much of a dilemma over the values of segregated stocks as are Standard Oil stockholders over their recently acquired interest in thirty-three subsidiaries. American Tobacco is selling freely, as are the two subsidiaries for which American Tobacco shareholders pay cash under the plan, but there have so far been no sales of the other eleven. There were bid prices yesterday for all, but in many cases no offerings, and prices showed such wide gaps between bid and asked as 150-275 for George W. Helme Company, 17-30 for British-American Tobacco Company, 300-400 for Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company, and 180-215 for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Standard Oil stockholders prefer to sell their subsidiary allotments complete rather than risk putting a value on separate companies. There have been a number of sales of Standard Oil of New Jersey, plus all of the subsidiaries now distributed, at 630.

***

Not Enough Coal Cars.

With the closing of the lake season cars which have been hauling about 2,000,000 tons of coal a month to the lakes will be released for the all-rail movement. However, the Black Diamond points out that the average all-rail haul is about 300 miles, or more than twice that to the lakes, which means that these cars cannot carry more than 1,000,000 tons per month to market during the Winter. Most of the mines which have been shipping to the lakes have been short of cars for the last six weeks, during which orders have been rapidly accumulating, so that the sudden releasing of the cars which have been engaged in the lake business will not mean enough for the immediate demand for the all-rail movement. Coal trade authorities do not look for any early let-up in the demand for coal, owing to the buying of advance supplies in anticipation of expected labor troubles next year.

***

Dividends from Public Utilities.

The annual report of the Public Service Commission for 1910, which was published yesterday, should undeceive those people who talk of the fabulous profits to be made from an investment in tractions and lighting companies. The report tabulates the results of operations by 311 electric railroads, electrical companies other than railroads, and gas corporations. Of these 229 paid no dividends either on their preferred or common stock in 1910. Looking at the matter in another way, there was $100,537,000 of common stock outstanding, which received no dividends, against $83,258,000 which did, and $16,901,000 of preferred which received no dividends, against $14,075,000 which did. This condition is partly explained by the commission's comment, which says that there is a very strong tendency on the part of corporations to make the proportion of bond issues to stock issues excessive, and to capitalize every possible expenditure.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Heaviness in Many Issues Results in a General Loss for the Day.

BOOTH FISHERIES STOCK

New 7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred, Soon to be Authorized, to be Redeemable at 110.

Yesterday's out-of-town markets were irregular, with pronounced weakness in some of the local issues.

In Baltimore yesterday G. B. S. Brewing first mortgage 4s, which broke violently Monday, recovered about one-half the loss on some support and speculative buying. As the interest on the bonds has been regularly paid and at the prevailing price yield more than 10 per cent., they are considered a fair speculative risk. It was reported that the management would very likely advance the price of beer 50 cents a barrel to meet the outlay for the increased cost of material. There have been some dissensions in the company which may be threshed out at the annual meeting next Spring.

A general sagging of prices in sympathy with the ease which developed in Wall Street after noon and weakness in Hancock under selling on rumors of a coming assessment were the main features of a rather irregular Boston market. Interest in Copper shares increased slightly, as reflected in a broader list, but dealings were not especially active.

Advices of good ore in the Snowball vein of North Butte were confirmed, advancing the price a little, but traders are inclined to avoid this stock. Strength in United Fruit was one of the prominent features of the industrial list, which was otherwise rather quiet within narrow price limits, except for the decline in Steel under selling orders for New York accounts.

Heaviness predominated on the Chicago Stock Exchange, though declines of more than fractional proportions were few. Among these, however, was Booth Fisheries preferred, which recently has made a rather spectacular advance, losing an even point Tuesday. The common remained unchanged.

Booth Fisheries' new issue of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stoc to be authorized at the next stockholders' meeting, will be made redeemable at 110. This feature has been agreed upon by the insiders, with a view ultimately to retiring the senior stock, leaving all the profits of the business to the common shareholders. It is stated that the report for the twenty months ended Dec. 31 will show over 9 per cent. net profits on the $5,000,000 common stock. The statement will be for a period of twenty months, owing to a change in the fiscal year. The period includes only one of the annual salmon fishing seasons, from which the Northwestern Fisheries Company, chief subsidiary of the Booth concern, derives all its profit.

National Biscuit preferred lost more than 2 points and Can preferred almost 2 points. Despite developments in the controversy over gas rates, People's Gas shares were only slightly affected, losing an insignificant fraction on the day's trading. Can common, Chicago Railways, Series 2, and others ruled lower.

Irregularity marked the movement of prices on the Philadelphia Exchange. For a time the General Asphalt shares continued to be the weak feature of the local market. Substantial supporting orders appeared later, however. The common broke below 29, in the early dealings, the decline being attributed to unloading by people who had been banking upon the rapid development of the company's oil properties and who now find that to make the Trinidad wells a paying commercial proposition there is much yet to be accomplished. Aside from the Asphalt shares the general local list was fairly steady. U. G. I. was still inclined to sag and Lehigh Navigation as well as the arbitrage shares sold off moderately.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Augusta & Aiken El.	23½	23	23½
50	Balt. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½
200	Consolidated Power	94½	94½	94½
15	Canton Co.	120	120	120
80	Consolidation Coal	100	100	100
200	Houston Oil pf. ctfs.	70	70	70

BONDS.

$3,000	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1980	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	94	94	94
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	101	101	101
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1958	101	101	101
1,000	Charleston Con. El. 5s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
7,000	Con. Power 4½s	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2,000	Fair. & Clarks. Tr. 5s	100	100	100
7,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	105½	105½	105½
34,000	B. B. S. Brewing 4s	36½	35	36½
1,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Penn. Water & P. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	Rol. Park E. & W. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	United Rys. inc.	62½	62½	62½
6,000	United Rys. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87¼	87	87

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	104	104	104
246	Boston Elevated	130	129⅞	129⅞
18	Boston & Albany	222	220	221¼
5	Boston & Lowell	214	214	214
1	Boston & Maine	100½	100½	100½
4	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	111	111	111
285	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140¼	139⅝	140¼
12	Old Colony	187½	187	187½
110	Union Pacific	174⅞	174¼	174⅞
215	West End	87½	87½	87½
45	West End pf.	103	103	103

TELEPHONES.

177	American	130¾	130½	130½
1,603	Cumberland	157⅛	156½	157⅛
4	Mexican	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Mexican pf.	6½	6½	6½
10	New England	152½	152½	152½

MISCELLANEOUS.

350	*Am. Ag. Chem.	56	55¼	55¼
65	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	104	103½	104
36	Amoskeag pf.	100½	100	100
135	Am. Pn. Serv. 2d pf.	15½	15¼	15¼
30	Am. Sugar Ref.	116½	116¼	116¼
115	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼
269	Am. Woolen pf.	88	87½	87½
18	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	East Boston Land	9¾	9¾	9¾
12	Edison	290	290	290
15	*Gen. Electric	152¾	152	152¾
20	Gen. Motors pf.	78	78	78
30	Ga., Ry. & Elec.	168	168	168
181	Mass. Gas	90¼	90	90⅛
190	Mass. Gas pf.	95½	95¼	95½
20	North Texas Elec. pf.	96½	96½	96½
87	Pullman	159½	158¾	159
15	Reece Buttonhole	13	13	13
15	Seattle Elec. pf.	101¾	101¼	101½
21,200	Swift	101¾	101¼	101½
824	†United Fruit	183½	179½	183½
1,472	United Fruit rights	18⅝	17⅞	18¼
112	United Shoe Mach.	47½	47	47
149	United Shoe Mach. pf	28	27¼	28
2,414	U. S. Steel	63¾	63⅝	63

MINING.

50	Algomah	3¾	3¾	3¾
55	Allouez	35½	35	35
220	Amalgamated	62¼	62¼	62¼
110	American Zinc	23¾	23½	23½
30	Anaconda	37¼	37¼	37¼
120	Arizona Commercial	30c.	25c.	25c.
710	Boston & Corbin	7	6¾	6¾
120	Butte Coalition	17	17	17
894	Calumet & Arizona	56⅞	56	56⅜
41	Calumet & Hecla	400	397	400
10	Centennial	11½	11¼	11½
50	Chino	23	23	23
1,054	Copper Range	52	51	51⅝
10	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	5¼
305	East Butte	11¾	11¼	11¾
310	Franklin	8 15-16	8¾	8 15-16
1,260	Giroux	4¼	4⅛	4¼
400	Greene-Cananea	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,855	Hancock	30	27½	28
120	Indiana	11½	11¼	11½
4,484	Inspiration	9 15-16	9⅜	9⅞
104	Island Creek	41⅞	41¼	41½
71	Island Creek pf.	87	86½	87
500	Isle Royale	20	19⅜	19⅝
590	Kerr Lake	2¾	2⅝	2
220	Lake	33½	33½	33½
840	La Salle	6	5¼	5⅜
1,295	Live Oak	36	34¾	36
235	Mason Valley	10	10	10
300	Mayflower	2	1⅞	2
266	Miami	22¾	22½	22½
55	Mohawk	46	46	46
20	Nevada Cons.	18½	18½	18½
120	New Arcadian	3	3	3
110	Nipissing	7½	7⅜	7½
6,795	North Butte	25⅜	24½	25½
460	Old Colony	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,440	Old Dominion	47¾	46½	47
35	Osceola	99	98	98
60	*Quincy	66	66	66
230	Ray Cons.	15½	15¼	15½
50	Santa Fe	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
65	Shannon	9¾	9¼	9½
180	Shattuck & Arizona	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
300	South Utah	70c.	70c.	70c.
155	St. Mary's Land	52	50	50
200	Superior	26	26	26
10	Tamarack	28	28	28
109	Tuolumne	3½	3½	3½
240	U. S. Smelting	55½	54⅜	55
132	U. S. Smelting pf.	47⅜	47½	47⅜
660	Utah Apex	2⅝	2¼	2¼
110	Utah Cons.	16¼	16¼	16¼
45	Utah Copper	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
85	Winona	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s	107	107	107
2,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½
38,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	88	88	88
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
14,000	Western T. & T. 5s	100	99⅞	100

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	American Can pf.	90¾	90¼	90¾
25	Am. Tel. & Tel.	139½	139½	139½
70	Booth Fisheries	50	50	50
800	Booth Fisheries pf.	88	87	87
100	Booth Fish. pf. ctfs.	50	50	50
100	Chi. Rys., Series 2	34¼	34¼	34¼
26	Chi. Telephone	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝
30	Com. Edison	134	134	134
60	Diamond Match	108½	108½	108½
25	Illinois Brick	57	57	57
15	Nat. Biscuit pf.	125	125	125
18	Nat. Carbon	104	104	104
75	People's Gas	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝
345	Sears-Roebuck	142	141½	141¾
160	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
225	U. S. Steel	63⅝	63	63
180	Hart S. & M. pf.	102	102	102

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, A	96	96	96
5,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	90¼	90¼	90⅜
3,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	90	90	90
5,000	Chi. Rys. 4s, B	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
4,000	Chi. Pneu. Tool 5s	91	91	91
1,000	Chi. City Rys. 5s	102¾	102⅞	102⅞
31,000	Com. Edison 5s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	Com. Edison 5s	103	103	103
10,000	Chi. Gas 5s	95	95	95
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	Ogden Gas 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alliance Insurance	13½	13½	13½
25	Am. Cement	7	7	7
20	Amal. Copper	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝
900	Am. Milling	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
14	Cambria Iron	44¾	44¾	44¾
131	Cambria Steel	44	44	44
77	Elec. Storage Battery	54	53¾	53¾
1,775	General Asphalt	30	28⅞	30
473	General Asphalt pf.	72	70⅞	71½
105	Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Lake Superior Corp.	26	26	26
25	Lehigh Navigation	90	90	90
485	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	90¾	89 88 9-16	88 9-16
67	Lehigh Valley	89	89 88 9-16	88 9-16
100	Lehigh Valley tr. pf.	23	23	23
500	Phila. Rapid Transit	23¼	23¼	23¼
500	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23¼	23¼	23¼
96	Penn. Steel pf.	103	102¾	102¾
318	Penn. R. R.	61¼	61	61
2	Penn. Salt Mfg.	110¾	110¾	110¾
200	Philadelphia Co.	53	53	53
561	Philadelphia Elec.	16	15⅞	16
185	Philadelphia Traction	85	85	85
1,670	Reading	75⅛	74⅝ 74	13-16
100	Railways Co. Gen.	11	11	11
400	Tonopah Belmont	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
70	Tonopah Mining	7	7	7
189	United Gas Imp.	86¼	86	86
100	U. S. Pipe	15½	15½	15½
3,290	U. S. Steel	63⅝	62⅝	63
164	Union Traction	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
400	W. & V. Ry.	45½	44¾	45½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	Crucible Steel pf.	81½	81	81½
65	Fireproofing pf.	26¾	26	26¾
375	Mfrs. L. & H.	26	25⅞	25⅞
140	Oklahoma Gas	67	67	67
45	Pitts. Brewing	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Pitts. Coal pf.	83½	83½	83½
900	San Toy	42c.	40c.	40c.
60	Union Switch	85	83	85
130	U. S. Steel	63¼	62⅝	63¼
50	West. Air Brake	153¾	153¾	153¾
80	West. Electric	32⅝	32½	32½

BANKS.

5	Fidelity T. & T.	410	410	410

BONDS.

$8,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	90¼	90¼	90½
5,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	88	88	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.25
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.05
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.45	Mexican	4.07½
Best & Belcher	.17	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.05	Ophir	1.72½
Caledonia	1.00	Overman	.85
Challenge Con.	.18	Potosi	.13
Chollar	.10	Savage	.34
Confidence	.55	Sag Belcher	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Sierra Nevada	.42
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	1.45
Crown Point	.75	Utah Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.09	Yellow Jacket	.55
Hale & Norcross	.20		

TONOPAH		Goldfield Con. M.	4.87½
Belmont	8.10	Goldfield Merger	.20
Jim Butler	.27	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.26	Jumbo Extension	.23
Midway	.24	Lone Star	.05
Montana	.88	Red Hills	.01
North Star	.27	Sandstorm Kend.	.03
Tonopah Extension	1.15	St. Ives	.35
West End	.69	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	2.40
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.13	Bullfrog Minnig.	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Comb. Fract.	.15	Homestake King.	.01
Booth	.06	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
C. O. D.	.14	Tramps Cons.	.02
Florence	.51		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	7¼	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	71½	72	McKinney	47	53
El Paso	67	70¾	Old Gold	3¾	4¼
Findlay	5	7	Portland	94	96
Gold Dollar	16¼	17½	Vindicator	68	69
Isabella	12¾	12¾	Jen. Samp.	6	7½

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Prices Firm in Paris, but Weaker in London and Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Money was scarce and discount rates were firm to-day.

Dear money, the Persian situation, and lack of support made the stock market dull, with a drooping tendency, especially in British securities. Rubber shares and Kaffirs were steady exceptions.

American securities opened quiet and a fraction higher. Trading was limited, pending the opening of Congress, and prices sagged during the first hour. Later, the market was depressed by Berlin and New York offerings, but values hardened in the late trading and the close was steady.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8; at Lisbon, 11.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 95f 82½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

Private discount rate, 3½ per cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Prices closed lower on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 4¾ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	77	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account	77⅛	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	39	37⅝	38	— ⅛
Atchison	100½	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	240⅝	239⅝	240½	.. ⅞
St. Paul	114	110⅞	110⅞	.. ..
Erie	32⅞	32	31⅝	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	53½	52½	52	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	147½	143½	..	.. ½
Louis. & Nash.	162½	158¼	158	.. ¼
N. Y. Central	109¾	106¼	106	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	127⅝	122⅞	122⅝	.. ..
Reading	77⅞	150½	150⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pac.	115⅞	112	112	.. ..
Union Pacific	179½	174⅝	174½	+ ½
U. S. Steel	65⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112⅝	109¾	109¾	+ ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	11 3	Esperanza	1 10 3
Tomboy	4 0	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	5 0	Stratton's Ind.	0 2 0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 4.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rcts., customs	$808,911	$2,548,389	$128,827,098
Internal revenue	423,891	2,911,238	128,569,643
Corporation tax	209	7,034	1,801,520
Miscellaneous	296,335	601,875	22,738,255
Total receipts	1,329,348	6,069,449	281,936,790
Expenditures	1,901,911	7,393,002	303,901,500
Deficit	572,562	1,323,553	21,964,710

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $75,662,587; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $33,083,910.

The total balance in general fund was $130,314,252.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP OF the firm GREENBERG & KOLPON, 1,563 Stebbins Av., Bronx, all responsibility remaining to Isidor Greenberg.

TO HOLDERS OF:

Certificates of deposit of Bankers Trust Company (of New York) for shares of Preferred and Common Stock of

ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & IRON COMPANY

deposited under Plan and Agreement for the Merger and Reorganization of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company and Southern Iron & Steel Company, dated October 11, 1911:---

The undersigned Committee has been informed that certain agreements have been executed between holders of the preferred and common stock of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company altering, as between the parties thereto, the relative proportions of new securities distributable to them under the Plan dated October 11, 1911.

While refusing to be affected by any agreement made between depositors, the undersigned Committee believing that all depositors of the same class should be treated allke, at the request of the holders of a large amount of stock of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company, has determined to modify said Plan. Accordingly, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee, acting under said Plan and Agreement aforesaid pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by paragraph Eighth of said Agreement, has modified said Plan as follows:

(1) Depositing preferred stockolders of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company will receive 150% in new preferred stock and 30% in new common stock, in lieu of 150% in new preferred stock;

(2) Depositing common stockholders of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company will receive 122% in new preferred stock and 100% in new Common stock, in lieu of 122% in new preferred stock and 115% in new common stock;

(3) Depositing common stockholders of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company, upon payment in cash of 50% (instead of 80%) of the par value of their respective shares, will be entitled to subscribe **pro rata** for $1,250,000 (instead of $2,000,000) face amount of new bonds, $312,500 (instead of $500,000) par value of new preferred stock, and $1,250,000 (instead of $2,000,000) par value of new common stock; and

(4) Depositing preferred stockholders of Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company, upon payment in cash of 60% of the par value of their respective shares, will be entitled to subscribe **pro rata** for $750,000

DEMAND PROTECTION OF LAKE ERIE STOCK

Committee Intends to Force Resignation of Wheeling Road Directors if Need Be.

APPEAL FOR THE MINORITY

Want Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Disregarded—Assessment, They Say, Would Wipe Out Small Shareholders.

A temporary committee has been formed to get the co-operation of the minority stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie for the purpose of forcing the Directors either to resign or move for the discharge of the receivership without regard of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal.

This committee, which consists of Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and Ralph E. Slavens of New York and Werse & Diekman and J. and J. Taussig of St. Louis, sent a letter to the Wheeling stockholders last night in which they protest against the reorganization plan which has been drawn up, as they allege, without regard to the minority shareholders. The committee objects to the proposed assessment of $25 a share on the stock, and suggests that $10 is ample to supply the cash needs. The committee says that a 25 per cent. assessment is not only unnecessary, but would be so drastic as to "wipe out" a large number of the small holders to the profit of the underwriting syndicate.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie, says the committee, has been in the hands of a receiver for three and one half years, during which $5,483,000 has been expended on improvements, besides $8,000,000 spent in the three preceding years.

"There can be no doubt in your minds or any one else's conversant with the property that the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company is solvent and perfectly able to carry all its obligations, if its Directors do their duty to the stockholders," says the committee.

"Neither prior to the receivership nor since has the board given to the stockholders any information upon the subject other than annual reports; and so far as we are advised, no action of any kind was taken by the board to prevent the receivership; or since, to finance the property so as to fund the debt, and take the road out of the receiver's hands, in the interest of its stockholders. We are advised through newspapers and other sources, but not by our board, that there is a plan to reorganize the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, jointly with the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Company, under the terms of which plan the Wheeling & Lake Erie stockholders are to be assessed $25 per share of stock, a much larger assessment than would be necessary to refinance the Wheeling & Lake Erie alone.

"We are indirectly advised that members of our Board of Directors (a majority of which are also members of the several Bondholders' Committees of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Company) are fully conversant with this plan, and are aiding to carry it through, although it will be to the detriment and loss of Wheeling & Lake Erie minority stockholders.

"If the Directors were to sell $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 bonds the proceeds, with a 10 per cent. assessment on stock, would not only pay off all debts, but leave enough to double track the road and put it in position to earn enough to pay all charges and 4 per cent. on all its stock. If $20,000,000 are sold at, say, 80, it would net $16,000,000, making no assessment necessary on the stock.

"In view of these facts, we ask the Directors to advise us upon the following points:

A—What action, if any, has been taken by the board to reorganize the Wheeling & Lake Erie on an independent basis, and take it out of the receiver's hands?

B—Who were the creditors, and what was the amount of their claims, that brought the proceedings for receivership; and what Directors or officials requested them to do so?

C—Has any plan for the reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie jointly with the Wabash Terminal been submitted to the board?

D—As the majority control of the board is held by members who are also the controlling interests in, and have prepared the plan for, the joint reorganization of the two said companies, we ask them, as Directors of our company, to advise us fully as to the terms of this plan, if it has not been officially submitted to the Board of Directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

E—We also ask for the names of the principal subscribers to the syndicate which is to underwrite the plan, and take up the unsold bonds and stock upon which assessments are unpaid, and the prices at which the several issues are to be taken by the syndicate; and also whether stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie have the right to subscribe to said syndicate pro rata.

"We understand this proposed plan is about ready to be put through, and we therefore say to you gentlemen that we shall expect you, as directors, individually and collectively, to act solely in the interest of the Wheeling & Lake Erie stockholders, and to take every step necessary or possible to prevent the exploitation of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad or stockholders for the purpose of paying the creditors of another company. Failing to receive this protection, we will be forced to protect our own interests."

DR. BUFFINGTON A SUICIDE.

Judge's Nephew Shoots Himself After Writing His Relatives.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Dr. Sydney Buffington, a nephew of Judge Buffington of the United States Court of Appeals, and a member of a family prominent in the Western section of this State, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the head. Before firing the fatal shot he wrote letters to relatives and sent messages to his friends.

On a card he wrote in lead pencil: "To the boys: Please forgive me and remember I am crazy. Buff."

Letters were found on his desk addressed to his father, William Buffington, Kittanning, Penn.; Judge Buffington, Miss M. and Mrs. L. Buffington, 146 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, and Kenneth Buffington, a student at Amherst College.

The dead man recently graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College in this city. He was not in financial difficulties, and his friends are unable to explain his action.

Reward Offered for Lost Jewels.

A reward of $500 has been offered through THE TIMES Lost and Found column for the recovery of a chamois bag containing a diamond ring set with three stones and a diamond necklace and pendant valued at about $5,000. They were lost by a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, whose name is withheld, while going from the hotel to the Garrick Theatre and Hotel Astor on Dec. 1.

Wealthy Woman Recluse Found Dead.

Miss Almira Clark, a wealthy woman of seventy, who for years had lived practically as a recluse, was found dead last night at her home, 317 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers. The body lay beside a gas range the stop cock of which was turned on. The police believe that Miss Clark's dress caught in the range as she passed by. Miss Clark was the daughter of the late Charles Clark, one of Yonkers's wealthiest men.

Fifteen Years for $5 Theft.

Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Daniel Armitage to fifteen years in Sing Sing after he had pleaded guilty to robbing Anton Ledere, a steward on the steamship St. Paul, of $5 on Oct. 20 last. Armitage was arrested immediately after the robbery and said he was homeless and took the money to buy food. He has been convicted six other times of similar crimes.

NOT MUCH SNOW REMOVED.

More Wagons Out Than on Monday, but Slow Progress Is Made.

The strike of the teamsters in sympathy with the recent strike of the garbage collectors continued yesterday, and no great progress was made toward clearing the snow off the streets. There were, in all, 425 trucks at work in Manhattan, but in the afternoon nearly 200 of them were idle through the drivers quitting. There were 380 teams in operation in Brooklyn and 150 in the Bronx. For the most part the drivers in these two boroughs stuck to their jobs. Good progress was made in clearing the snow away downtown.

In the Times Square theatre district there was hardly a snow cart to be seen, and the snow was still there in heaps last night. The same was true of a good part of the east side.

Commissioner Edwards had a conference with Contractor De Marco in his office in the afternoon. The contractor said he would try to get more men today and make better progress with the work.

"This is not a strike," said Mr. Edwards, "as the men wanted to work, but were simply intimidated into quitting the carts by the delegates of the Teamsters' Union. However, the more snow that melts the more money we save for the city. We have 4,000 shovelers at work and they are keeping the snow piled up at the curbs."

The Commissioner added that the city had no intention of taking charge of the snow removal and hiring strike breakers. The contractors for snow removal were held responsible, he said, and it was for them to remove the snow.

The Contractors' Protective Association will make another effort to-day to supply carts.

TERMS OF STEEL MERGER.

Modifications Made in Favor of Alabama Company's Preferred Stock.

Modifications in the terms for exchanging securities of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company and the Southern Iron and Steel Company for the securities of the consolidated corporation were announced yesterday. The new terms are more liberal for the preferred stockholders of the Alabama Company, who have strenuously opposed the original terms agreed to by the Untermyer Committee. If the new arrangement becomes effective, Alabama Consolidated preferred stockholders will receive 30 per cent. of the new common stock, in addition to 150 per cent. in the new preferred stock, as originally proposed.

Depositing common stockholders of the Alabama Consolidated will receive 100 per cent. of the new common stock, instead of 115 per cent., in addition to the original allotment of 122 per cent. of the new preferred issue. The common shareholders, upon payment in cash of 50 per cent., instead of 80 per cent. of the par value of their stock, will be entitled to subscribe pro rata for $1,250,000 instead of $2,000,000 of the new bonds, $312,500 instead of $500,000 of the new preferred stock, and $1,250,000 instead of $2,000,000 of the new common stock.

Depositing preferred stockholders of the Alabama Consolidated, upon payment of 60 per cent. cash of the par value of their shares, will be entitled to subscribe pro rata for $750,000 of the new bonds, $187,500 new preferred stock, and $750,000 of new common stock.

SAVINGS BANKS FIXING RATES

Most of Them Expected to Continue the Interest They Are Now Paying.

Between now and the middle of the month the Trustees of most of the thirty-two savings banks in Manhattan will meet to decide on the rate of interest for the second half of the year just closing.

No institution in Manhattan has yet declared its semi-annual dividend, but there is little reason to believe that there will be any change of rates except among some of the smaller banks. The Williamsburg Savings, which has a large surplus, has already announced a rate of 4 per cent. annually.

Fifteen savings banks in Manhattan have been paying 4 per cent. in the face of the campaign for lower interest, and it is expected that most of these will continue the 4 per cent. rate at this time. Several of the larger institutions which stuck out for the 4 per cent. rate last Spring have definitely declared their intention of paying 4 per cent. while their surplus, reckoned on the market value of their securities, holds at what they consider a conservatively safe margin.

Some of the savings banks reduced their rate either last Winter or last Spring, and there are now seventeen paying 3½ per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100	100⅜	4.69
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	100	100¼	5.32
Beth. Steel Co.6	Nov.	1,'14	99⅞	100⅛	5.95
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'14	99½	99⅝	4.76
C. & O., pur. money..4	July	1,'13	99	99⅜	4.46
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	98⅜	99½	5.65
Chi. El. Ry..5	July	1,'14	97½	98	5.84
Erie 6	Apr.	8,'14	101	101¼	5.42
Erie 6	Oct.	1,'14	99⅝	99⅝	5.14
Gen. Motors..6	Oct.	1,'13	98	98⅛	6.42
Gen. Rubber...4½	July	1,'15	96⅞	97⅛	5.33
Hudson Co....6	Feb.	1,'13	98	98⅛	7.12
Int. & Gt. N..5	Aug.	1,'14	96¾	97¼	6.13
Int. Rap. T....4½	.....	1912	100⅛	100⅜	....
Lack Steel Co.5	Mar.	1,'15	91	92	8.00
Mo., Kan. & T..5	May	1,'13	98¾	99¼	5.67
Mo. Pacific..5	June	1,'14	96½	96⅝	6.40
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	98¼	98⅝	5.44
N. Y. Cent....4½	Mar.	1,'14	100¼	100½	4.24
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R....4½	.....	1912	100⅛	100⅜	....
Oakland Ry....6	Sep.	1,'13	100	100½	5.84
Pac. T. & T...6	Jan.	5,'13	100¼	100½	5.61
St. L. & S. F..5	Mar.	1,'13	98⅝	99	5.87
St. L. & S. F..5	June	7,'13	98⅝	99	5.67
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	5.54
Tidewater Co..6	June	1,'13	101⅛	101⅜	5.03
U. S. Rubber...6	Dec.	1,'18	103¾	104⅛	5.20
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Min..5	Aug.	1,'14	98¾	99¼	5.30
Westinghouse..6	Aug.	1,'13	101⅝	101⅝	4.96

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Dec. 2, 1911, as compiled by the State Banking Department, follow:

STATE BANKS.

		Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$103,418,800	$157,600
Total deposits	100,744,100	101,600
Total reserve	22,489,000	12,000
Average reserve	21.5%	
Reserve required	15%	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	$157,561,900	*$136,300
Total deposits	164,169,400	*128,100
Total reserve	22,532,100	141,200
Average reserve	14.4%	
Reserve required	10%	

*Increase.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair; light to moderate northeasterly winds.

Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate northeast and east winds.

Alabama—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to moderate easterly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday; local rains at night or Thursday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Local rains Wednesday or Wednesday night. Thursday probably fair; light to moderate southeast to south winds.

Western Texas—Fair in western, local rains in northern and eastern portions Wednesday or Wednesday night; Thursday fair.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma and Kansas—Local rains Wednesday or Wednesday night; Thursday probably fair.

Arkansas—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday, probably rain at night or Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair in eastern, unsettled in western portion.

Kentucky—Fair Wednesday; Thursday fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness in western portion.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness, moderately southerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair in southern, unsettled and somewhat colder in northern portion; moderate southerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday, unsettled, probably local rains or snows and colder at night or Thursday; moderate southerly winds, becoming westerly by Thursday.

Wisconsin—Fair in southern, local rains or snows in northern portion Wednesday afternoon or night. Wednesday, fair, slightly colder in northern portion; moderate southerly winds, becoming westerly by Thursday.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness Wednesday; local rains or snows Thursday, fair; slightly colder in eastern portion; moderate southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Iowa—Fair Wednesday, warmer in eastern portion. Thursday, probably fair.

Missouri—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, unsettled, probably local rains in western portion.

North Dakota—Unsettled Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

GOULDS FORCED OUT OF WABASH CONTROL

Directors at Special Meeting Take Steps for a Reorganization of the System.

$800,000 BOND INTEREST DUE

Equitable Trust Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to Act in Conjunction in New Financing.

At a special meeting of the Wabash Directors yesterday noon, called, according to the general belief, for an entirely different purpose, control of that system was virtually taken from the Goulds and handed over to a reorganization committee representing the Equitable Trust Company, trustee under the first refunding and extension mortgage.

This action was accepted by the Gould interests as an alternative to more drastic measures, toward which the company appeared to be tending. Last year the Wabash fell short of earning its fixed charges by $403,000, and its net income reported so far this year has run behind last year's.

Although inquiries were met on all sides by a statement that no plans for the future of the property had been worked out, it was understood that the new reorganization committee would attempt the rehabilitation of the property without the aid of the courts. To assist in this work Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were to have performed a similar work for the Missouri Pacific some months ago, until a sudden disagreement with George Gould resulted in breaking off negotiations, will act with the Equitable Trust Company in financing the friendly reorganization.

The January coupons of the first and refunding mortgage bonds call for a total payment in the two weeks of more than $800,000. It was said by the bankers that it had not yet been determined whether interest on these bonds will be paid.

It was also learned that the reorganization committee has not had time to estimate the amount of money which will be required to put the Wabash on its feet. The suggestion which seemed most probable was that the committee would follow the plan adopted by J. P. Morgan & Co. in staving off the threatened receivership of the Erie in 1908, when the bankers arranged to refund interest coupons and purchased them as they fell due. Such an arrangement would make it impossible for bondholders to throw the road into a receivership and give the committee time to restore it to a position where it could work out its own salvation.

Yesterday was the time set for final action by the Wabash board on the question of ratifying the reorganization plan of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal and Wheeling & Lake Erie. The committee which has been working on these plans had been assured that the terms would be approved by the Wabash board, and an announcement to this effect was looked for at the close of the meeting. Instead this statement was given out:

At the request of the Equitable Trust Company, trustee of the first and refunding and extension mortgage bonds of the Wabash Railroad Company, the trust of which embraces practically the entire issue of Wabash debenture bonds, the following have been made members of the Board of Directors of the railroad company, filling vacancies made to enable this reconstitution of the board: Robert Goelet, Edwin Hawley, Alvin W. Krech, and Winslow S. Pierce.

The same persons, with Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, also desired by the trust company, will constitute the Executive Committee of the board, with general power to act, with such further individuals as they may associate with themselves, as a committee for the financial readjustment or reorganization of the company.

Mr. Pierce becomes the Chairman of the Board and of the Executive and Reorganization Committees, and at the request of the committee and of the Equitable Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have consented to act as bankers in such financial readjustment or reorganization of the railroad company as the committee, in co-operation with them, may determine to be desirable and formulate.

The men who resign to make way for the new Directors are Wells H. Blodgett, E. B. Pryor, Jay Gould, and Edward T. Welles. E. T. Jeffrey remains on the board, but retires as Chairman in favor of Mr. Pierce.

Announcement of the personnel of the new board at once attracted interest in the financial district. William Rockefeller is understood to have become a large holder of Wabash securities, as well as of the Western Maryland, another road recently taken out of the Goulds' hands, and the first impression was that control of the property had passed to the Rockefeller-Kuhn, Loeb interests. Edwin Hawley owns a comparatively small amount of Wabash, but his presence on the board was desired because of his extensive railroad experience. W. S. Pierce was a prominent figure in the Gould roads a few years ago, and has been counsel for the company.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have been concerned in the welfare of the Wabash as the guarantor of $8,000,000 of Wheeling & Lake Erie notes, with $1,807,000 of accumulated interest. The bankers bought these at the time of the Wheeling & Lake Erie receivership proceedings, when the notes matured. Under the proposed reorganization plan for the Wabash-Pittsburgh and Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Wabash was to have been relieved of this obligation. Yesterday's change in the situation of the Wabash is expected to cause another delay in the long-drawn-out attempt to separate the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Terminal properties from the Wabash and to effect a reorganization of those roads.

There was an intimation that the rehabilitation of the Wabash will be carried out with a view to the sale of a controlling interest in another trunk line, but members of the new reorganization committee said that this step had been taken without regard to any such possibility. The bankers feel that the Wabash should be a prosperous system and that it will become profitable once it gets a fair opportunity. Holders of the road's securities apparently did not share this view, or feared an assessment in the process of bringing such a condition about.

Wabash common sold down yesterday from 10 to 6⅛, closing at 8¼, while the preferred declined from 22½ to 17⅜, afterward recovering to 19¼. The refunding 4s, for which the Equitable is trustee, sold from 55 down to 51, closing at 52¾. The bonds have sold as high as 71 this year, but with the talk of a receivership they declined to 47 in September.

Dun's Report of Failures.

The unfavorable showing of failure statistics for November, as indicated in Bradstreet's report made public yesterday, is repeated in important particulars by Dun's compilations issued to-day. The figures compiled by the two agencies are independently worked out. Dun's says:

"In number the November defaults were 64 less than in October. Comparison with November in former years is not, however, so favorable. The number of defaults was greater than in all of the preceding ten years, with the exception of 1902, 1907, and 1908."

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 39c; extras, 38c; firsts, 35@36½c; seconds, 32@34c; thirds, 28@30c; held, specials, 35c; extras, 33@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 26@28c; State dairy tubs, finest, 35c; good to prime, 30@34c; common to fair, 24@29c; process, specials, 26½@27c; extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½; seconds, 22½@23c; factory, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, 22@22½; current make, No. 2, 21½c; No. 3, 19@20c.

CHEESE—State, whole milk, September and earlier, specials, pound, 16c; average fancy, 15½@15¾c; current make, specials, 15¼@15½c; average fancy, 14¾@15c; undergrades, 13@14½c; Daisies, September and earlier, best, 16c; current make, best, 15¼@15½c; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 13½c; choice, 12@13c; current make, specials, 12¾c; choice, 11½@12c; all makes, good to prime, 10@11c; skims, common, 6@9c; hard skims, 8@5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 43@45c; extra firsts, 40c; firsts, 36@39c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 25@30c; held, fresh, poor to fair, 21@28c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 20@23c; checks, prime, 20@21c; poor to fair, 18@19c; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, local storage charges paid, 24½c; seconds, local storage charges paid, 23@24c; seconds, local storage, 21½@22½c; third and poorer, 18@21c; dirties, 15@20c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 55@60c; selected whites, fair to good, 48@52c; badly mixed, 35@40c; hennery browns, 44@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; Western, gathered whites, 35@45c.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT was weak all day, with final prices at about the bottom. Prices showed a little hesitation at the opening, but pressure soon developed, and, with steady liquidation, declined. At Chicago the situation was complicated by the reported advertisement over the name of the leading holder offering cash wheat at 1⅛c under December in store. This was equivalent to offering cash wheat 1¼c less than he could get for it for December delivery and meant an apparent loss of 1¼c per bushel. This demoralized the cash situation. The Northwestern markets were weak, owing to continuation of very heavy receipts and a large increase in stocks. Locally the market was weak, with pronounced pressure on December, which closed at 6⅞c under May and only 2¼c over Chicago December. Even at the low price for December here the market is still out of line for export business, partly owing to the very high ocean rates and also to the inability to get near-by room. Montreal rported 109 loads of Manitoba wheat. Most of the demand for Manitoba has been for low grade. Foreign markets were irregular. The crop summary showed ordinary Winter conditions and in the main favorable. In the Argentine, favorable weather was reported for the advancement of harvest. The conditions in the Argentine for the next three weeks will naturally have a considerable influence on the speculative situation. The Canadian visible supply showed a decrease of 1,844,000 bushels the past week, due to the very heavy shipments from Fort William and Fort Arthur. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red 97c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.11; No. 2 hard, $1.04¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.11.

CORN.—The corn market was weak and active, with heavy selling of the December at the West. A large line of long corn was reported closed out. Receipts were liberal, and free offerings of cash corn by the country was reported. Weather conditions were favorable and interior cash markets were weak. The export demand for corn was at a standstill. Notwithstanding the break in price, the high ocean freight rates and great scarcity of room make business extremely difficult and bring about an unsatisfactory condition of affairs just as the new crop movement is starting in volume. No export business was reported. No. 2 corn was quoted 68½c, free on board, January to March loading.

OATS.—The market was weak, with the final prices at the lowest. The selling was partly due to the weakness in other grain, while cash oats were dull and heavy. Western receipts were comparatively limited, however, but this seemed to have little or no effect. Cash oats were quoted: Standards and No. 3, 54c; No. 2 white, 54½c.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market was weak and active. Hogs were in larger supply, with a good many left over at the stock yards, and live hog prices were lower at packing points. Packers reported sellers of futures, and the cash demand was said to be slow.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
December	96⅜	95⅝	95⅝	97¼
May $1.03⅝		$1.02¼	$1.02½	$1.03⅝
Corn—				
December ..	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	..
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.10@9.20	9.25
December ...	..	..	9.10@9.20	9.25
January	..	..	9.05@9.17	9.25
March	..	..	9.10@9.22	9.30

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December ..	94⅞	93	93⅝	94⅞
May	99⅞	98⅛	98⅝	99⅞
July	94⅞	93⅝	93⅝	94⅝
Corn—				
December ..	62⅞	61	61¼	62⅝
May	63⅞	62⅜	62⅜	63⅜
July	63⅞	62⅜	62⅜	63⅞
Oats—				
December ..	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	47¼
May	49⅝	48⅞	49	49⅝
July	46¼	45¾	45¾	46¼
Lard—				
December ..	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.90
January	9.02½	8.92½	8.92½	9.05
May	9.25	9.12½	9.17½	9.25
July	..	..	9.27½	9.37½
Ribs—				
January	8.17½	8.10	8.12½	8.22½
May	8.47½	8.37½	8.42½	8.47½
July	8.42½	8.35	8.37½	8.45
Pork—				
January 15.70		15.42½	15.47½	15.70
May 16.15		15.85	15.92½	16.17½
July	..	..	16.02½	16.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

Near positions showed comparative steadiness during the session, with offerings limited and a good demand from shorts. Other months were a shade lower in reflection of the decline in the pure lard market, but it was evident that efforts to depress prices solely on this account were unsuccessful. The consensus of opinion is that an unwieldy short interest exists, and the buying by these interests appears to be the sustaining influence at this time. Consuming inquiry is not especially active. Crude was practically unchanged and quoted at 4.26 to 4.30 in the Southeast and Valley, and about ¼c lower in Texas. Tenders on December contracts were unimportant, with little indication of important pressure in the spot division at the moment.

Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.45	5.44
December 5.47		5.45	5.46	5.45
January 5.46		5.45	5.45	5.44
February 5.47		5.47	5.46	5.47
March 5.50		5.48	5.48	5.50
April 5.52		5.52	5.52	5.53
May 5.58		5.57	5.56	5.58
June		..	5.58	5.60
July		..	5.64	5.67

COTTON.

The tendency of cotton values was not definite during yesterday's session. Considerable heaviness was manifest at the start, with declines averaging about 10 points through the list, but pressure was not continuous, and the market gradually rallied to small net gains for the day. Accompanying the late recovery were reports that prominent bear leaders were covering their shorts, while it was also evident that there was more resistance being displayed by the market toward being unduly depressed.

For a time the predominance of bearish spot advices discouraged the demand and resulted in much liquidation by recent buyers. There were many dispatches at hand claiming that farmers were offering more freely and that the basis had been reduced, while assertions in regard to the demand for actual cotton varied, but ostensibly the information was not conclusive. Official spot reports were unchanged to ⅛c higher, and the local market also a shade higher, with middlings at 9.55, but it is realized that even these quotations would not necessarily reflect weakness on the same day had any actual concessions been granted. Moreover, the realization that Southern spots are below a parity with the local future market discounts slight additional weakening in values, although should it become acute, with the bearish sentiment now prevailing, a renewal of bear operations would not be wholly unexpected.

Liverpool cables failed to offer stimulus at the outset, the foreign market only following our advance of 3@4 points. Nevertheless, the liberal spot sales of 14,000 bales was the cause of favorable comment, and it is quite apparent that the tenor of foreign trade advices leads to a less bearish view being accepted of the cotton situation than is to be noted in domestic quarters. Trade reports from various points abroad are quite satisfactory with the exception of those relating to affairs in the Far East.

The prospects of an enormous crop continues to operate against a material change in sentiment and this accounts for an increase in Southern hedge selling is anticipated as prices advance. There has been considerable short covering recently and these interests seem quite willing to renew their activity on the same side as opportunity presents itself. Trade buying is believed to be in fair volume. The proximity of the official ginning report and the Government crop estimate, however, limits aggressiveness at present.

Port receipts yesterday were 104,000 bales, against 87,000 bales a year ago. Weather in the South is generally favorable. Exports of cotton total 3,030,000 bales, against 3,351,000 bales a year ago. The interior receipts for the half week aggregate 160,000 bales, against 155,000 bales the past week, and 140,000 bales a year ago. Local stocks of cotton are 62,000 bales, against 61,000 on the 1st of December, and 195,000 bales last year.

	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
December 9.17		9.00	9.12@8.16	9.10
January 8.91		8.74	8.88@8.90	8.84
February			8.88@8.90	8.84
March 8.98		8.82	8.94@8.95	8.90
May 9.05		8.89	9.02@9.03	8.97
June			9.06@9.08	9.01
July 9.13		8.97	9.11@9.12	9.06
August 9.17		9.05	9.14@9.17	9.11
September 9.10		9.00	9.17@9.19	9.14
October 9.23		9.10	9.22@9.23	9.20
November 9.21		9.21	9.23@9.26	9.21

COFFEE.

Coffee met a further sharp decline under heavy offerings of cost and freight from Brazil at still lower prices and selling in the futures market on the spot and afloat. The close was barely steady at a net decline of 11 to 18 points at the low points of the day. Prices showed net losses of 32 to 48 points from the high of last Saturday. Havre closed ¾ of a franc lower, while Hamburg was ⅛ to 1 pfennig lower. Rio declined 125 reis and Santos 150 to 200 reis. In the cost and freight market Santos 4s were offered at 15.10 with rumors of a sale at 15 cents, while 4s and 5s were quoted at 14.90 and Rio 7s at 13.70.

Spot coffee, 14¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December 14.00		13.90	13.89@13.90	14.08
January 13.55		13.55	13.47@13.50	13.68
February			13.30@13.32	13.48
March 13.30		13.17	13.17@13.18	13.34
April			13.18@13.15	13.29
May 13.20		13.08	13.08@13.09	13.24
June			13.07@13.08	13.22
July 13.20		13.16	13.06@13.07	13.18
August			13.06@13.07	13.17
September 13.18		13.02	13.06@13.07	13.17
October 13.11		13.11	13.04@13.06	13.17
November			13.04@13.06	13.17

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
4th week Nov..	$257,053	$255,476	$2,458
Month Nov	890,417	851,388	*42,171
July 1-Nov. 30..	4,383,145	4,508,245	*125,100

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

4th week Nov..	3,194,000	2,768,000	426,000
Month Nov	10,399,000	9,249,000	1,150,000
July 1-Nov. 30..	51,644,807	46,838,759	4,806,048
Traffic exp.....	427,535	410,682	16,855
Transp. exp....	4,476,912	4,682,721	*205,809
General exp....	399,743	433,138	*33,395
Total oper. exp.	8,786,166	9,744,133	*957,966
Net oper. rev..	9,008,959	10,147,050	*1,048,091
Outside op.(net)	12,759	9,825	2,933
Total net rev...	9,111,718	10,156,876	*1,045,157
Taxes	646,600	585,600	61,000
Oper. income...	8,465,118	9,571,276	*1,106,157

*Decrease. †Debit.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—

Wk. end. Dec. 3.	44,692	43,167	1,525
Jan. 1-Dec. 3..	2,198,391	1,994,408	203,983

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week Nov..	863,134	958,300	*95,167
Month Nov	2,676,695	2,971,573	*294,908
July 1-Nov. 30..	12,970,915	13,227,737	*256,823

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO—

Wk end. Nov.25.	43,419	38,752	4,667
July 1-Nov. 25.	754,058	703,088	50,970

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week Nov..	377,000	348,000	29,000
Month Nov	1,220,000	1,210,000	10,000
July 1-Nov. 30.	5,181,707	5,286,396	*104,689

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week Nov..	622,302	586,891	35,410
Month of Nov..	1,807,133	1,718,889	88,244
Jan 1-Nov. 30..	14,309,778	14,612,636	*302,858

WABASH—

4th week Nov...	703,774	772,294	*63,520
Month Nov	2,385,610	2,585,198	*199,588
July 1-Nov. 30.	12,728,472	13,273,648	*545,176

*Decrease.

BOSTON & MAINE for October—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Op. revenue ...	4,115,342	4,085,314	3,914,354
Op. expenses ...	2,978,373	2,921,953	2,597,388
Net op. rev	1,136,968	1,163,360	1,316,966
Out. op., net...	16,357	4,507	8,883
Total net rev..	1,153,326	1,167,868	1,325,849
Taxes	178,585	187,584	180,638
Op. income	974,740	980,280	1,145,213
Op. revenue ...	16,413,608	16,215,892	15,573,202
Op. expenses ...	12,129,487	11,523,336	10,259,794
Net op. rev....	4,284,121	4,692,555	5,313,408
Out. op., net ..	89,798	23,836	46,791
Total net rev..	4,374,018	4,716,391	5,360,199
Taxes	701,642	696,470	670,769
Op. income	3,672,375	4,019,921	4,689,429

BRAZIL RAILWAY for October—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Gross

MAYOR APPROVES ALDERMANIC CUTS

Thinks Chopping Off of $220,000 for Board of Estimate Examinations Particularly Good.

NOT THE BOARD'S BUSINESS

This Isn't a Government by Commission of the Board of Estimate, He Says—McAneny Answers.

Practically all the cuts made by the Aldermen in the 1912 budget were approved yesterday by Mayor Gaynor in a communication which he sent to the board. Among the items which the Mayor refused to restore was the one calling for the expenditure of $220,000 to defray the expense of examining city departments. All the other members of the Board of Estimate except Borough President Connolly of Queens had urged the Mayor to restore this appropriation. The cuts which the Mayor vetoed amount to $30,900, as follows: Two civil service examiners at $2,700—$5,400; special examinations, $4,500, and fifteen patrolmen under the Tenement House Department, $21,000. The total of the budget for 1912, as revised by the Aldermen and finally by the Mayor's elimination, is $181,000,657. The budget, as it left the Board of Estimate, totaled $180,210,950.

The Mayor contends that there was no deficiency on Jan. 1, 1911, and, therefore, the item of $10,000,000 in the 1912 budget which the Aldermen reduced was quite properly cut, as it was to meet a deficiency "created by a bookkeeping method established in the Finance Department before the present Controller took office." He says in his letter:

"In brief, this so-called deficiency has arisen as follows: Each year the franchises of the public service corporations are valued for taxation by the State Tax Commissioners, and then the regular city tax is cast thereon, according to the rate or decimal applicable to all property in the city. But Section 48 of the tax law then requires that each corporation shall be credited on the tax so cast against it with the sums which it has paid in during the preceding year to the city which were 'in the nature of a tax,' leaving only the balance to be paid by such corporation. Such payments in the nature of a tax are those which were imposed on the corporation when its franchise was granted to it, or afterward, such as an annual percentage on its gross earnings, fees or tolls for crossing our bridges, license fees, and the like.

"The said Section 48 of the tax law expressly requires that these corporations be given credit for these payments on their tax bills, and that they pay only the balance. In that way their franchise tax is fully discharged instead of any part of it going unpaid and creating a deficiency. But by the said bookkeeping method, established in the controller's office several years ago, these payments, actually made to the city, and which have to be credited on the tax bills, are set down as a deficiency. The Controller has discussed this matter with me, and we all see that there is actually no deficiency."

The Mayor concludes also that the Aldermen have properly cut out $1,982,175 set down as a deficiency in the collection of personal taxes, because it is not yet known what the deficiency will be.

About the $220,000 for examining city departments which the Mayor's associates in the Board of Estimate asked him to restore, he says in his letter to the Aldermen:

"Nor do I see my way clear to veto your action in striking out the item of $220,000 for investigation of departments, especially in respect of the salaries paid and the systems on which they are conducted. No such power of investigation is given the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. On the other hand, it is expressly given to the Board of Aldermen by Section 84 of the Charter. It would be singular if the Charter gave this power to both boards. It would necessarily lead to confusion.

"It would be useless for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to conduct such investigations when the departments may ignore the results at will. For instance, a very expensive investigation is now being conducted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment into the system, the curriculum, and so on, of the Board of Education. There is no power therefor. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot impose any system or curriculum on the Board of Education. The law has entrusted these things to the Board of Education itself."

"It is quite important that the constitution or structure of our City Government be carefully understood and adhered to. Otherwise disorder and recriminations must inevitably ensue, to the detriment of the public service. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is given certain powers in the Constitution of the City Government. It is for it, like all the other departments of the Government, to keep within its powers.

"The government of this city is not what is called a government by commission through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Our government is not constituted on any such theory; on the contrary, the powers of government are distributed among the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Mayor may prescribe a system for any department under his control, with or without an investigation, and the Board of Estimate cannot gainsay it."

The Mayor said he felt inclined to veto th cut, which the Aldermen made in the appropriation of $525,000 for repairs of sheet and block asphalt pavements in Manhattan, but he said he finally deferred to the wisdom of the Aldermen. This appropriation especially affects Borough President McAneny, and replying to it, as well as the Mayor's action generally, Mr. McAneny said last night:

"The so-called 'cuts' made by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen will not decrease the tax rate in the slightest degree. On the contrary, as a result of the action taken, the tax rate will be higher and not lower. Following the course taken in the preparation of previous budgets, and the practice of the Finance Department, the arrears of tax deficiency on Jan. 1, 1911, was estimated at $12,271,000. The Board of Estimate, following the precedent of a year ago, included $10,000,000 of this in the budget, leaving the remaining $2,700,000 not yet officially pronounced uncollectable.

"In adopting the Mayor's suggestion that the item of $7,452,000, representing the deficiency in the collection of special franchise taxes be not included in the budget, but deducted from the general fund revenues, the Aldermen have merely switched this item from one side of the account to the other. There is just that much less in the general fund for the reduction of taxation, and consequently, so far as this item is concerned, the tax rate will not be affected one way or the other. But the Aldermen, in making this transfer, included the entire amount of arrears from other sources in the budget, instead of leaving part of this to be discharged in succeeding years, as the Board of Estimate had proposed.

"The cuts made in the appropriation for the Borough of Manhattan, which the Mayor permits to stand, have to do with repair work that will have to be done and for which money will have to be provided through the issue of revenue bonds. There will certainly be no saving of taxation there.

"On the contrary, he makes it necessary for the city to bear the added tax of paying 4 per cent. interest upon bonds that will have to be issued to take care of work that is a natural current expense and for which the need is immediate.

"I handed the Mayor a letter several days ago explaining what the effect of those cuts would be, and why, in my judgment, he ought to veto them."

The letter to which the Borough President refers contains the arguments used by his Board of Estimate conferees in their letter to the Mayor of Nov. 28.

OUSTING STREET CAR LINES.

State Proceeds Against Metropolitan on Lines Practically Abandoned.

Attorney General Carmody has begun several suits in the Supreme Court against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, its receivers, and the trustees of the mortgages on which its bonds are based, to forfeit franchises and to remove tracks in several streets. The Attorney General alleges that the company has failed to keep the tracks in repair and that they have become a menace to public safety. He says that the company has abandoned the lines, with the exception of one or two "charter cars" drawn by horses each day, and that these cars are operated as a subterfuge and are inadequate for public accommodation.

He asks the forfeiture of the franchises of the Avenue C railway and the removal of tracks in East Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fifth Streets, Charlton, Houston, and Eleventh Streets, the forfeiture of franchises for the Chambers Street & Grand Street Ferry Railway Company, and the removal of tracks in Pitt, Ridge, Division, and Montgomery Streets, the forfeiture of franchises of the Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company and the removal of tracks in Waverley Place and Macdougal, Bank, and West Thirteenth Streets.

In the last-named case the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the New York Trustee Company, holders of the mortgages on which bonds are based, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday an order for a separate trial.

ASSAILS COMMERCE COURT.

Poindexter Proposes Bill Abolishing It —Heyburn for Repealing Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Poindexter of Washington, expressing the indignation which, he said, was felt in the whole Northwest at the decision of the Court of Commerce in suspending the rate decreases ordered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to-day introduced a bill in the Senate abolishing the court. The Senator stated thet the court had systematically reversed the commission and had often exceeded its authority.

Some amusement was afforded by Mr. Heyburn's explanation of his measure to repeal the Reciprocity bill passed last session and since rejected by Canada.

"The battle is over," he explained, "but there may be some unexploded bombs lying around."

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; H. Beauchemin, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Ives, Upham & Rand Company, Meriden, Conn.; J. Gebhardt, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. Sinclair, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Gilbert, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street.
Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; G. Goss, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Daly, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Lowenstein ,B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Lowenstein, dry goods; B. R. Bunting, toys and sporting goods; 22 East Seventeenth Street.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 72 Leonard Street.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery and underwear; 79 Grand Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Ortlepp, cloaks and suits; A. Levy, cloaks and suits, (basement); 15 East Twenty-second Street.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods and linings; Mr. Hurd, hosiery and underwear; 41 Union Square.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry, clocks, silverware, and cutlery; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mr. Dunn, art embroideries; Thirty-second Street and Broadway.
Beacon, The, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss C. Gucken, laces, handkerchiefs, and dress trimmings; Miss Oakley, general merchandise; 41 Union Square.
Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. P. Bartlett, ribbons; F. Ferguson, domestics and flannels; 350 Broadway.
Kline Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. B. Irwin, cloaks and suits; 7 West Twenty-second Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits, 55 White Street.
Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; C. S. Robinson, manufacturing department; Herald Square Hotel.
Kline Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Clark, cloaks, suits, and waists; 7 East Twentieth Street.
Jones, J. R., Sons & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; R. G. Hathaway, cloaks and suits; Hotel Longacre.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Thompson, upholstery goods; 41 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Herbert, W. P., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
Hunter-Tuppen Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. A. Clark, linens; G. R. Taylor, silks and dress goods; 221 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Longacre.
Pilenes, W., Sons' Company, Roston, Mass.; Miss Ring, furs, basement; Mrs. Kalesky, veilings; T. Lybord, furs and fur coats; Mr. Jackson, cotton waists; Mr. Kelley, misses' suits; Miss Cockley, assistant merchandise manager; Mrs. Langtry, knit underwear; 4 West Twenty-second Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss McMahon, coats and suits; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss R. Coleman, trimmings; Miss M. G. Haitt, ladies' neckwear; 215 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Wolcott.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss E. McDonald, cloaks, suits, waists, and children's garments; Hotel Wolcott.
Royal Garment Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Millington, cloaks; Hotel Grand.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Savidge, furs; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Gilligan, gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; H. Hilliard, leather goods; Miss J. L. McClusky, costumes; R. Mitton, general merchandise; Miss G. A. Titus, ladies' wear; 31 Union Square.
Houston, James A., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Daly, dress goods; P. H. Magrone, representing; Great Northern Hotel.
Smith, Timothy, Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Vinol, dry goods; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street; Great Northern Hotel.
Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; K. Solomon, dry goods; 13 Astor Place.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss A. Doyle, children's wear; Miss E. Boas, dresses; Miss S. Blumenthal, waists; Miss K. Desmond, suits; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Kann, S., Sons, Company, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Bryce, domestics; 215 Fourth Avenue.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, and laces; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 450 Broome Street.
Montgomery Cloak Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. A. Pierson, wash skirts, coats, and suits for Spring; 32 Union Square.
Blakely Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; H. M. Blakely, coats, suits, and dresses; 32 Union Square.
Freund, S. E., Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Freund, Spring coats and suits; 32 Union Square.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Riley, domestics; 320 Church Street; The Hermitage.
Starr, L., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss G. Chesleigh, waists; Miss F. Prescott, millinery and ready to wear; L. Starr, coats and suits; 11 West Seventeenth Street; Hotel Broztell.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Broztell.
Ransley, W. O., Syracuse, N. Y., notions; Hotel Broztell.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 Fourth Avenue; The Breslin.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, prints and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Latham.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. McLaughlin, laces; 214 Church Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods and silks; Hotel Broztell.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mme. Lannon, knit goods, waists, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Grand.
Soule, W. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. P. Soule, representing; Holland House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Nesbitt, carpets and rugs; 115 Worth Street; The Breslin.
Illig & Brother, Reading, Penn.; J. C. Illig, cloaks and suits; The Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. W. Reckmeyer, furs; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:09|Sun sets..4:33|Moon sets..4:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:24	7:57	1:04	1:52
Governors Island	7:35	8:00	1:25	2:20
Hell Gate	9:25	9:50	3:05	4:00

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 5.

SS Minnetonka, Southampton, Nov. 25.
SS Martha Washington, Algiers, Nov. 23.
SS Chicago, Havre, Nov. 25.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, Nov. 22.
SS Hudson, Corunna, Nov. 14.
SS Clement, Shields, Nov. 19.
SS Cheyenne, Barrow, Nov. 20.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp, Nov. 17.
SS Clara, Almeria, Nov. 14.
SS Voltaire, Barbados, Nov. 28.
SS Marowijne, Barbados, Nov. 28.
SS Havana, Havana, Dec. 2.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Dec. 2.
SS Navahoe, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 3.
SS Foxton Hall, Charleston, Dec. 1.
SS Pilar de Larrinaga, Antwerp, Nov. 14.
SS El Siglio, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
SS Denon, Galveston, Nov. 29.
SS Monviso, Lisbon, Nov. 16.
SS Le Coq, Vigo, Nov. 20.
SS Cretic, Palermo, Nov. 22.
SS Annetta, Port Antonio, Nov. 30.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tintoretto, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceania, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	——

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Crown of Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Cincinnati, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Sildra, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Katahdin, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cretic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Olympic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Drumcliffe, Argentine	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Tagus, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chinese Prince, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M.
Sibiria, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Luisiana, Naples	——	——
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Birma, Libau	——	——
Ikala, Argentine	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:30 A.M.
El Siglio, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Berlin, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Bordeaux, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Martha Washington, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Harry Luckenbach, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cretic	Palermo	Nov. 22
Zeeland	Antwerp	Nov. 25
Luisiana	Naples	Nov. 20
Birma	Libau	Nov. 21
Corfe Castle	Shields	Nov. 20
Montevideo	Havana	Dec. 1
Denver	Galveston	Nov. 29
Magdalena	Kingston	Dec. 1
Sibiria	Jamaica	Dec. 1
Olinda	Nipe	Dec. 1
El Siglo	New Orleans	Dec. 1

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Nov. 28
Olympic	Southampton	Nov. 30
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Nov 26
Panama	Cristobal	Dec. 1
Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 2
El Cid	New Orleans	Dec. 3
Almirante	Colon	Nov. 30
Tagus	Bermuda	Dec. 5
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 1
El Mar	New Orleans	Dec. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Themistocles	Algiers	Nov. 26
Maracaibo	Curacao	Nov. 30
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Nov. 30
City of Savannah	Savannah	Dec. 5
El Valle	Galveston	Dec. 2

DUE SATURDAY.

Minnewaska	London	Nov. 30
Touraine	Havre	Dec. 2
Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 30
New York	Southampton	Dec. 2
Carmania	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Marengo	Hull	Nov. 24
Maracas	Grenada	Dec. 2

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Montevideo, incoming from Havana, was reported passing Cape Hatteras at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ancona, incoming from Naples, was reported 775 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1:10 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-morrow.

SS Zeeland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported 228 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, early to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, incoming from Bremen, was reported 800 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:16 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, early to-morrow.

SS Baltic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 1,377 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5:08 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday morning.

By United Wireless.

SS Tagus, Bermuda, was 570 m. S. E. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Magdalena, Southampton, was 280 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 4 P. M., 5th.

SS Mexico, Vera Cruz, was 1,037 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Nueces, Mobile, was 354 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico, was 883 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 9 P. M., 5th.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah, was 651 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 9 P. M., 5th.

SS Panama, Cristobal, was 672 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 5th.

SS Apache, Jacksonville, was 236 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur, was 220 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 5th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lusitania, at Liverpool, Dec. 5.
SS Alice, at Trieste, Dec. 1.
SS Venezia, at Naples, Dec. 2.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, Dec. 4.
SS Paul Palx, at Dunkirk, Dec. 3.
SS Saranac, at Port Said, Dec. 5.
SS Anglo Mexican, at Adelaide, Dec. 5.
SS Ockenfels, at Cape Town, Dec. 5.
SS Navarino, at Durban, Dec. 5.
SS Strathord, at Durban, Dec. 5.
SS Vaderland, at Dover, Dec. 5.
SS Orotava, at Barbados, Dec. 4.
SS Korong, at St. Thomas, Dec. 4.
SS Galileo, at Hull, Dec. 4.
SS Iroquois, at London, Dec. 4.

Sailed.

SS Basil, from Para, Dec. 3.
SS Helienes, from Buenos Aires, Dec. 2.
SS Netherly Hall, from Maderia, Dec. 3.
SS Indramayo, from Hongkong, Dec. 4.
SS Istria, from New York, Dec. 3.

Passed.

SS Germania, New York for Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Kattenturm, for New York from Calcutta, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Mesaba, New York for London, signaled Brow Head.
SS Prins Willem IV., New York for Havre, passed Ushant.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Tahiti, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi	Dec. 8	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	Dec. 8	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru	Dec. 8	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Sierra	Dec. 11	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Minnesota	Dec. 11	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Wilhelmina	Dec. 15	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, and New Zealand (via Vancouver)—Makura	Dec. 22	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti and Marquesas (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Dec. 23	6:30 P.M.
New Zealand and Australia, (via San Francisco)—Belle of Scotland	Dec. 25	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Nov. 11, and Yokohama, Nov. 18—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Minnesota, were dispatched east at 11:20 P. M., Dec. 2. Due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 7.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Pressure is low in the North Pacific States, and there have been rains in that section, but there was no precipitation over any other portion of the country except Northwestern Montana, although pressure is comparatively low in North Dakota and Manitoba.

Marked high pressure covers the East and South, and temperatures are still low in the Atlantic and Gulf States, although somewhat higher than Monday. In the central valleys and the West it is generally warmer, with temperatures above seasonal.

It will be generally fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate northeast.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate southwest winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate southwest and south winds.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; moderate southwest winds.

The thermometer record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	30	20 4 P. M.	31	37
6 A. M.	30	18 6 P. M.	28	36
9 A. M.	32	24 9 P. M.	26	33
12 M.	32	35 12 P. M.	25	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on thef corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 21; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 2:40 P. M.; minimum, 18 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; week days only. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days only 11:00 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK

Tickets, &c., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO'S
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
"The Popular Searchlight Route."

PEOPLES LINE To Albany — Str. C. W. Morse and Adirondack. Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted.)

CITIZENS LINE To Albany & Troy — New Str. Trojan and Rensselaer. Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday excepted.) Stops at Albany in both directions. Excellent cuisine and service. Rooms Warm and Comfortable. ROUND TRIP $2.50

JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINE
From Pier 24, N. R., ft. Franklin St. For Kingston, Mon., Wed., & Fri., 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, week days; Newburgh daily. Telephone 405 Franklin.

"The Public Be Pleased."
COLONIAL LINE. Boston via Boat and Rail, $2.50; Providence direct $1.60
Weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St. Berths free. 'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Algeria.

THE Excelsior Hotel Algiers, North Africa.
The most modern hotel building in Town. Numerous Suites, with private baths and lavatory, hot and cold water to every room. French Restaurant, Auto Garage, Concerts, etc. CHAS. SWOBODA, Manager, late of the bathing establishment at Hammam R'Irha, N. Algiers.

France.

Paris-Lyons-Mediterranee Ry.
France's Greatest Railway
To the region of eternal Spring, the sun-kissed and rose-scented RIVIERA And its famous resorts of fashion, MONTE-CARLO, NICE, CANNES, MENTONE, via the P. L. M. Famous Express Trains. Full information and literature from P.L.M. General American Agency

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

A Winter Cruise in the Tropics

Jamaica, that "smiling garden of loveliness," is the first port which breaks the journey on our 21-Day Cruise to Santa Marta and the Panama Canal. You may spend a day ashore here (or longer if you wish) and then you are off for Colon, where, using the steamer as your hotel, you have two days to inspect the work which will soon divide two continents. This gives time to cross the Isthmus and visit the fascinating town of Panama. Returning by way of the Colombian Coast, a stop is made at Santa Marta and again at Kingston, Jamaica, and five days later you are back in New York.

Jamaica Only and Back, $85.50 with privilege of indefinite stopover.

21-Day Cruise every Thursday from New York until Jan. 1, $125.00.

22-Day Cruise every Wednesday from New York after Jan. 1, $135.00

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE 7
17 Battery Pl. Tel. 1925 Rector. NEW YORK
Or Any Authorized Tourist Agency

Spend the Holidays Abroad

Recall old friends and make new ones; visit the old places; plan a family re-union for this Christmas. Book for the last Christmas Sailings of the

North German Lloyd

The "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" Dec. 9 and the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" Dec. 14 will land you in good time to reach any point in England or Continental Europe. For Mediterranean ports take the S. S. "Berlin" Dec. 9.

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus. From Genoa April 28 to May 29, 1912—$200 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions. From Bremen July 18 to Aug. 15, 1912—$125 up.

Oelrichs & Co., 5 Broadway, New York

William Dean Howells

America's foremost novelist, writing in the December number of Harper's Magazine, says:

There is more beauty to the square foot in

BERMUDA

Than anywhere else in the world."

ROUND TRIP $10-$15 AND UPWARDS

Meals and berth included.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA
16 Days New York to CALLAO.
23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
Services to COLOMBIA & ECUADOR
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y.
Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,389 Broadway, 264 and 558 Fifth Ave., New York, OR ANY STEAMSHIP AGENT.

Cook's Nile Steamers

Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.

Egypt.....Dec. 20 | Egypt.....Jan. 16
Arabia.....Jan. 2 | Arabia.....Jan. 23
Rameses the Great.Jan. 9 | Rameses the Great.Jan. 30

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Cook's Express Steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Luxurious dahabeahs and special steamers for charter to families and private parties.

Tickets and Tours for Independent Travellers Everywhere, with or without Hotels, etc.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 and 558 Fifth Av.,
2,389 Broadway, New York.
COOK'S TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ARE GOOD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

25 DAYS' TRIP To Cuba
WEEKLY SAILINGS By Prinz Steamers (5,000 Tons) OF THE ATLAS SERVICE
NEXT SAILING
S. S. ALTAI, Dec. 9, 12 noon.
Hayti, Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica
$140 AND UP
The PRINZ steamers offer all the comforts and conveniences of our well-known transatlantic liners. They are especially adapted for this service. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND SERVICE.
Send for particulars.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, New York.

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP Berth & Meals $15 UP
Avoid Seasickness by Traveling on The Magnificent, Fast, Twin-Screw
Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"
14,000 Tons; 535 Feet Long.
Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious and Only Exclusively First-Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda. Beautiful booklet, Itinerary, Tickets, etc., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES LISBON NAPLES NICE MARSEILLES
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Special Winter Voyages.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

CLARK'S CRUISE of the 'ARABIC'
16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady
TO THE ORIENT
February 8 to April 19, 1912.
Seventy-one days, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Rome, the Riviera, etc.
F. C. CLAR

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Large and Varied Auction List Brings Out Good Prices for Residential Property—Another Big Firm Moves Uptown—Non-Elevator Tenements in Demand.

Several excellent properties, chiefly of a residential nature, added more than usual interest to the auction market yesterday. The list of offerings was larger than has been seen in the Vesey Street salesroom for many days, and there was active bidding for some of the choicer parcels.

On the west side the five-story dwelling at 3 Riverside Drive, owned by William Guggenheim, was offered at voluntary sale and was bought by the Great Eastern Realty Company for $136,000. It occupies a plot 37 by 97 feet, north of Seventy-second Street. In the Fifth Avenue section the four-story residence at 29 West Fifty-second Street, on plot 17 by 100.5 feet, was purchased by Chester W. Cuthell for $46,500. The four-story residence at 44 West Fifty-sixth Street, sold for the estate of Serena B. Kerr, was bid in at $77,000, the plot being 25 by 100.5. In the loft district an old dwelling at 166 West Twenty-second Street, on plot 18.6 by 85.6, was bought by Louis Schrag for a client for $22,500.

The offering of the four-story business building at 12 Union Square, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, attracted interest. The bidding, however, did not reach its assessed valuation, being acquired by Ottinger & Brother for $68,500, which is $26,500 less than its tax roll assessment. It carries a mortgage of $60,000. All of these properties were sold by Joseph P. Day.

In the lower Sixth Avenue district the six-story tenement at 21, below Fourth Street, offered by the Urban estate, was bought after lively bidding, by the Rudolph Wallach Realty Company, which has acquired a number of good auctions recently, for $15,750. It occupies a plot 17.6 by 100, and was sold by Herbert A. Sherman. The other offering by the same estate, a two-story dwelling at 26 East 123d Street, went to Cornelius Sullivan for $4,900.

Buy Interests in Old Rockingham Apartment.

Edmund L. Mooney and Andrew J. Shipman have purchased through Francis B. Robert the one forty-eighth interest, owned by the Schell estate, in the Rockingham apartment house, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, covering a plot of about seven lots. They now own all the outstanding interests except that of the life tenant, Julia M. Butterfield.

Mooney & Shipman acquired their first interest in 1899, and the others have all been acquired through Mr. Robert at different times since 1908, one-half being obtained from Justice Gerard, nine forty-eighths from the United States Realty Company, and the balance from Mandelbaum & Lewine and the Schell estate. The plot occupied by the apartment, one of the early houses of that type, is 131.9 by 90.2 feet.

28d Street Retail Firms Moving Uptown.

Another interesting illustration of the up-town moving tendency of old established firms from what was formerly the retail centre is shown in the announcement that the furniture house of R. J. Horner & Co. is about to desert its Twenty-third Street quarters for the uptown Fifth Avenue section. The firm, it is understood, is negotiating for a ten-year lease of the new twelve-story commercial structure at 20 to 26 West Thirty-sixth Street, covering a plot 65 by 98.9.

Another large retail concern in the Twenty-third Street section, it is rumored, has practically closed negotiations for a lease of another of the new Thirty-sixth Street mercantile buildings just completed.

Resale of Harlem Dwelling.

Lowenfeld & Prager have resold through W. S. Baker the four-story dwelling 115 West 122d Street, on a lot 20 by 100. The buyer, Max Kobe, will occupy. The property was purchased at the auction sale of the Leaird estate last week.

Non-Elevator Tenements in Demand.

Tenement house property of the non-elevator type continues in favor among small investors. Among the sales reported yesterday was that of the six-story structure at 68 and 70 Second Avenue, on a plot 41.1 by 84. The property, which is located at the southeast corner of Fourth Street, has been held by the sellers, Adelstein & Aventine, at $120,000. The buyer is an investor.

On the upper west side Laura V. Mix sold 176 West Eighty-first Street, a five-story flat, on plot 37 by 102.2, located 79 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The property was to have been offered at auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day.

Bronx.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, incorporated, have sold for J. C. Downey the lot occupied by a one-family dwelling at 439 East 165th Street, 173.32 feet west of Washington Avenue. The plot is 20 by 118.98 feet.

Brooklyn.

The two-story and basement brick dwelling 931 Jefferson Avenue has been sold by Mr. Bauer to a client of Friday & Lahman. The same brokers also sold 923 Hancock Street, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, for John A. Oliver to an investor; also, 1,222 Herkimer Street, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, for H. Stelmann to a client; 602 Decatur Street, a two-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for a client to Henry Wahlers, and 501 Bainbridge Street, a two-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for L. C. Hughes to a client.

Long Island.

William P. Jones has sold for Edward H. Long to the Oscawana Realty Company five acres on the northeast corner of the Horse Block Road and Oakdale Avenue, Medford, Suffolk County; also, for Amelia Eliza Hahnet to Peter J. and Catharine Hermann the four lots, each 25 by 100 on the west side of Verbena Avenue, 250 feet south of Mignonette Street, Floral Park, Nassau County.

Buys Bedford Estate.

G. T. Emmet has purchased through Lounsbery & Tharp the country place of Dr. Jean Coumeight, consisting of ten acres of land, with a new dwelling house, cottage, stable, and garage, and also the adjoining twenty-one acres, being part of the Aaron Gorham farm, situated on Harris Street, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County. The consideration was about $30,000.

New Jersey.

Mrs. Paul Quatrebeau has sold, through Post & Reese, her property at Bernardsville, N. J., consisting of about fifty-eight acres of land, with stone house, stable, and farmer's cottage, &c. The property adjoins the large estates of Messrs. Henry B. Kunhardt, Charles A. Moran, and Joseph Larocque. The buyer will occupy.

Considering a New Site.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, manufacturers of asbestos products and paints, are reported to be considering the establishment of a new plant at Finderne, near Somerville, N. J. The company's present plant is located at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. The project is said to involve about $2,000,000, including the erection of about 200 dwellings for workmen. An officer of the company stated yesterday that no definite action of any kind had been taken in the matter as yet.

Recent Buyers.

Col. Francis L. Leland is the buyer of the Roburgh apartment house at Ninety-ninth Street and Broadway, sold last week by the Yorkshire Realty Company. In part payment the buyer gave the six-story apartment house known as Clement Court, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, on plot 100.11 by 120. About $1,500,000 was involved in the transaction.

William B. Thorn is the buyer of the Dave Hennen Morris residence at 269 West Seventy-second Street, sold recently. Mr. Thorn, who resides at 175 West Seventy-second Street, took title yesterday. Mr. Morris has recently built a new house in East Seventieth Street, on the old Lenox Library block.

Old Brewery at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction to-day the Clausen & Price Brewery property on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and West End Avenue, a four-story brick building, with 100 feet frontage on Fifty-ninth Street and 125.5 feet on West End Avenue. Mr. Kennelly will also offer two Bronx plots on the northeast corner of Fordham Road and Belmont Avenue; and, at partition sale, the Manhattan properties at 1,082 Lexington Avenue; 1,865 Amsterdam Avenue, near 153d Street; 217 East Nineteenth Street, near Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, and 477 West 150th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Notes.

The Libman Contracting Company have received the contract for the five-story and basement office and show rooms for Michaels Brothers, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Roy A. Rainey obtained from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a mortgage of $120,000 on his residence at 6 East Sixty-second Street, a plot, 27 by 100.5, for five years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Elm Av, 43, n e corner of Elmer Av, Mount Vernon, 75x145.2, three-story dwelling, with stable; executors' sale; knocked down to H. H. Hulbert.....$8,500

Riverside Drive, 3, 103.5 ft s of 73d St, 37x 97x irregular, five-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to the Great Eastern Realty Co..$136,000

Sullivan St, 96 to 100, w s, 60 ft n of Spring St, 69.5x129.7x irregular, two and six story stable; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Julia Grant.....$90,416

Union Square East, 12, 74.7x83.9x irregular, four-story building, with store; voluntary sale; to Ottinger & Brother.....$68,500

2d Av, w s, block front between 42d and 43d Sts, Brooklyn, 200.4x100; voluntary sale; bid in at.....$28,000

118th St, 110, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11, five-story flat; voluntary sale; bid in at.....$19,500

22d St, 166 West, s s, 69 ft e of 7th Av, 18.6x 85.6, four-story dwelling; partition; to Louis Schrag, for a client.....$22,500

52d St, 29 West, n s, 449.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17x 100.5, four-story dwelling; trustee's sale; to Chester W. Cuthell.....$46,500

56th St, 44, s s, 295 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5, four-story dwelling; executor's sale; bid in at.....$77,000

62d St, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, one-story store; foreclosure; to William Guttenberg.....$7,900

72d St, 226, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; bid in at.....$27,000

81st St, 176 West, s s, 79 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 37x102.2, five-story flat; voluntary sale; withdrawn; sold at private sale.

89th St, 68 West, s s, 120 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at.....$28,000

138d St, n s, 20 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale; withdrawn, no bids.

139th St, 38 West, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Clara Bloomingdale.....$30,000

139th St, 36 West, s s, 462.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story flat; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Clara Bloomingdale.....$30,000

139th St, 209 West, n s, 137.5 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to W. F. Zimmerman.....$12,000

185th St, 509, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.6, three-story dwelling; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, F. S. Phraner.....$4,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

6th Av, 21, w s, 230.2 ft s of 4th St, 17.6x100, four-story tenement and stores; to the Rudolph Wallach Co.....$15,750

133d St, 23 East, n s, 252.6 ft e of 5th Av, 17.6x90.11, two-story dwelling; to Cornelius Sullivan.....$4,900

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lewis St 123, w s, 50 ft s of East Houston St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; foreclosure; to the defendant, Ignatz Weisberger.....$23,823

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Horatio St, 105 and 107, for a seven-story storage house, 52.7x81.10; estate of Eugene A. Hoffman, 26d Broadway, owner; J. G. Glover, architect; cost.....$65,000

153d St, n s, 240 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story tenement, 60x83.5; W. Axelrod Realty Co., 314 West 100th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost.....$75,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, s e corner of 90th St, to a twelve-story apartment house, 80x90; Broadway Co., 251 West 89th St, owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost.....$10,000

65th St, 124 East, to a four-story and basement private dwelling; Dr. R. F. Hawkes, premises, owner; W. B. Chambers, architect; cost.....$15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n e corner of 65th St, 60x—; City of New York to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., July 14, 1910, quitclaim; attorney, same.....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 50th St, 131.9x90.2; Emma G. Badgeley to Edmund L. Mooney and others, 44 West 44th St, Dec. 2, (mtg $75,000;) attorneys, Blandy, M. & S., 41 Wall St.....$100

20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$37,100

BROOME ST, 58, n s, 25x75; Isaac Rosenwasser and another to Harry Rosenwasser, 308 2d St, Dec. 1; address, 308 2d St.....$1

CLAY AV, w s, 325 ft n of 166th St, 50x97.4; William Lauter to Louis Gabriel, 456 West 151st St, Nov. 29, (mtg $9,250;) address, 456 West 151st St.....$100

CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 23x100; Ernestine Marks to Iversen & Case Realty Co., 35 Nassau St. (mtg $45,000.) Sept. 25; attorney, Theodore Hansen, 35 Nassau St.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 78 and 80 East, n s, 44.2x38.1x irregular, (partition Oct. 10, 1911;) Charles H. Hyde, referee, to George J. and William J. Kenny, 155 West 12th St, all liens, Nov.

MONROE ST, n w corner of Montgomery St, 48x26; Abraham Bernstein et al. to Harris Bernstein, 112 East Broadway Nov. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY: Harris Bernstein to Marie Hastorf, 42 Hamilton Terrace, (mtg $81,500,) Dec. 4; same attorney.....$100

NAGLE AV, n w s, at s w s of Arden St, 130x230; Brown Brothers, Inc., owners and builders, corporation, to James J. Molloy, 328 9th Av, B & S, Dec. 5, (mtg $33,000;) attorney, Gammon, S. & R., 2 Rector St..$1

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 161st St, 40.5x—; New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. to City of New York, July 18; Real Estate Department, Controller's Office, City of New York.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 24.11x160; St. Michaels Place e s, 74.11 ft s of 150th St, 50x100; Jacob P. Balter to Henry W. Lloyd, 8 St. Nicholas Place, Dec. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

57TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of Avenue C, 200x108, Unionport; Margaretha M. Brohmer to Baxter Howell Building Co, 2,283 Westchester Av, (mtg $3,400 and all liens,) Nov. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

12TH ST, 639 East, n s, 37.6x103.3; George Zimmerman to Millie Segal, 242 East 13th St, all liens, Dec. 1; attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

45TH ST, 35-39 West, n s, 50x100.5; Nellie F. Kilgore to Holland Holding Co., 11 Pine St, (mtg $125,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, State Realty and Mortgage Co., 11 Pine St.....$100

60TH ST, 11 East, n s, 25x100.5; John E. McGowan to Charles Lamler, 20 East 37th St; J. Pierpont Morgan, 219 Madison Av, and John L. Cadwalader, 3 East 56th St, joint tenants, as trustees, Dec. 4; attorneys, De witt, Lockman & De W., 88 Nassau St....$165,000

65TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 16½x—; City of New York to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, quitclaim, July 14, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

65TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 154.9x—; City of New York to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., quitclaim, July 14, 1910; attorney, same..$100

65TH ST, land in bed of street, 225 ft e of Avenue A; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, at Exterior St, between 65th and 67th Sts, Nov. 11, B. and S.; attorney, same.....$1

66TH ST, land in bed of street at e s of Avenue A; same to same, Nov. 11, B. and S.; attorney, same.....$1

67TH ST, s s, bounded by n s of 65th St and w by line 225 ft e of Avenue A; Marginal St, w s, from s s of 65th St to n s of 64th St; same to same, Nov. 10; attorney, same....$1

72D ST, 269 West, n s, 25x100; Alice V. Morris to William B. Thorn, 175 West 72d St, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

101ST ST, 324 West, s s, 20x100.11; Bella Harris to Samuel Halperin, 1,540 43d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 2; attorney, J. Gainsberg, 271 Broadway.....$100

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Isaac Rosenwasser and another to Harry Rosenwasser, 308 2d St, Dec. 1; address, 308 2d St.....$1

105TH ST, 38 East, n s, 25x100.11; Emily Loewy to Abraham D. Schlessinger, 62 East 105th St, (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, S. G. Geller, 132 Nassau St.....$1

109TH ST, 231 East, n s, 18.7x100.10x irregular; Belwood Realty Co to Antonio Naclerio, 234 East 107th St, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway..$1

110TH ST, 86 and 88 East, 41x100.11; David I. Shapiro to Abraham Fisch, 129 Rivington St, quitclaim, Dec. 4; attorney, Arthur Hutter, 140 Nassau St.....$100

116TH ST, 356 East, 18.4x90; Michael Palladino to Enrico Viggiani, 411 East 114th St, Dec. 4, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Benjamin Schwartz, 192 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 19 West, n s, 25x100.11; Michael J. Horan, referee, to Charles J. King, 255 West 126th St, Dec. 5, (mtg $25,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 93 Nassau St..$3,000

157TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Assembled Realty Owners' Co. to Paul Moran, 328A President St, Brooklyn, Dec. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Paul Moran to Irving Judis Building and Construction Co., 922 Amsterdam Av, Dec. 4, (mtg $57,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 24.3 ft s of Burnside Av, runs s e 127.11 and again s e 25x s 10.11x n w 145.4 to avenue x n 25 to beginning; Joseph J. Schmidt to Minnie Schmidt, 1,988 Anthony Av, (mtg $6,000,) July 8, 1907; address, 20 Broad St.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, w corner of William St, 10x —; Findlay St, s w s, Lot 9, map of Melrose, 80.6x—; Aloysius Cunningham and another to Catharine T. Cunningham, 3,148 Perry Av, Dec. 2; attorney, 3,148 Perry Av.....$100

BRYANT AV, 1,478, e s, 20x100; Tillie Pitegoff to Blanche Ruderfer, 254 Broome St, ½ of right, title, and insurance, B & S, all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Haskel Corenthal, 309 Broadway.....$1

BURNSIDE AV, 109, n s, 20.2x80; Charles M. Rosenthal to William Cooper, 61 Heyward St., Brooklyn, (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William Cooper to Frederick H. Levey, 523 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 4; same attorney.....$100

CLEVELAND AV, n s, Lot 111, Map of Penfield property, at South Mount Vernon, 50x 121.6; John A. Sandborn to Anna P. Nilsson, at Stamford, Conn., ½ part, (mtg $850,) Nov. 29; attorney, C. Swanson, 203 Broadway..$100

COSTER ST, e s, 260 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x 100, (foreclosure Nov. 14, 1911;) Gerald F. Gray, referee, to Hunt's Point Estates, 165 Broadway; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

CRESCENT ST, n e corner of 188th St, 54x 137.1x83x168.1; Charles A. Schrag to Frederick A. Wurzbach, 381 East 165th St, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA Av, n e corner of 185th St, 200x 100; Sarah Weisman to Michele Bolognese, 2,434 Cambreling Av, (mtg $17,000,) Nov. 29; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

DORIS ST, s w s, 75 ft s e of Lyon Av, 45.2x 101.11, Westchester, except part for street; Avenue C, s w corner of 2d St, 25x100; Unionport, except part for Castle Hill Av; Baxter Howell Building Co to Margaretha M. Brohmer, 2,252 Ludlow Av, (mtg $6,700 and all liens,) Nov. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

ELLIS AV, (13th St,) n s, part of Lot 362, Map 29 of Unionport, begins at line between Lots 362 and 360 — w of Castle Hill Av, (Av C,) 25x108; Amelia B. Paff to James V. Ganley, 1,445 Doris Av, (mtg $4,000 and all liens,) Dec. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of Fordham Road, 274.8x—; John B. Haskin estates to Henry F. Kell, 2,523 Creston Av, Dec. 1, (mtg $17,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

HART'S ISLAND, in Long Island Sound, begins at low water mark on w short, whence the town of Sand's Point Lighthouse, bears n 62 degrees 45 minutes e as pointed in October, 1867, runs e across island to low water mark on east shore and s w and w around s end of island to beginning; Henry M. Hunter to Elias D. Hunter, 400 West 150th St, May 16; attorney, S. Van Wyck, 64 Wall St.....$1

LORING PLACE, w s, 150 ft s of Fordham Road, 37.6x100irregular; Andrew A. Thompson to Nosthom Realty Company, 2,260 Aqueduct Av, Dec. 5; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

LOT 167, map of William F. Duncan at Williamsbridge; Max L. Shallek to Pietro Cerra, 2,159 Belmont Av, all title, B & S., all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, J. D. Tobias, 99 Nassau St.....$1

LOT 541, map of Laconia Park; Lot 203, Map 426 of lots near Williamsbridge station; A. S. Realty Co. to Andrea Gandolfi, 147 Thompson St, (mtg $1,000,) Nov. 22; attorneys, Palmieri & W., 61 Park Row.....$1

LOTS 668 and 839, map of Laconia Park; Abraham Shatskin to Andrea Gandolfi, July 2, 1910, (mtg $1,000;) attorneys, Palmieri & W., 161 Park Row.....$100

LOTS 5, 6, and 7, Block 7, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Christian H. Werner to Charles Dammeyer, 440 East 156th St, (mtg $900,) Dec. 2; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 3,025 3d Av.. Omitted

LOTS 22 to 225, Map 1,323, part of Trask estate; Adams Realty Co. to Trask Building Co., 1,718 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $8,800,) Nov. 17; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham, 10 Wall St.....$100

LUDLOW AV, n s, 130 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 108, Unionport; Charles G. Lohman to Henry Dilg, 531 East 170th St, Dec. 4, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MELROSE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 157th St, 46x124.3; Michael Scheringer to Ida Maurer, 757 Melrose Av, Dec. 5; attorney, W. S. Smith, 462 East 167th St.....$100

MELROSE AV, w s, 146 ft s of 157th St, 30.5x 124.5x43x124.8; Michael Scheringer to Emil A. J. Scheringer and Florence C., his wife, tenants by entirety, 301 East 206th St, Dec. 2; attorney, W. S. Smith, 462 East 167th St.....$100

MORRIS AV, 1,050, e s, 20x92; Alexandrine Spor to Josephine M. Spor, 1,050 Morris Av, (mtg $7,250,) Dec. 4; attorney, Philip Marx, 2,041 Washington Av.....$9,000

PARK AV, e s, 162 ft e of 183d St, 72x143.1; Anita L. Lang to Henry Lang, 1,696 Topping Av, Dec. 4, (mtg $7,500;) attorney, Samuel Fine, 309 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, n w s, Lot 61, map of Fordham, made by Isaac C. Buckhout, 50x116x 50x118, with right of way to road from Kingsbridge to West Farms, 2½ rods wide, through the land of Cornelius Bertine; Andrew J. Robinson to James M. Gilmore, Jan. 29, 1889; attorney, Stephen V. Wyck, 64 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James M. Gilmore to Henriett E., wife of Andrew J. Robinson, B. & S., June 29, 1896; attorney, same.....$1

VALENTINE AV, 2,182, e s, 20x118.3; Oscar Greenbaum to Sophie Seelig, 2,396 3th Av, Nov. 20½ attorney, T. H. Baskerville, 31 Nassau St.....$100

WEEKS AV, 1,650, e s, 20x95; Isaac Rosenzweig to Benjamin A. and Lena Kreidman, 429 Wendover Av, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, S. Wachi, 99 Nassau St.....$1

WENDOVER AV, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 25.3x85.7x25x89.2; Susan Hagen to George Giakas, 513 Tremont Av, (mtg $2,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 51.5 ft w of Hammond Av, runs s —x w 50x n — to avenue x e — to beginning, with all title to land between old and new line of avenue; Margaretha M. Brohmer to Baxter Howell Building Co., 2,283 Westchester Av, (mtg $2,700, and all liens,) Nov. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER CREEK, part of Castle Hill Farm, begins at monument set near n w or shore end of dock extending into creek and about 3 ft n of stone wall running n w from said dock, contains 6 385-1000 acres, with land under water, &c; Hy. A. Lozier to Joseph T. Lozier, 2,350 Broadway, ¼ part, quitclaim and confirmation deed, Oct. 31; attorneys, Creevey & R., 60 Wall St.....$1

183D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Webster Av, 42.93.8x 41.11x95.10; Frederick H. Levy to William Cooper, 61 Heyward St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24; attorney, Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Cooper to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, (mtg $5,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, same.....$100

144TH ST, n e corner of Spencer Place, 51x—; New York State Realty and Terminal Co to City of New York, June 8; Real Estate Department Controller's Office City of New York.....$1

153D ST, 377 East, 37.6x100; William F. A. Kurz to Minnie A. Kurz, 951 Grant Av, (mtg $37,000,) Nov. 29; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 3,025 3d Av.....$100

176TH ST, 807 East, 75x144; Lillian Burroughs to Alfred V. Wiltmeyer, at Flemington, N. J., Dec. 1, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Edwin A. Bayles, 115 Broadway.....$100

236TH ST, n s, 25.7 ft e of Catharine St, 76.9x 98x75x103; Christian H. Werner to Charles Dammeyer, 440 East 156th St, (mtg $1,500,) Dec. 2; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 3,025 3d Av.. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BARNARD REALTY CO. to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St; Broadway, s e corner of 180th St, 102.1x127.10, Dec. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..$20,000

BENTON, Susanna F. F., to Fanny Fairet de Tulte and others, trustees, at bars, Petit Boulevard, Pau, France; Greenwich St, 546, w s, 25x80, Dec. 5, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$8,000

BLOOMINGDALE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 104th St, 246 to 252 West, s s, 75x 100.11, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200,000

CASAZZA, Charles, to Francis Asbury Palmer Fund, corporation, 5 Park Place; Rivington St, 308, n s, 27.11x100, Nov. 3, 5 years; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 170 Broadway.. $27,500

SAME TO SAME; Rivington St, 312, n s, 27.11x 100, Nov. 3, 5 years; attorney, same...$27,500

COUNTY HOLDING CO. to Union Mortgage Co., 128 Broadway; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100, Dec. 5, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$150,000

GEORGE H. JACOB CONSTRUCTION CO. to Frank J. Nageldinger, 242 East 82d St; Audubon Av, s e corner of 183th St, 30x95, Dec. 4, prior mtg $36,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

GOTTLIEB, Herman, to David D. Deutsch, 737 East 63d St; 5th St, n s, 243 ft w of Avenue D, 21x75, prior mtg $11,000, Dec. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morgenstein, 320 Broadway.....$500

H. G. REALTY CO to Herman Langer, 469 East 136th St; Audubon Av, 404 to 412, 160x 100, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Ballenberg, 309 Broadway.....$30,000

HILLENBRAND, Eliz, to Minnie Warren, 233 West 43d St; 95th St, 104 West, 25x100.8, prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 5, due Jan. 19, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 37 Wall St.....$1,000

HOLLAND HOLDING CO. to Nellie F. Kilgore, 171 West 71st St; 45th St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, prior mtg $123,000, Dec. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Malcolm Sundheimer, 31 Nassau St.....$50,000

IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING CO. OF New York to William M. Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co., 272 West 86th St; Broadway, 474½ and 476, e s, 40.9x—, Nov. 24, prior mtg $500,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. V. Conwell, 71 Broadway..$50,000

IRVING JUDIS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Paul Moran, 328A President St, Brooklyn; 157th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$57,500

SAME to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway; same property, prior mtg $57,500, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney same.....$12,500

SAME to same; same property, prior mtg $70,000, Dec. 4, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney same.....$85,500

JAKOBSON, Max, to Eliza L. Cook, 4 a de Lucerna, 55, City of Mexico, Mexico; Lexington Av, 1,061, e s, 20x94.9, Dec. 4, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$16,000

KAHLEN, Cornelius, to Union Dime Savings Bank, 707 6th Av; 14th Av, Hudson River, 215th St, 216th St, the block, contains four acres, Dec. 5, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$45,000

KENNY, George J., to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery; Houston St, 78 and 80 East, 44.2x—, Dec. 5, due Nov. 15, 1916, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Pirsson & B., 31 Liberty St..$20,000

LLOYD, Henry W., to Jacob P. Baiter, Bayshore, L. I.; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 74.11x100, Dec. 4, due Dec. 4, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$45,000

MENDOZA, Isaac, to Frederick Grasmuck, 207 Edgecombe Av; 12th St, 313 and 315 East, 50x103.3, Dec. 4, prior mtg $35,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Ostrander, 99 Nassau St.....$2,000

McCARTY, Frances, and another to William R. Hayes, Newburg, N. Y.; 2 and 4 James St, e s, 34x—, Dec. 4, 5 years; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$14,000

MOONEY, Edmund L., and another to Emma G. Badgeley, East Orange, N. J.; Broadway, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x—, prior mtg $75,000, Dec. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway.....$10,000

NACLERIO, Antonio, to Anna E. Jones and another, 28 West 116th St; 231 East 109th St, 18.7x—, prior mtg $6,000, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorney, E. T. Zwilling, 346 Broadway.....$1,000

O'BRIEN, Thomas, to Annie Tagg, 548 East 87th St; 30th St, 543 West, 16x31.6, Dec. 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, R. J. Culhane, 60 Wall St.....$5,000

POST AVENUE CONSTRUCTION CO. to George H. Ciser, trustee, 301 West 159th St; Post Av, s s, 175 ft w of Emerson St, 25x 100, Dec. 5, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

SAME to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St.; same property, prior mtg $20,000, Dec. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$2,000

RAINEY, Roy A., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St; 62d St, 6 East, 27x100.5, Dec. 1, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$120,000

RAUSCH, Charles, to Bertha C. Herrfeldt, 136 West 86th St; 70th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5, prior mtg $32,500, Dec. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; atorney, Theo. Sattler, 147 4th Av.. $1,000

ROFFLER CONSTRUCTION CO. to Ellen Roffler, 106 West 96th St; 111th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 108.4x101.10, Dec. 5, prior mtg $160,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas C. Ennever, 132 Nassau St....$10,000

ROSCORN REALTY CO. to Campbell Carrington, trustee, 324 West 100th St; 26th St, n s, 216 ft e of 8th Av, 84x197.6, Dec. 6, prior mtg $1,300,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Kenneth K. Mackenzie, 27 William St....$340,000

ROSENBERG, Louis, to Martin Marks, 1,242 Madison Av; Avenue B, w s, 72.1 ft s of 4th St, 24x100, Dec. 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$1,500

SCHLESSINGER, Abraham D., to Emily Loewy, 468 Riverside Drive; 105th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, Dec. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel G. Geller, 132 Nassau St.....$5,500

SCHUMANN, George H., and another to Plaza Bank, 786 5th Av; 234 to 240 West 146th St, 75x99.11, prior mtg $64,000, Nov. 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. De P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$15,000

SILK, Reve A., to William C. Lester, 40 Hamilton Terrace, St. Nicholas Av, 730, e s, 30.4x100, Dec. 1, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Stanley H. Molleson, 42 Broadway.....$7,000

THOM, William B., to Alice V. Morris, 19 East 70th St; 72d St, 269 West, n s, 25x100, Dec. 4, 5 years, 5½ p. c; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $60,000

VAN HORNE, John G., to Edward H. R. Green, trustee, Terrell, Texas; 53 West 69th St, 20x100.8, prior mtg $24,000, Dec. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$9,000

WELCH, Bertha C., to Frances A. Eno Welch, Pasadena, Cal.; Park Av, 1,960, w s, 20x75, prior mtg $7,000

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

865—Louis F. Swift et al., appellants, vs. Luman T. Hoy, United States Marshal in and for the Northern District of Illinois. Per curiam.—Motion for supersedeas denied.

87—James W. Beach, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed to be restored.

75—Allen A. Brown et al., appellants, vs. The Alton Water Company.—Continued.

76—M. E. Solhah et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Sven Hoskin et al.—Commenced.

77—Theodore Albert Mayer, appellant, vs. American Security and Trust Company, executor and trustee, &c., et al.—Argued.

79—J. H. Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. J. E. Walsh, Sheriff, &c.—Argued.

The day call for Dec. 6: Nos. 80, (and 487,) 81, 83, 84, 85, 40, 86, 88, 89, and 90.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 25—United States v. One Trunk. 75—Matter of Judson. 47—Drew v. United States. 94—Miller v. Chicago & Alton R R. 95—River & Harbor Transp Co v. Transfer 19. 96—Winston v. Croton Falls Const Co. 106—Primean v. Granfield. 119—United States v. One Stradivarius Croline. 121—Wertheimer v. Batcheler Imp Co. 123—Neenan v. Otis Elev Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J. Jury calendar. 107—Lehtoner v. N Y, N H & H R R. 135—Seymour v. same. 170—Meyers v. same. 108—U S v. Holmes. 198—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 69—Eagle v. Barrett. 77—Kuhule v. Sullivan. 80—Orbach v. Erie R R. 164—Daub v. Hill Dryer. 90—United States v. Herbst. 44—Ippolito v. Village of Haverstraw. 4—Miller v. Penn R R. 78—Museum of Fine Arts v. Stannard. 96—Margueses v. Hartford F I Co. 126—Braemann v. N Y. 219—Wockel v. So Pacific Co. 5—Meredan Coal M Co v. Skeele Coal Co. 193—Drabney v. Lukins I and S Co.

STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions. 244—Cohalan v. N Y Press Co. 246—Venute v. Lizzo. 247—Sweeney v. Hecker-Jones-Jewel Milling Co. 249—Lincoln Safe Deposit Co v. City of N Y. 181—Cerf v. Diener. 248—Royal Live Fish Co v. Central Fish Co. 231—Collier v. Postum Cereal Co. 232—Elliott, Jr, v. Saine. 251—McKeown & McBurnie v. Roth. 253—Kimball v. Tompkins. 254—City of N Y v. Lolyd. 255—Graham v. Walker. 256—Clark v. O'Neill. 257 — Gargullo v. Meeker. 258—Heppenstall v. Baudoline.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ford, J. Litigated motions. 1, 2—Colt v. Bowne. 3—Schwartz v. Schwarz. 4—Glatt v. Glatt. 5—Reese v. Vogelstein. 6—Thomas v. Bates. 7—Evans v. Evans. 8—Schoen v. J M Horton Ice Cream Co. 9—In re Leserman. 10—Wiener v. Weil. 11, 12—Block v. Weil. 13—Scaramelli v. Moro. 14—Strawson v. Macy. 15—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Saline. 16—McCowen Co v. Cohen. 17—Lawyers Title Ins and Trust Co v. Monahan. 18—Miehling v. Ehret. 19—Sullivan Adv Co v. Klein. 20—Cooper v. Bartlett. 21—Gervasi v. Faniglio. 22—People's Surety Co v. Katz. 23—Powdermaker v. Ostlinsky. 24—Pierret v. Harde. 25—People v. Schmalsbach. 26—People v. Watson. 27—Schwartz v. Simpson. 28—Cohen v. Antokoletz. 29—Darley v. Whalen. 30—Dorf v. Dorf. 31—Simis v. Simis. 32—Goldsmith v. Hamilton Terrace Co. 33—Hershman v. Lisberger. 34—Ryan v. Weill. 35—Tweedie Trading Co v. Baldwin Loc Works. 36—Graham-Rogers v. Graham-Rogers. 37—Silverman v. Fuchs. 38—Applegate v. Wanamaker. 39—Hochheiser v. Steiner. 40—City of N Y v. Hearst. 41—In re Ryan. 42—In re Bernstein. 43—Davy v. Kempner. 44—Engel v. Doutney. 45—Rosenheim v. Hermalgus Realty Co. 46—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 47—Thompson Co v. Talk. 48—Robertson Sales Co v. Spiegel. 49—McDonald v. MacDonald. 50—Nottes v. Nottes. 51—Scott v. Vedder. 52—Cohen v. Avidon. 53—In re George Schleicher Co. 54, 55—Baker v. Baker. 56—In re Blum. 57—Tuthill v. Farbers. 58—Ryckman v. Dixon. 59—Title Guar and Surety Co. v. McNalley. 60, 61—Motors Eng Co v. Bishof. 62—Miller v. Zirins. 63—Farley v. Wahn. 64—White v. White. 65—Haberman v. Von der Basch. 66—Abrams v. Murphy Hotel Co. 67—Bittner v. N Y & Q Co Ry. 68—Leibler v. Adt. 69—Klein v. Bankers Realty & Sec Co. 70—In re Currie. 71—People v. Frank. 72—MacDonald v. MacDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gleserich, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davis, J.—Motions. Demurrer. 341—Manning v. Milliken. Preferred cases. 2138—Horn v. Horn. 4412—Sauter v. Mehler. General calendar. 1000—Crandall v. Crandall & Godley Co. 3174—Clark v. Precious Metal Corp. 3625—Bernheim v. Jenney. 2340—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 2100—Humpfner v. Humpfner. 3102—Maloney v. Oppenheim Realty Co. 3371—Remlein v. Schmidt. 3138—Weinert v. Eble. 3337—Sweet v. Jackson. 3386—Menne v. Poeschman. 3302—Faulhaber v. Faulhaber. 3439—Rives v. Bartlett. 439—Norment v. Wittman. 718—Bracco v. Hart. 881—Beatty v. Guggenheim Exploration Co. 2905—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 1220—Goelts v. Konner. 2907—Prout v. Eltenheinz. 2908—Rivara v. Donohue. 2828¼—Plala v. Plala. 2300—Saloman v. No British and Merc Ins Co. 3400—Rudy v. Rudy. Undefended divorces. 4416—Kasviner v. Kasviner. 4419—Hers v. Hers. 4420—Snyder v. Snyder. 4421—Bradley v. Bradley. 4422—Kendall v. Kendall. 4423—Goodman v. Goodman. 4424—Weiler v. Weiler. 4425—Schalow v. Schalow. 4426—Camper v. Camper. 4427—Petrullo v. Petrullo. 4428—Schrader v. Schrader. 4429—Kleider v. Kleider. 4430—Graydon v. Graydon. 2832—Puglisi v. Puglisi. 3510—Schumacher v. Schumacher. 3449—Cohan v. Polleck. 3629—Godfrey v. Godfrey. 3535—Israel v. Israel. 3481—Koenig v. Koenig. 3456—Balletti v. Balletti. 3385—Fontana v. Fontana. 3891—Caiola v. Amedeo. 3910—Brandt v. Brandt. 3923—Jaffe v. Jaffe. 3931—Knauff v. Knauff. 3932—Wodicka v. Wodicka.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J. 4815—Quesperan v. Bailey. 3408—Meagher v. Ranceur. 5687—Neuberth v. Neuberth. 5690—Bell v. Bell. 5371—Kemmerer v. Verdi. 4775—Brown v. Schmidt. 5367—Fineman v. Joseph. 5563—Benton v. Crane. 5408—Wells v. Dumany. 5688—In re City of New York, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hendricks, J. 381—Crane v. Bklyn Union El R R. 449—O'Leary v. Int R T Co. 526—Mackay v. Whitridge. 587—McKernan v. Int R T Co. 883—Keller v. Joline. 193—Goldman v. Nassau El R R. 139—Sheppard v. Int R T. 477—Schultz v. Joline. 478—Weinstein v. Int R T Co. 479—Drummond v. 42d St, &c, Ry. 480—Levin v. Nassau El R R. 482—Pennell v. N Y C & H R R R. 483—De Luca v. Int R T Co. 484—Horsudsky v. same. 485—Livingston v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Goff, J. 854—Smart v. Erlacher. 2005—Fleming v. City of N Y. 2040—McGoff v. Schlomowitz. 5892—Egan v. Quoyle Co. 2586—Dosstal v. H G Kotten Co. 2764—Slattery v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1200—Jones v. Smelz. 2785, 2786—Wilkins v. Manheimer. 2743—Harley v. Jacobson. 2915—Allman v. Keidanz. 870—De Prima v. Consumers' Brew Co. 2753—Giebner v. 5th Av Coach Co. 2665—Chace Trucking Co v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 2969—Finney v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 2821—Riverside Realty Co v. City of N Y. 6023—Darcy v. Presbyterian Hospital. 2844—Danyrok v. Nelsen. 2852—Wright v. City of N Y. 2882—Tanenholz v. Simon. 2885—Kristensen v. Snare & Trieste Co. 2889—H Goldberg v. Weiderman. 2890—B. Goldberg v. same. 2894—Techt v. Warshawsky. 2939—O'Keefe v. MacKenzie. 1532—Schilling v. Western Elec Co. 2480—Dellon v. Severn Realty and Cont Co. 2490—Same v. Franzese. 2895—Eliasberg v. Bainbridge. 2892—Clute v. Graham. 2898—Press v. Dinter. 2903—Int R T Co v. Taxicab Co. 2905—Schmer v. Whale Creek Iron Works. 2912—Greenfeld v. Segal. 2913—Cannon v. McNally. 2917—Barkley v. Silsbe. 2920—Breen v. Delmonicos. 2921—Wilner v. Eckhardt. 2922—Stern v. Canavan Bros Co. 2923—Eliasberg v. Bainbridge. 2932—Kelly v. Schwarzschild. 2934—Klingon v. Keith & Proctor Amuse Co. 2935—Blackert v. same. 2941—Van Vleck v. Adair. 2942—McNamara v. Hendricks. 2944, 2945—Patello v. Aronson. 2947—Wishner v. Faile. 2953—Cammack v. Adams. 2957—C A Schieren Co v. C. Britton Trucking Co. 2960—Vighardio v. Teffee. 2961—Pearl v. Trubin. 2962—Markowitz v. same. 2963—Gunderson v. Paul. 2966—Mueller v. T. F. White Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. Inquest 3465—Bjork v. Lorini. Inquest 3479—Knee Pants Co v. Dworkowitz. 5563—MacDonald v. O'Shea. 3482—Page v. Lichstone. 3410—James v. Minnesota M & Mfg Co. 3416—Kirchhoff v. Kirchhoff. 3405—Grimes v. Brown. 3507—Ryan v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. 3523—Day v. Hickok. 3277—Strauss v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. 3456—Canavan Bros Co v. Bendheim. 3569—Schwartz v. McGuinness. 3270—Crown v. Sirolta. 3235—Shupe v. Phila Casualty Co. 5233—King v. Hudson River Realty Co. 5467—Crawford v. Doble. 3000—H J Kohler Sporting Goods Co v. Everett, &c. 1834—De Simone v. United Surety Co. 4627—Keller v. Halsey. 2549—Baucus v. Gage. 1629—Dady v. City of N Y. 5476—Thedford v. Herbert. 4078—Effley v. Kennedy. 3247—Christy Moir Co v. Fryer. 3347—Genl Elec Insp Co v. Murray. 3431—Muller v. N Y & East River Ferry Co. 3511—F & M Shaefer Brew Co v. Jacobs. 3526—Uvalade Asphalt Pav Co v. McAneny. 3484—The Wright Co v. Aero Corp. 3570—Evans v. Snyder. 3580—Ryan v. City of N Y. 3587—Grabfeld v. Haralson County Bank. 3590—City of N Y v. Fowler. 3593 to 3597—Nelson Co v. United Cigar Stores Co. 3607, 3608—Nelson v. same. 3647—Harris v. Harris. 3648—Mungo v. Koch. 3650—Strauss v. Dilg. 3653—De Bocande v. Couchois. 3658—Silver v. Cook. 3661—Ratkowsky v. Feinbloom. 3667—Park Av Const Co v. Emmerich. 3669—Ward v. Potter. 3671—44th St Bank v. Block. 3674—Williams v. Williams Eng & Cont Co. 3682—Hills v. Globe Brokerage Co. 3685—Rothschild v. Phila Gas Co. 3686—Iselin v. Lissner. 3689—Stone v. 4th Nat Bank. 3690—Wade v. Bonnard Bronze Co. 3695—Stone v. Battery Park Nat Bank. 3697—Brand v. Rihn.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Charles E. Deuhard, Agnes T. Diamond, Marie Winter, Martin Goerl, John F. Carroll, Anton W. Gertner, Albert Lewinson, Christina Wagner, Carolina L. Weeks, Mary Lehman, Minnie Hahn, Henry Fuelner.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: Estate of George J. La Farge, Henry W. Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., Finnlitz, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III. Room. 836—Band v. Bendsell. 4020—Burke v. Woolverton. 7503½—Smith v. Clark. 1830—Tolkow v. Met Life Ins Co. 4455—Kramer v. Tanenbaum. 4783—Silverman v. Hoelfer. 3340—Garrott v. N Y Telephone Co. 3345—Smith v. same. 3754½—Hanway v. Ridgely. 2598—Rabinowitz v. de Jong. 4731—Leonard v. Untermeyer. 4739—Hellwig v. Value Realty Co. 2370—Weitz v. Int R T Co. 7501—Wheeler v. Joline. 4330—Seldin v. Goldfuss. 4302—Regent Shirt Co v. Leweck. 4807—Yorkville Coal Co v. Walter. 4811—Getzinger v. Rust. 4813—York Mfg Co v. Schubert. 4814—Blou v. Domestic Sewing Machine Co. 4816—Clinton v. Green. 4817—Weinberg v. Linch. 4819—Clark v. Deitschman. 4820½—Koenigsberg v. Blau. 4822½—Raub v. Heine. 4821—Bernstein v. Joline. 4822—Levy v. same. 4823—Silverman v. Hildebrant. 4824—Breeman v. Mulvihill. 4825—Heroy v. Taylor. 4827—Daly v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 4831—Fixel v. S. Mandheim Co. 4832—Harris v. Hallstein. 4834—White v. A. R. Elliott Adv Co. 4837—N Y Edison Co v. Everard. 4838—Lynch v. White. 4839—Redmond v. Yorkshire Market Co. 4840—Kompauer v. Zilberman. 4842—Ferger v. Dieterich. 4843—Kennedy v. Petersen. 4846—C. A. Thomas Machine Co v. Rex Baking Co. 4847—Dullberger v. Joline. 4854½—Kaplan v. Am Credit & Ind Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Lynch, J. 3543—Thompson v. Alwold Realty Co. 3729—Trimble v. Meilen. 3647—Silverstein v. Solinsky. 3464—Owen v. Barry. 3692—Godt v. Henisson. 3722—Bock v. O'Brien. 3610—Buchman v. Bleier. 3706—Taylor v. Seedman. 3738—Cumberland Trust Co v. Kinney. 3695—Cronin v. Mooney. 3715 — Greyholt Realty Co v. Kallscher. 3717—Moses v. Passman Douere Co. 3749—The Inflexible Co v. Brooks. 3769—Kaufman v. Headen. 3654—Chalmers v. same. 3762—Blumenfeld v. Silken. 3722—Koesterich v. Oettinger.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Carpenter v. Carpenter—Algernon S. Norton. Straus v. Heifer—Alphons G. Koehbe.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Malalesta v. Canasas—Harry N. Weasel. Balletto v. same—Same.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S. Lowenfeld v. Rubeinstein—Charles B. McLaughlin. In re Warren—John Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Youngs v. Goodman—Edward S. Clinch.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Harlem Savings Bank v. Joseph Boldow, (3)—Daniel Hanley. Henry M. Sanders v. George H. John—William H. Saul.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department. Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Enumerated day calendar. 1040—Callahan v. Munson S S Line. 1050MA—Vogel v. Stratton Mfg Co. 1051MA—Equitable Trust Co v. Purdy. 1045—Seavey v. Casualty Co. 171NE—N Y C & H R R R v. Neville. 987—Collins v. Baker. 901—Wood Mfg Co v. Thompson. 1054—Sabine v. Paine. 1055—Matter of Reddy. 1056—Walker v. City of New York. 1057MA—Miller v. Jacobs Co. 1058—Ferguson v. Town of Lewisboro. 1059—Simod v. Richman. 1000—Imbimbo v. Johnson. 1061—Sheehan v. Somerville. 1063—Klein v. Gallin. 1064MA—Smith v. B H R R. 1065MA—Barrett Mfg Co v. Whuler. 1066—Phelan v. Gafney.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Putnam, J.; Part VI., Crane J.; Part VII., Marean, J. 2563, 2564—Lucadamo v. B H R R. 330—Nelson v. City of New York. 2715—Williams v. Newdoll. 5673—McGowan v. Riede. 5681—Flynn v. Putnam Coal Co. 1942—Silverman v. Nassau R R. 940—Thunick v. Interborough R T. 944—Allington v. Mayer. 2131—Dean v. City of New York. 1580—Wilson v. B H R R. 2728—Tumulty v. German Hospital. 1494—Roth v. Brooklyn El R R. 2515—Guller v. Coney I & B R R. 2157—Clark v. International Cork Co. 1832—Rosstad v. Van Roveling Composition. 2363—Firing v. Oliver. 1179, 1180—Traynor v. Edison Electric Co. 1181, 1182—McNally v. same. 2236—Karp v. Coney I & B R R. 2347—Tripp v. same. 1011—Burnside v. Robins. 5163—Honeyman v. Gear. 5129, 5130—Attix v. Johnston et al. 5730—Daniels v. Green et al. 1098—Feistel v. Matzner. 1344—Stalminski v. Pearson & Son. 1968—Brickley v. Brush. 1997—Levenson v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1822—Thomsen v. Thomsen.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 5323—Quinby v. Griffin White Shoe Co. 2608—Adler v. Danziger. 2633—Walters v. Nassau R R. 1687—Thomas v. Springer. 1842—Clyde v. Drury. 4580—Morton v. Smith Holsting Co. 867—Stenfeld v. Silverstadt. 5035—Franey v. Gleichman. 2636—Presser v. Taylor. 2709—Morgan v B H R R. 2527—O'Keeffe v. Dept of Health. 2205—Castle Bros v. City of N Y. 5511—Nitchman v. B H R R. 2141—Hilloly v. Nelson. 5938—Di Francesco v. Greenfield. 2084—Wright v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2139, 2142—Rothenberg v. Nassau R R. 1053—Wenslavowits v. Kronrot. 2169—Hayes v. Hoyt et al. 1844—La Gratto v. Becker. 1324—Gabler v. Hlyn & Sons. 2418—Blum v. Elder. 2159—Pfeiffer v. Mills. 1542—Barber v. Freeman. 2101—Staub v. Clausen. 2387—Carlson v. McLeer Mfg Co. 2676—McCann v. Bennett. 2536—Marks v. Strang. 1003—Connolly v. Nassau R R. 1684—Becker v. Fiegenbaum. 2278—Huehmer v. Lehman. 2729—Otterson v. Nassau R R. 2700—Ridner v. Corporation Finance Co. 2783—Purdy v. B H R R. 2734—McKenzie v. Edelmuth. 2735—Rumetsch v. Wanamaker. 2788—Halpin v. Robins Co. 2739, 2741—Cincotta v. City of N Y. 2740—Campbell v. same. 2743—Sullivan v. Carlin. Highest number reached on regular call, 2743.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. 208—Rosenstern v. McCutcheon. 48—Drummond v. De Luca. 167—Davis Const Co v. Rochester German Ins Co. 172—Horan, v. Rockland Light and Power Co. 88—Daisell v. N Y, N H & H R Co. 91—Herman v. New England Nav Co. 95—Rizsute v. Wood. 98—Bernstein v. Weiss. 109—Ensinger v. City of New Rochelle. 118—Curtin v. Healin. 87—Droogan v. Westchester Light Co. 44—Vignoni v. James McCaffery Co. 137—Rizzutti v. New York Suburbia Co. 144—Galatins v. Int R T Co. 145—Same v. same. 147—Manley v. Yonkers Daily Herald Pub Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 89—Wilson v. Village of White Plains. 149—McConville v. Stinard. 150—Tarranto v. Toomey, O'Connell & Co. 155—Luckert v. Welsenberger. 156—Beaton v. Marshall. 158—Nelson v. Turner. 159—Cowan v. Noone. 160½—Devlin v. Carafons. 161—Reynolds v. Bushnell. 162—Lyon v. Frost. 163—Duff v. Nichaus. 169—McGuire v. Reilly. 170—Booth v. same. 174—Borcher v. Lusk. 393—Kelly v. Bruce. 176—Arosmena v. Dugan. 177—Same v. same. 178—Travers v. Knauff. 179—Hupfel's Sons v. Fonsa. 180—Morrow v. City of New Rochelle.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, C. J. 246—Procta v. Rogowisky. 236—Taylor v. Braccini. 288—Griffin Co v. Reid. 290—Lyddy v. Francis. 296—Motors Engineering and Sales Co v. De Lilo. 305—Pierce v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 306—Gatoich v. Rinehart. 308—Swackhamer v. Frande. 255—Johnston v. Edwards. 293—Arons v. Luciano.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Scudder, J. 381—De Angelis v. Somers. 140—Weissmann v. Sohmer and ano. 389—Spinella v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 443—Young v. B H R R Co. 447—Spear et al. v. 25 Per Cent. Automobile Supply Co. 448—Rosselle v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 397—McConnell v. Vogel. 398—Williams v. same. 399—Chapman v. same. 450—Schrotter v. Epstein and ano. 195—Kerler v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 142A—Draguniatt v. Transit Dev Co. No reserve calendar to be called until further notice. Cases will be placed on the ready calendar each day from the reserve calendar of Dec. 4, 1911. Highest number reached on regular call, 470.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3336—People v. Samuel Levine. 3337—Same v. Edward Young. 3330—Same v. Timothy Cuddy. 2798—Same v. Joseph Bubbico. 3282—Same v. Pasquale Di Donato.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers: Sergeant—Michael J. Fitzgerald, 36th Precinct to Traffic C; Patrolmen—W. Nevin, 35th to Traffic C; J. T. Bradey, 32d to Traffic A.

Temporary Assignments: Lieutenants—Jeremiah W. Mahoney, 25th, to command 27th Precinct during absence of Capt. Maude. Alfred P. Mason, 31st, to command 40th Precinct during absence of Capt. Kreusgher; William H. Kinsler, 168th, to command 166th Precinct during absence of Capt. Kuhne; Thomas Donohue, 169th, to command 10th Precinct during absence of Capt. Reith; David Kane, 276th, to command 285th Precinct during absence of Capt. Barnes.

DISBARRED LAWYER LOSES.

Court of Appeals Upholds Order Prohibiting Spenser from Practising.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The disbarment of Armand Spenser by the New York City Bar Association was upheld by the Court of Appeals to-day in an appeal from the judgment of the Appellate Division, which entered an order on March 10, 1911, prohibiting Spenser from acting as an attorney and counselor at law.

Spenser was charged with collecting a bill from Meyer Brothers of St. Louis for his client, one Sicard of Paris, and with retaining the money. Spenser submitted that it was paid him for his services.

When an Autoist Is a Chauffeur.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Attorney General Carmody has rendered an opinion that the owner of an automobile who operates it himself and carries passengers for pay is a chauffeur within the meaning of the motor vehicle law and is required to obtain a State license.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rules Construed Affecting Injured Fruit—Sugar Mill Shaft Duty.

In denying a contention raised by Maynard & Child, the Board of United States General Appraisers laid down rules yesterday to govern the allowance to be made under the act of 1909, when imported fruit is decayed, injured, or destroyed while in transit to this country. The regulations, which are under five heads, appear to cover all contingencies likely to arise.

It is held that when fruit and other perishable articles are brought in under the present act, the method of ascertaining the degree of decayed or destroyed merchandise, not subject to duty, is under Sub-Section 22 of Section 28, together with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Somerville holds that the same provisions apply to non-importations and shortage. No recovery of duties can be had by importers, it is held, unless there is a compliance with the above regulations.

The decision also lays down the rule that the findings of examiners in merchandise of the kind specified in the decision are final, after being reported by the local Appraisers and will not be reinvestigated by the board on protest from the importer. The decision of the board is not unanimous, as Judges Waite and Hay hold that the tribunal has jurisdiction in cases where importers have not compiled with the Treasury regulations. Judge Somerville dissents and urges that protests of this kind should be dismissed. The majority decision prevails, however, and hereafter the board will hear such issues on appeal.

The board took favorable action in a protest filed by A. D. Strause & Co. The merchandise consisted of old, broken-up shafts from sugar mills. The customs officials assessed duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909, providing for "scrap iron fit only to be remanufactured by melting." It was maintained by the importers that the articles cannot be remanufactured in the sense contemplated by the law, and are, in fact, "junk," and as such free of duty. This claim is sustained and the Collector reversed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—First Lieut. J. Pierce, Coast Artillery, placed on list of detached officers, and First Lieut. W. M. Colvin, Coast Artillery, removed.

Special orders Dec. 2 amended as to direct First Lieut. F. G. Turner, Thirteenth Cavalry, to Fort Des Moines temporarily, thence join his troop.

Capt. W. J. Hawkins, Ordnance, to Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, New Jersey, official business.

Capt. A. M. Mason, Coast Artillery, from Walter Reed Hospital, District of Columbia, to proper station.

Special orders Nov. 22 amended to direct First Lieut. B. Maynard, Medical Reserves, to Philippines from San Francisco April 5.

The Navy.

Commander G. N. Hayward to command the Hannibal.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. B. Howe, to the Hannibal.

Ensign C. M. Lynch, retired, to home.

Ensign P. J. Peyton, to the Pascataqua.

Ensign H. A. Jones, to the Barry.

Ensign W. H. Pashley, to Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Ensign W. W. Smith, to the Monterey.

Lieut. A. W. Sears, to the Pascataqua.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. McDonald, to the Saratoga.

Surgeon F. E. McCullough, to the Delaware.

Surgeon W. Seaman, to the Minnesota.

The Des Moines has been ordered placed in reserve at the Navy Yard, Boston, as soon as practicable.

The Maine has been ordered placed in reserve at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable.

The Birmingham has been ordered placed in commission at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, for as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Annapolis has been ordered placed out of commission at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., as soon as practicable.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Dolphin and Mayflower at Washington, South Carolina and Michigan at Tompkinsville, Quiros and Pompey at Wuhu, China; Yorktown at San Jose de Guatemala, Accomac at Boston, San Francisco at Newport, Glacier at Mare Island, Oregon at Bremerton, Connecticut, North Dakota, Louisiana, Vermont, and New Hampshire at Lynn Haven Bay.

Sailed: Cheyenne, from Tacoma for cruise; Petrel, from Charleston for Key West; Wheeling, from Puerto Plata for Monte Christi; Solace, from Hampton Roads for Washington; Utah, from Hampton Roads for cruise.

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$5,500 cfts. for organization expenses of the State Savings Bank, City of N. Y.
100 shs. United States Motor Co. com.
Subscription of Louis Nixon to 100 shs. Muldoon Underwear Co. pfd., 10% paid.
Subscription agreement of Emlen T. Littell to 110 shs. Muldoon Underwear Co. pfd., 10% paid.
Subscription of Hamilton Fish Benjamin to 110 shs. Muldoon Underwear Co. pfd., 10% paid.
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$2,230.88 Judgment recovered in City Court of N. Y. May 8, 1908, by Isaac Bell Brennan, Assignee, against Ciriaco Viadero.
50 shs. Oil Fields of Mexico Co.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY and the DEGNON CONTRACTING COMPANY, complainants, against NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.—Eq. No. 2-9; and three other actions, being Eq. Nos. 2-83, 2-149, 3-37.

By virtue of an order made and entered herein by Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, United States Circuit Judge, on the 25th day of November, 1911, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned in and to the stocks authorized and directed by said order to be sold, as follows:

500 shares of the capital stock of the Jerome Park Railway Company of the par value of $100 each.

Said property will be sold for cash.

Further particulars and terms of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from his solicitors.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1911.
WILLIAM W. LADD,
Receiver of the New York City Railway Company.
DEXTER, OSBORN & FLEMING, Solicitors for Receiver, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that Charles Shongood, United States Official Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, pursuant to the terms of an order made by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the proceedings now pending in the said District Court, entitled "In the matter of Daly & Schaefer, Inc.," will sell all the merchandise, consisting of high-class laces, trimmings, robes, silks, dress goods, garnitures and dressmaker's supplies, being the merchandise held by James Talcott, subject to a lien for certain advances made by him to Daly & Schaefer, Inc., on the 18th day of December, 1911, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon at No. 8 West 36th Street in the Borough of Manhattan.

The said sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock of merchandise is sold.

JAMES TALCOTT,
Factor for Daly & Schaefer.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
an attractive Fall, Winter, and Spring resort among the Pines, offering a dry, healthful climate, social advantages, and every opportunity for outdoor recreations. The ideal place to seek freedom from the cities' discomfort.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now Open. A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
The Laurel in the Pines
Now Open. FRANK P. SHUTE, Mgr.
Booklets. Information on request. Reached from New York City via New Jersey Central R. R.

BARTLETT INN
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

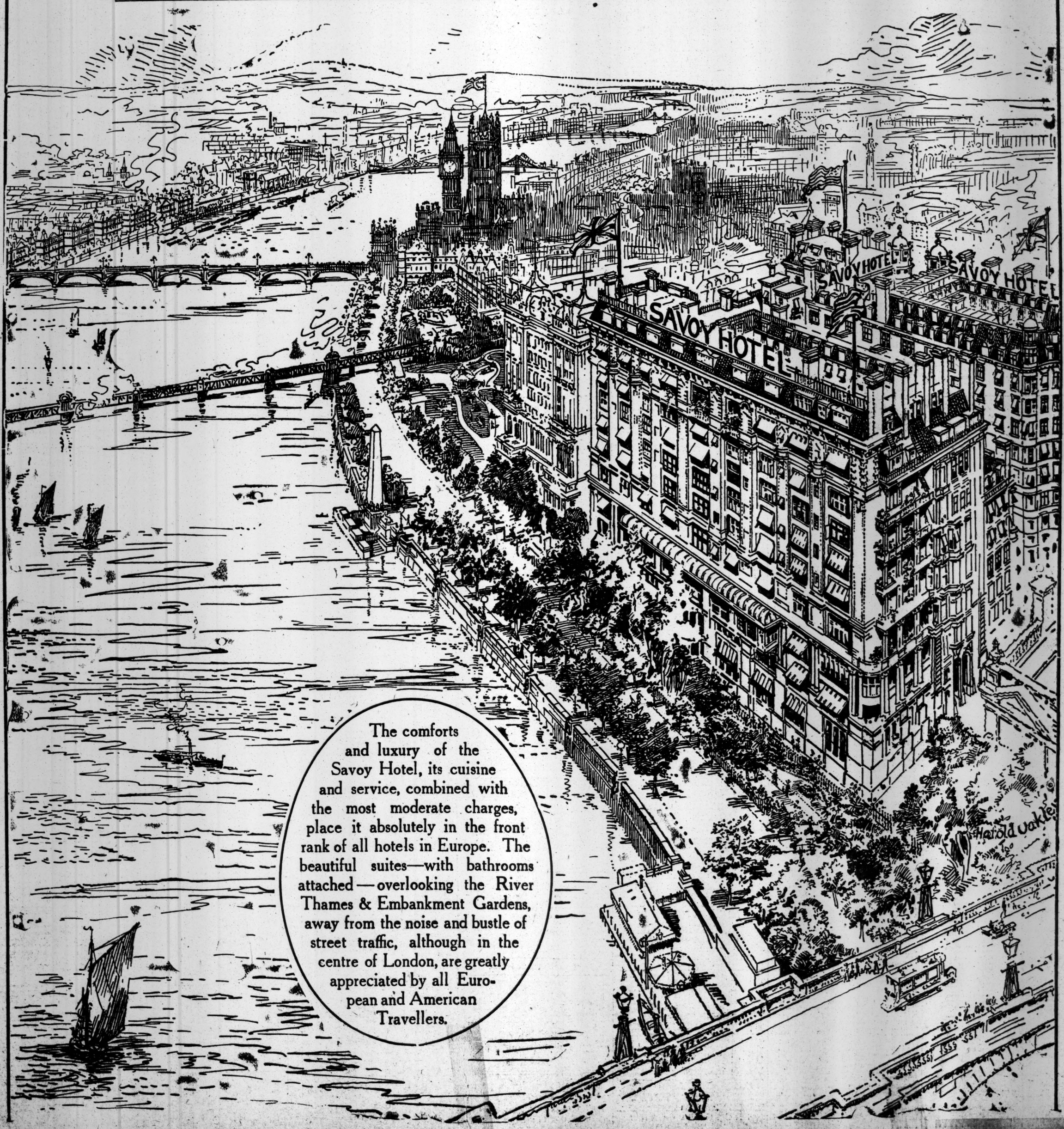
600 feet elevation.
Hotel MONTCLAIR
Open the year 'round.
14 Miles from New York
—the BEST of Roads.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.
Also: "The Kirkwood," Cam

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE



The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames & Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all European and American Travellers.

Lost

15c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Red leather wallet, containing no valuables but papers and personal letters only; last Wednesday evening, probably at Madison Square Post Office. Liberal reward given by Hans Ludwig, care Anton Wedl, 118 East 16th St.

LOST.—Friday, Dec. 1, amethyst pin, surrounded by clovers of diamonds, with pearls, between New Rochelle, shopping district, and Hanley's, 42d St., near 6th Av.; $50 reward. Hanley's, 42d St. and 6th Av., city.

LOST—A round gold locket with small diamond in the front and initials "J. R. M." in script on the back, containing only picture of my mother; suitable reward. James R. Murphy, 201 West 132d St.

LOST—Between East 82d St. and Metropolitan Opera House, or between Metropolitan Opera House and Sherry's, diamond horseshoe brooch; liberal reward for return. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Bracelet watch, monogram M. B., Sunday night, from Kaiserhof, Broadway to 5th Av. car until 97th St., Central Park West. Kindly return. Pmeliah, 374 Central Park West.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, monogram "C. E. D.," Tuesday morning, between Columbus Av. and 89th to 86th St. Subway local train to 33d St., to 30th St., 4th Av. Reward. M 139 Times.

LOST—Between 11 A. M. and 12 M. gold watch fob with name A. W. Porterfield and seal of West Virginia University; return A. W. Porterfield, Faculty Club, Columbia University.

LOST—On west side of 5th Av., between 50th and 56th Sts., Saturday night, small diamond monogram pin, marked "E. E." Suitable reward if returned to 62 Washington Square.

LOST.—In Broadway Subway on West 103d St., lady's small gold Tiffany watch, Swiss movement, monogram M. A. P. Liberal reward for return to R. P. Marshall, 115 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, in the neighborhood of Broadway and 14th St., lady's black leather hide bag; reward for return with contents to 78 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.

LOST—Saturday morning, between 49th St. and Gimbel's store, gold engraved bracelet with diamond setting. $100 reward if returned to Hotel Bristol, 122 West 49th St.

LOST—Gold chain purse, Sunday, between 2 and 2:30 P. M., on Broadway, between 52d and 49th Sts. $25 reward when returned to office Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST—Gold button bracelet, with five diamonds, between 34th and Scammel Sts., or in Saks'; reward. Apply to Hotel Navarre, 7th Av. and 38th St.

LOST--Lady's gold watch and fob, Brooklyn Bridge to Times Square Subway station; reward. Return Elmer, care David Williams, 239 West 30th St.

LOST—Saturday, between 3 and 4 P. M., Gladstone bag, on Staten Island ferry; liberal reward offered. G. Beyer, 344 West 51st St.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Dec. 1, large brown fox muff, on 14th St. surface car No. 1,918; $15 reward. Hotel Hawthorne, 70 West 49th.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at Sherry's, in taxi leaving Sherry's; liberal reward if returned to 9 East 92d.

LOST.—Monday, between Bloomfield, N. J., and 64 Wall St., pearl and diamond scarfpin. Liberal reward. Capen, 64 Wall St.

LOST—Package books Saturday evening, 1st Av. below 116th St.; no questions; reward. MacDonald & Rich, 1,907 Park Av.

LOST—Square hammered gold match box that holds patented paper matches; liberal reward. Weinberg, third floor, 60 Wall St.

LOST—On 9th Av. "L," two fashion drawings; liberal reward if returned to Farmer Zehr Engraving Co., 165 William St.

LOST—Diamond circle, Monday night, between 100th St. and Fulton Theatre; $100 for return to S. B. Hiller, 158 West 45th St.

LOST—While shopping, diamond ring; believed in wash room at Bloomingdales'; liberal reward. M 145 Times.

LOST—Monday evening, black lynx muff, between 152d and 159th; reward. K 53 Times.

LOST—Lynx neckpiece, Sunday, 145 8th Av.; liberal reward. 672 St. Nicholas Av. Zich.

$500 REWARD.—Dec. 1, lost en route from Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to Garrick Theatre and Hotel Astor, chamois bag containing lady's three-stone diamond ring and diamond necklace set in platinum, with bowknot, diamonds supporting diamond pendant, containing several diamonds and large diamond in centre. M 141 Times.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, at the opera, Saturday night, or in taxicab, brooch of diamond circle; reward upon return to Wm. Vogel & Son, Broadway, at 44th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Small black Pomeranian with white about mouth; answers Bello. Thanksgiving, around Belmont Hotel; liberal reward; no questions asked. Clarke, 48 East 41st St. Telephone 4772—Murray Hill.

LOST—Pomeranian bitch, black, with gray mouth, named Belle; lost Thanksgiving near 49th St.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Clarke, 48 East 41st. Telephone 4772 Murray Hill.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—In Mason-Seaman Transportation Company's taxicab on Sunday evening, Dec. 3, 1911, lady's small purse, purchased in England; finder can have same on proper identification, by communicating with W. T. S., Room 2103, 60 Wall St.

FOUND, Dec. 4.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. Apply 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED—Four umbrellas, satchel, photo, overalls, shirt strap, clothes, tools, music stand. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, handbag, purse, magazine, books, papers, pair gloves, check, hat, socks, collars, waist, lining. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Papers, umbrella, cane, meshbag, pocketbook, pair gloves, odd glove, book, apron, stationery, paper, lining, shirt, collar, coat, handbag, rubbers, key, receipt, letter, clock, tobacco. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Four umbrellas, book, clothes, vest, neckpiece, apron, rubbers, photos, water bag. SUBWAY—Can, five umbrellas, five handbags, purse, pocketbook, wallet, satchel, eyeglasses, pin, gloves, mittens, gloves, four books, pamphlets, proofs, hat, cap, belt, rubbers, muff, corsets, socks, shirt, shawl, bag, sweater, powder, comb, key, level, plaster, screwdriver.

FOUND—Dec. 4, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St.: Surface and elevated—Photo, pan and cloth, beaded handbag, muff, gloves, books, mittens, story book, uniform cap, small suit case, lady's watch, Bible, mesh bag, velvet bag, overalls, old shoes, music, bumper, package of books, bill purses, handbags, pocketbooks, umbrellas.

FOUND—Dec. 4, HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Battery, handbag, stickpin, bag, spectacles, keys, umbrella, book, 2 purses.

FOUND, Dec. 4.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av. On Train—Package, three umbrellas, rubbers, package of books; Long Island Division—Two umbrellas, package, eyeglasses.

FOUND, Dec. 4.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station—Umbrella, four packages, eyeglasses, mileage book, two veils.

FOUND, Dec. 4.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.—Five umbrellas, coat, five packages, pair gloves, handbag.

FOUND, Dec. 4.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City. On Train—Umbrella, cuffs, small dress suit case, cardcase; Jersey City Station—Vest, package, coat.

FOUND, Dec. 4.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City—Handbag, letter file, piece of iron, two pair of gloves, umbrella, package, shoes, key, vest, roll.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Small poultry farm, going outfit, incubator capacity 4,800, for sale or lease; capital, all or part, supplied. Alden, Neshanic, N. J.

PARTNER WITH $1,000 IN LARGE, ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. ROOM 23, 142 FULTON ST., CITY.

An unusual opportunity for a man with capital to invest in a theatrical enterprise. Times XYZ.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

BOOKKEEPERS, (two,) $16-$18; stenographers, male, female, $10-$12; bill clerks, $9-$12; office assistants, $12; typewriters, male, $6-$10; also other clerical positions open. Employers' Reference Service, 144 West 23d St.

High-grade office, executive, and sales openings immediate. Call personally. MIGHILL, (agency,) Flatiron Building.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

FIRST-CLASS skirt hand needed at once. Joseph, 632 5th Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good cook; must have first-class references; small family apartment. Call, with references, Tuesday and Wednesday before 11 o'clock. Mrs. Corn, 264 Riverside Drive, corner 99th St.

INTELLIGENT young lady wanted in lady's office in Fifth Av. to train as secretary; salary when proficient. M 133 Times.

LADY, to take care of two boys, ages 7 and 11. Apply after 10 A. M. Louis Jacobs, 138 West 17th St.

SECRETARIES, amanuenses, accountants, teachers located; lucrative situations; brief training. Charles Stewart, 501 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, and experienced, in mercantile line; those having experience on the Oliver machine preferred; good position. Address Rapid, Box 129, 617 6th Av.

WANTED.—First-class chambermaid and waitress; Scotch Protestant; must be neat and clean; two in family; apartment; wages $30 month. Address L Box 114 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CO. will have opening about Jan. 1 for cost ledger and statistical clerks, with salary ranging from $10 to $12 weekly, hours 8 to 6; plant located on outskirts of Brooklyn; absolutely useless for applicants who are not good penmen and rapid calculators to apply; steady employment to successful applicants. Clerk, L 265 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted by prominent downtown mortgage company; $5 weekly to start; must be neat and well mannered, reside with parents, upper west side preferred; good chance for right boy; state in own handwriting age, residence, experience, if any. "Industrious," Box Y 238, Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED—One interested in drawing is given opportunity to do art work supervised by well-known European artist. Call, Wednesday until 3 P. M., or Thursday, 10 to 12 A. M., 501 5th Av., Room 713.

BOY.—Wanted, neat, energetic stock boy in 5th Av. shoe store. B. M., 375 Times.

CHIEF CLERK,
Preferably, though not necessarily, familiar with New York City real estate or mortgage business, (age about 25 to 35,) for permanent position in long-established and strongest concern in its line; quick and accurate worker; no bookkeeper wanted, but one competent to systematize and manage details of office work, supervise clerical force, prepare advertising matter, &c.; replies strictly confidential, but cannot be noticed unless giving intelligent record of business experience and time with previous employers, age, and salary expected. Address Competent, Box K 54 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, with experience in printing office or newspaper composition. State age, experience, and salary expected. K 48 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Designer on cabinet work and store fixtures, experienced, and must be able to estimate. Apply Rieser, 28th St. and 1st Av.

GENTLEMEN with good city connections can make money in appreciable amounts between now and Christmas. The proposition is attractive. Call at once for particulars. Herman Leroy, Flatiron Building, Rooms 301-307.

SALESMEN.—Stock, bond; New York City realty corporation offering dividend-paying preferred stock has openings for a few high-class men on commission basis until results are proved. Call 12-1 P. M., Mr. Markell, 1,007 Times Building, New York.

SALESMAN to call on dry goods trade; must be capable and willing to travel in any part of the United States on six months' trips; state experience and salary expected; reference required. Address M 143 Times.

SALESMEN.—$3 will equip you with sample electric sidewalk advertising sign; with flasher, $4.50; sells on sight; big profits. Rex Ad-Lite Co., 136 Liberty St.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL ELECTRIC SIGN PROJECTORS; $4 WITHOUT FLASHER; $5 WITH FLASHER. APPLY 105 WEST 40TH ST., ROOM 301.

SECRETARIES, amanuenses, accountants, teachers located; lucrative situations; brief training. Charles Stewart, 501 5th Av.

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of a large manufacturing house has need of a young man with some experience in this line and a natural aptitude for pushing new products. Address, stating experience and salary desired, Beginner, L 273 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED.—Three real estate salesmen; must be experienced and capable of selling $100,000 worth a year. To such men an exceptional opportunity will be given. Best selling proposition ever offered. Leads furnished. Address M 146 Times.

WANTED—Capable salesmen, who thoroughly understand gas welding apparatus; only those thoroughly understanding gas welding need apply. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected. Welding, Y 67 Times.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced custom clothing salesman to solicit in New York City. Answer by letter, giving references and experience. Brooklyn Trousers Co., 533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED.
Entertainers for churches, clubs, societies; send terms, circulars, &c., "Entertainer," Box 925, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A few bright, energetic, well-educated men for special work among a selected list of refined people. Mr. Spain, 156 Fifth Av., Room 328.

WANTED.
Lecturers on all subjects. Address "Lecture," Box 925, Orange, N. J.

Agents Wanted

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AGENTS.—Free Illustrated Catalogue of Big Money Makers ready. Write for it and Free Sample of Latest Patented Necessity. Charland Mfg. Co., Lyndonville, Vermont.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER
wants position advertising manager or copy writer with good business house or with advertising agency handling superior accounts. Original, knowledge types and form, unusually good English, competent to handle special, general, and newspaper advertising of exclusive or technical nature. Exceptional experience and references. Distinctive, P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY capable and refined woman of 40 desires a position as useful companion and secretary to a lady requiring such services; highest references. Y 69 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER makes and remodels; children's specialty. Alice, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

GIRL wishes position as cook in private family only; good reference; no cards. Call at 113 East 75th St., Woodham's bell.

GOVERNESS, German, (Hanover,) highly recommended, desires position of responsibility; German, elementary English, and kindergarten; thorough in physical care; references. K 46 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Young woman, French, wishes position in family, teaching French, English, and music to young children; best of references. M 137 Times.

LADY wishes position office assistant, switchboard; good penman; references. Address N 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—An educated American young lady stenographer, thoroughly experienced domestic, export lines; references. Adress "Secretary," 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 18; experienced, trustworthy; unquestionable references; desires position. Lillian Hertzfeld, 338 East 121st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; two years' experience; highly recommended; office assistant; competent. Bright, 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable, highly recommended, willing; two years' experience; $10; agencies ignored. L 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner; moderate salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 680 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Long experience; 125 words minute; any dictation; good education; $18. L 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, 17, recent graduate, willing, energetic; references; moderate salary. S., 1,677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4½ years' experience, thoroughly competent, accurate, and painstaking; references. L 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious, capable of satisfying; excellent references; experienced; $6. S., 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, first-class reference, desires permanent position; $15. L 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultured, very rapid, publishing, architectural, literary experience; $15; or part time. M 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; $15. Box L 259 Times Downtown.

TWO CULTURED AMERICAN young ladies will care for a few little girls from 5 to 12 years of age after school hours and Saturdays; Park outings and healthful exercises with personal guidance; west side only; private piano instruction; terms reasonable. Address M 81 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 3253—Harlem.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANER.—Hour, day. Acmern, 148 West 53d St. 'Phone 7987 Columbus.

YOUNG LADY, refined, 21, wishes position run switchboard, index filings; some knowledge typewriting and stenography. S. L. C., 718 East 175th.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, written up, examined, closed; statements of profit and loss and financial condition; investigations, Federal tax reports, estate, and other legal accounting. Certified, L 217 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, writes up, opens, balances books, prepares certified balance sheets, statements in litigation, executors' accounts, office and factory system organized or improved; long experience. Y 234 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up; makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work, any books, any time; moderate. P. O. Box 225, Madison Square.

ADVERTISING man desires position in advertising department of responsible firm; experienced in general advertising, circular letter and booklet writing; can show specimens of work. K 51 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 19, will work hard to get a good start. L 267 Times Downtown.

BALTIMORE.—A high-grade business man of ability and integrity is open to represent there a firm of unquestioned standing. Baltimore Branch, Y 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of typewriting; some experience; references from last employer. Box 155 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE. X 295 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUTLER.—Capable, honest, does not touch liquors, willing and obliging; not afraid to work; good at silver and clothes. Englishman, K 50 Times.

CASHIER, &c.—An experienced, competent man desires position with Stock Exchange house as cashier, office manager, or bookkeeper; references A1. L 266 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted an experienced and sober driver; capable of making repairs; only those applicants stating experience, salary expected, and references, which will be investigated, considered. Address L 276 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—German; desires position; thorough mechanic; careful and sober; makes own repairs; reliable references. Moeseder, 1,609 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—In private family; A1 references. F. V. Branninger, 160 West 66th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position, reputable firm, chances for advancement; excellent references. L 246 Times Downtown.

CUBA.—Man of experience and training, thoroughly conversant with business conditions and affairs in the island, desires connection with A1 concern having interests there and in need of reliable agent. Address L 261 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE BUTLER.—Useful; has good experience, with reference; answer by letter only. Nakahara, 13-21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping and routine of office in credit department; can furnish excellent references. Thomas F. Shallis, 303 9th St., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, five years' experience, competent, reliable, accurate, anxious secure position with advancement; salary, $15. L 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 25; expert, energetic, reliable; technical graduate; correspondent; detail man. L 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, some years' experience, desires position; highly recommended. Herbert, 110 West 143d St.

SUPERINTENDENT apartment house, club, or restaurant; city or country; twenty years' reference. M 136 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING.—Carpets, rugs, and furniture by the hour or day; best references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. 'Phone 3253—Harlem.

WANTED.—Line cloaks and suits, New England; large following; with drawing account. Address Room 304, 611 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN (19) WANTS INSIDE POSITION; SOME EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST REFERENCE. L. MARDER, 708 EAST 5TH ST.

YOUNG GERMAN who speaks English, writes and translates French, seeks position as clerk or correspondent in an importing house or banking institution; best references. Herbert E. Seligmann, care of Herman Flisser, 233 East 10th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, linguist, desires position as investigator, salesman, correspondent, tutor, teacher, office assistant; moderate salary. T 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced in office and sales department, desires position; high school graduate and possesses requisites to make good. T 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN (Spanish) wants position as assistant correspondent, preferably with shoe concern. Address S. M., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21; neat, refined; will start at bottom; excellent references. L 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position in good mercantile house in clerical department. K 49 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency,) 60 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

A.—A.—A.—Malmberg's, 115 East 26th St., oldest Swedish Agency; established 1881; select servants for private families. Formerly 352 4th Av.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av. Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 183d. 94 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

NEAT, experienced, and reliable colored help; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288—Morningside.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (128d.)—Single, well heated, outside rooms; comfortable, clean; substantial board; references.

44TH ST., 280 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $50 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room; exquisite.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms, first class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 409-411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Unequaled accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $15; single, $7.

57TH ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 73-74 WEST.—Warm rooms, comfortably furnished, private baths; substantial table; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone; near Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 181 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; southern exposure; private baths; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable suites of two and three rooms; also a studio apartment.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; hot water guaranteed.

78D ST., 186 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny, quiet, refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable, large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Medium and hall, sunny, heated rooms; lavatory, bath; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated single room, superior board; refined home; references; table board.

79TH ST., 132 WEST.
THE BONHEUR. These two artistic houses built for Rosa Bonheur are open as a high-class boarding house, with rates as reasonable as the best service permits; every suite newly furnished and decorated; has steam heat, private bath, and telephone; large reception room; bright Colonial dining room; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—JUST OPENED, NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM AND BATH, SUITABLE FAMILY OR SEVERAL GENTLEMEN; EXCELLENT TABLE.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Delightful large room, one flight, pleasant room, Southern cooking; references necessary.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Desirable neighborhood; elegant, large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable. 5172 Schuyler.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Cheerful southern room; hot, cold water; bath connecting; private family; reasonable.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D, 23 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, first floor; select Jewish house; terms reasonable.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, also medium sized room; references exchanged; table guests.

86TH ST., 127 WEST.—Can accommodate one gentleman in newly furnished, refined home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface.

87TH ST., 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; gentlemen preferred; private family; conveniences; board optional.

92D, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; suites, private bath, $9 to $20; telephone.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; telephone; table guests; moderate.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH ST, 29 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; phone; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Single room, exceptional table; home for refined gentleman; references; reasonable; Southerners.

118TH, 623 WEST.—Large, double front room; southern exposure, telephone; excellent board; table guests.

123D, 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large double, also single room; excellent board; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private bath; electricity; table guests; references; phone 7217 Audubon.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; steam heat, telephone; Subway; references; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful front room, alcove, lavatory; steam, phone; excellent board optional.

144TH ST., 467 WEST.—Front rooms; suitable for students; southerly exposure; running water; excellent board.

472 WEST 144TH ST.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST.—Outside room; elevator apartment; excellent table. Phone 203 Audubon.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers one or two gentlemen home; Broadway apartment, near 110th St. M 138 Times.

SUPERIOR board; gentleman or lady; private family; west 87th St.; reference. Telephone 6290 Riverside.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Corner Washington Square.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

WEST END AV, 828, (100th St.)—Superior board served in attractive, private, modern home.

East Side.

16TH ST., 182 EAST.—Large room; southern exposure; hot water, heat; 2 gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator; steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 53, GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private baths; references. Telephone 1978-Gramercy.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient to Borough Hall Subway and ferry; steam-heated rooms; good Southern table. Telephone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Lady, front room, width of house, 3d floor; large closet; board, $15; middle west side; particulars; permanent. 442 Columbus Av.

Country Board

30c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Westchester

FINE HOME FOR INVALID, convalescent, or elderly couple with private family; Near City; one of the healthiest places on the Hudson; large, sunny rooms; steam heat; telephone; all conveniences. Address J., Box 22 Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath, for gentlemen.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; small room, $2; also sunny front basement.

38TH ST., 205 WEST.—Furnished parlor floor, private or business; other rooms; well heated; baths.

42D, 322 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, heated rooms; tiled bath; $2 upward; gentlemen. Hughes.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private bath; running water; well heated; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; electric light, steam, telephone.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive, medium-sized sunny room; gentlemen preferred; accommodations for a few table guests; excellent home table.

57TH ST., 364 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, suitable for two; private bath; back parlor.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Well heated single, double rooms; electricity, telephone; good board; transients accommodated.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room; private bath; electric light; board optional; references.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Large, small rooms; two gentlemen or couple; bath; telephone; convenient to all cars and Subway.

63TH ST., 150 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, front room; bay window dressing room; telephone; $8.

68TH ST., 88 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 188 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, sunny rooms; private bath; telephone; $6-$8 weekly.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive, large and single rooms, baths; southern exposure; Subway express; "L."

74TH ST., 163 WEST.—Large, small comfortably furnished rooms; well-kept house; refined neighborhood; telephone.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Rooms in a private house; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen preferred; references. Telephon 6144 Columbus.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences. 'Phone 5124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also large hall room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 113 WEST.—Desirable, single and double rooms; every convenience; near Subway, elevated; phone.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Handsome, large room; modern house; suitable one, two; private family; 'phone.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly, en suite; bath adjoining; moderate.

82D ST., 78 WEST.—Newly furnished room, running water, steam heat, telephone; reasonable. Meeham.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms, baths; southern exposure; electric lights; telephone; reasonable rates.

82D ST., 43 WEST.—Large rooms, connecting baths, also single; clean well-kept house; references.

83D ST., 127 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny rooms en suite; also small rooms; refined; moderate.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable front room, adjoining bath; heated, small room, reasonable. Anderson.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished; heated; running water; bath adjoining; moderate; telephone.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, second floor; running water; clean; heated; telephone; $7.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Exquisitely kept room, running water, brass bed, $3.50; choice larger, $5; modern improvements; no other roomers. Apartment 1.

106TH ST., 225 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Attractive, comfortable parlor suite, adjoining bath; single room; running water; newly furnished; reasonable; one flight. Birch.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; reference. Apt. 35.

114TH ST., 622 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Handsome rooms, exclusive, home comforts; gentlemen; breakfast. Apartment 21.

115TH ST., 406 WEST.—Very desirable and completely furnished; all conveniences. Apt. No. 3.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchen; housekeeping suite; elevator, Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Charming small room; running water; electricity; phone; second floor west. Elmer.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood, half block east of Broadway; Rancroft apartments; just completed; two beautiful front rooms with kitchenette, double room with kitchenette; southern exposure; electric lights; elevators; attractive dining room; board optional.

121ST ST, 501 WEST.—Apartment 65; outside front rooms; reasonable; elevator, electric light. Hawthorne.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Clean, sunny, well heated; modern; telephone; single, en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D, 523 WEST.—Beautiful suite; kitchen privilege; baths, heat, telephones; single rooms, $3. Carter.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; attractive, generous board; table guests accommodated. Kerker.

122D ST., 501 WEST. Telephone 7035 Morningside.—Clean, comfortable room, small modern apartment, $3. Welg.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished outside sunny rooms; elevator, 'phone. Apt. 61.

123D ST., 520 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms, second floor, $2.50 to $3.50; exclusive lavatory. Beach.

127TH ST., 600 WEST, (110th St. Subway.)—Beautiful front suite; use kitchen; independence; also unfurnished front room, vicinity Columbia College. Mrs. Wallace.

600 WEST 127TH ST.
Sunny, front rooms; Manhattan Subway station. Snow.

128

ENRAGED WOMEN MOB TRIANGLE WAIST MEN

Attack Harris and Blanck as They Enter the Trial Room, Shouting "Murderers!"

AIM VAIN BLOWS AT THEM

Accused Men Finally Get Into the Courtroom with the Aid of a Squad of Police.

Some 300 women and girls attacked Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, when they appeared yesterday at the Criminal Court Building for trial before Judge Crain in General Sessions for the fire in their factory last March, in which 147 persons lost their lives. The two are charged with manslaughter in the first and second degrees for causing the death of Margaret Schwartz of 745 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, who died in the fire.

Court did not open until 11:30 o'clock, Judge Crain being absent on other business. As early as 8 o'clock, however, relatives of those who lost their lives in the fire began to arrive at the building, congregating about the entrance to the courtroom in which the two men were to be tried. A demonstration of some kind was expected, but it was not believed that an extra police guard would be required.

Assistant District Attorneys Bostwick and Rubin were the first to arrive in the courtroom. They were greeted with smiles and good wishes from those in the throng that was striving to get in. Harris and Blanck and their counsel, Max D. Steuer, arrived a few minutes later and started toward the courtroom. A young girl spied them. Taking hold of her mother, she shouted:

"Oh, mamma! Look! Here they come! Here are the murderers of poor Stella. Hit them, mamma, for killing my poor little sister!"

The woman turned around, and with a scream of rage rushed toward the two men and their counsel, drawing a black-bordered photograph from under her ragged shawl and waving it in front of the faces of the two men. Immediately there was a rush in the direction where the two white-faced, trembling men and their lawyer were standing. Three hundred voices shouted:

"Murderers, murderers! Kill the murderers!"

Throngs came on the run from other courtrooms and court attendants ran in to stop the disorder and get the screeching women out of the way. Many in the basement of the building ran up to the first floor, where the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Special Sessions, and Part V. of General Sessions were pouring fourth their hundreds, all adding to the noise and confusion.

The defendants were shut off from both the elevators and courtroom and stood huddled together, while their lawyer shoved the struggling women back. He managed to clear a little opening and made a rush for the courtroom, followed by Harris and Blanck. Women grabbed their coattails and struck madly at them as they passed, but they stood so close together that the blows were ineffectual. The guard posted at the door of the courtroom slammed it shut when the three men got inside and locked it just in time to stop the rush of infuriated women. They beat on the doors and continued shouting:

"Murderers! Murderers!"

At last a squad of policemen gathered from the various courtrooms were pressed into service and they managed to drive the rioters back. The woman who started the attack then grabbed several others near her and they formed a line and paraded about the corridors crying and tearing at their hair and waving photographs of those dear to them who lost their lives in the fire of March 25.

About half an hour later order was restored in the building and the work of selecting a jury went on inside of the courtroom. Judge Crain adjourned for the noon recess and all went well until Harris and Blanck left the courtroom. As soon as they stepped outside there was a cry set up and a rush was made for them from every corner and once more all became confusion.

The two men gave one startled look about them and then made a rush for the elevator, which was, luckily, standing open near by. As soon as they got in the car the operator shut the door and sped the car down to the ground floor, while the throng of men and women standing about shouted maledictions.

Again the women formed into a line and marched about the corridors, wailing and sobbing. All carried black-bordered photographs which they kissed and cried over. No one interfered with them, but stood by and watched them, many men taking off their hats. Standing in one corner, Father Lynch of the Catholic Protective Association watched the strange procession of mourners, not without emotion.

When the line of sobbing women finally stopped at the courtroom door they were met by policemen who had been summoned from the Elizabeth Street Station and taken down the winding stairs to the street. For the rest of the afternoon a squad of policemen kept the corridors about the courtroom clear, and there were no further demonstrations.

When court opened F. Wesly Parker, the sixth juror, arose and informed Judge Crain that he did not care to serve on the jury on account of the character of the case. He was excused.

When court adjourned these ten jurors were seated in the box: Leo Abraham, 164 West 147th Street; Anton Scheuermann, 223 West 115th Street; William E. Ryan, 547 West 142d Street; Harry B. Roder, 82 West Nineteenth Street; Charles Vetter, 3,485 Broadway; Abraham Weschler, Hotel Majestic; Joseph L. Jacobson, 903 West 151st Street; W. O. Ackerstrom, 1,272 Nelson Avenue, the Bronx; Arlington L. Boyce, 122 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Victor Steinmann, 723 East 160th Street.

The trial will go on to-day.

THREE HURT IN TRAIN CRASH.

Electric Express on the Long Island Road Runs Into a Locomotive.

Three persons were injured and a dozen others were thrown into a panic when an east-bound electric train of the Long Island Railroad crashed into a "wild-cat" locomotive yesterday at Hillside station, near Jamaica. The front car of the train was damaged, but not sufficiently to tie up the line.

The injured are Mrs. James Geary of Jackson Avenue and Jericho Turnpike, Queens; Joseph McDonald of 20 Dora Avenue, Jamaica, and Henry Gee, of Lefferts Avenue, Morris Park. The first two were passengers. The latter was motorman of the train. Mrs. Geary had her nose broken and her head cut. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Motorman Gee's face was cut by glass, and he suffered from shock. He went home.

The electric train was bound for Brooklyn. Because it was at the luncheon hour it carried few passengers. At Hillside station there is a cross-over switch by which electric trains are shifted from one track to another. Owing to a misunderstanding of signals, the switch was not thrown soon enough, and the train, failing to take the cross-over, went on and crashed into a locomotive standing on the main track.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
10:00	422 Madison Av.; Ellen Claig	$200
10:10	463 West 43d St.; Mrs. Campbell	$200
10:15	527 Morris Av.; Z. Lodisilo	$50
P. M.		
12:12	475 Broadway; Schiff Brothers	$1,000
12:30	238 9th Av.; Hannah Chesterman	None
1:30	170 West 85th St.; Dr. J. Russell	$100
2:30	63 Avenue D.; J. Sunshine	$100
3:30	509 East 85th St.; W. Paleck	$200
4:20	542 East 136th St.; I. Seren	Trifling
5:10	528 2d Av.; F. Lieffer	$20
6:15	153 6th Av.; M. Weinberg & Co.	$1,000
6:35	1,287 Union Av.; Marie Schaeffer	Trifling
6:40	237 West 61st St.; C. Stewart	Trifling
7:00	53 East 110th St.; unknown	Trifling
7:45	310 West 23d St.; J. Wanamaker	$600
7:55	140th St. and Morris Av.; George Beeber & Son	$10,000
8:40	225 East 73d St.; James E. Orr	$10
10:50	1,334 5th Av.; Charles Bernstein	Trifling
11:00	333 East 90th St.; C. Weisberg	$100

WICKERSHAM IS ILL.

Has a Slight Attack of Indigestion at Cabinet Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Owing to a slight attack of indigestion, Attorney General Wickersham was obliged to leave the Cabinet meeting this morning and return home. It was not a serious attack, and this afternoon he was resting comfortably, and able to give directions over the telephone as to the transaction of business at his office. Mr. Wickersham has not been feeling well for the last day or two, but was bent on keeping at work. This morning Mrs. Wickersham urged him not to go to the Cabinet meeting, but there were several matters of importance which he desired to bring up, and he went.

Soon after the Cabinet met it became evident to the President and the other Cabinet members that the Attorney General was in pain. He was persuaded to go into a small room adjoining the Cabinet chamber and lie down on a couch there. Major De Laney, the White House attending physician, was summoned, and later Mr. Wickersham, feeling better, was driven home in his automobile.

Mr. Wickersham's illness became known rapidly, and there were numerous inquiries at his home and at the Department of Justice. Wall Street's interest in his health was manifested very promptly through the long-distance telephone. Mr. Wickersham indicated that he would be at his office as usual to-morrow morning.

The White House issued a formal statement about his illness to forestall reports that it was serious.

E. S. WARFIELD TAKES POISON

Member of Prominent Maryland Family Kills Himself in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—Evan S. Warfield of Howard County, member of a prominent Maryland family, committed suicide in his apartments, 724 North Howard Street, early this morning, by drinking carbolic acid. He was found dead in bed by his roommate, Charles Banks.

No motive is known. Warfield was only 22 years old. His brother, Harry, says that Evan had complained a good deal since an operation for appendicitis about a year ago.

Warfield made careful preparations to end his life. He put on his pajamas, swallowed a large dose of carbolic acid, then got into bed, carefully arranged the covers about him, and endured the burning agony until death.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ella G. Warfield; one brother, Harry H. Warfield, and three sisters, Mrs. Fred Mehl of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frank Evans and Mrs. Albert Buck of Baltimore.

MASSEY QUITS PENNSYLVANIA

Road's General Counsel to Retire Jan. 1 Owing to Advancing Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—George V. Massey, general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will retire from that position on Jan. 1, according to an announcement made at the offices of the company here to-day.

Mr. Massey has been in the employ of the corporation since 1876, and has been at the head of its legal department since 1902. Advancing years is given as the reason for Mr. Massey's retirement.

Sunday Performance at Playhouse.

William A. Brady has decided to give a second Sunday night invitation performance of "Bought and Paid For" at the Playhouse, this time on the night of Dec. 31, New Year's Eve, which falls on Sunday. Shortly after the play was produced, a Sunday night "professional" performance was given, to which only actors and managers were invited. Sunday before last Rose Stahl entertained a Sunday audience at "Maggie Pepper," at the Harris Theatre. Seats for Mr. Brady's second invitation and subscription performance will be allotted only on written application to him at the Playhouse.

Capt. John Stoughton Watson Dead.

Capt. John Stoughton Watson, brother of Rear Admiral Eugene Winslow Watson, U. S. N., retired, of Washington, and for twenty-six years Superintendent of the Cunard Line piers in New York, died yesterday at his home, 317 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J. Capt. Watson was 86 years old, and was born in Northampton, Mass. He served in the navy during the civil war, and following the war entered the shipping business, later entering the service of the Cunard Line. He left the company's employ in 1908.

T. D. Sullivan Seeks Congress Again.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 5.—State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of New York says he is going back to Congress next year. He was one of the few Congressmen to resign, and says he did so because he "wanted to get back into the New York Senate, where his best friends were." But he now means to return to Washington.

Left $15,000 to the Museum.

Horatio G. Kretschmar's will, filed for probate yesterday, leaves $15,000 and several art works to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and $10,000 to the Arthur Home, Summit, N. J., in memory of his aunt, Catharine Parke. Mr. Kretschmar directed that the $15,000 he left to the Metropolitan Museum be devoted to purchases to augment its collections of paintings and art objects.

ENGINEERS' SOCIETY PLANS NEW WORK

Committee to Give Special Study to Needs of Capital and Labor in Various Branches.

MEET HERE IN CONVENTION

A. C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute Chosen President—No Stand Taken on Scientific Management.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers met last night in their thirty-second annual convention at the Engineering Societies' Building in West Thirty-ninth Street. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, was elected President of the society for the coming year, and he outlined briefly the policy of the society.

This convention is understood by all the members to be a turning point in the history of the organization. The high specialization of engineering, bringing with it many smaller societies devoted to particular interests, has brought the society as a whole to an effort to hold all the engineers in any way connected with the machinery and industry into one compact body. To accomplish this the movement has been well started, and will be carried out, to name a large number of committees to represent the different branches of the society.

Four committees have already been selected—namely, those on textiles, cement, machine shops, and economic management. Each of these committees is composed of the ten most eminent men in that business that can be got to serve, whether members of the American society or not. Other committees will be named during the convention, and the influence of the society will be carried into all branches of industry. The committees will carry investigations into the effects of their industry on the health of employes and the public health, and make reports and findings relating to management, new processes, and the relation of that industry to the public welfare.

On the question of scientific management the society has not taken any position. There are many supporters of the theories of F. W. Taylor, the originator of the system, but his methods are not to be in any way forced on the other members who represent the control of many large industries. It is the intention of the society to encourage every member to use the system which he finds most expedient in his industry. But the committees of ten will undertake to introduce a standardization of products that is expected to be of great benefit to mechanical industry.

Henceforth the aim of the American society is to become a social force. Professional barriers that have made engineers a separate body from leaders of public work are to be removed. The watchword of the society in the future will be "service." Technical questions of engineering are to share attention with public questions, prevention of accidents, health of employes, the effects of particular industries on the rest of the community—all these problems will be expected in the future to come before the mechanical engineers.

An example of this new departure will be found in the programme of the meeting. For example, there is a paper by an eminent German manufacturer of cement, who is now studying the industry in America, on "The Dust Problem in Portland Cement Plants." This is primarily a public question. The lands around the great cement industries have suffered from the dust that is thrown off from the furnaces. Whole towns have been ruined by it and farms have been left tenantless. The German specialist, Otto Shott, has a way of preventing this destructive tendency. Two other papers prepared by the committee on the cement industry will deal with appliances for prevention of accidents in cement industry and injury to health.

The address of Col. E. D. Meier, the retiring President, was the principal event of the first day's session. He spoke on "The Engineer and the Future," and declared that labor wars would cease when engineers of character, knowledge, and devotion found the power to provide that the rewards of industry were divided according to the service rendered to the community.

"There is a sane middle ground," he said, "between grasping individualism and utopian socialism. The forces and materials we employ in our manufactures have long been, and still are, the subject of most careful analysis and experimentation, to find out their precise load capacity and endurance. The study of the living force and of that highest and most costly material inherent in the workman has but recently begun.

Some of the well-known engineers who are attending the convention are F. W. Taylor, originator of the scientific management system; M. L. Cook, Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia; George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh, Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute; Col. E. D. Meier, C. E. Luckey, Dean of the Columbia School of Engineering; J. W. Lieb, Vice President of the New York Edison Company; Charles Kirchhoff, former editor of The Iron Age and President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and Alfred Noble, one of the engineers of the Pennsylvania Tunnel.

Gifts for Men and Boys

Things Offered In the Stores of

Browning, King & Co

Our Unusual Organization is able this year, as never before, to make your Christmas Shopping for Men, Young Men and Boys a simple matter. We have the sort of things They Want, and the Stores that Women, as well as Men, delight to visit.

Overcoats	Shirts
Evening Dress	Handkerchiefs
Tuxedos	Gloves
Business Suits	Scarfs
House Coats	Mufflers
Smoking Jackets	Cuff Links
Bath Gowns	Scarf Pins
Underwear	Umbrellas
Hosiery	Walking Sticks
Fur Coats	Fur Caps

These are Suggestions. Perhaps you have something else to suggest. If you have, we have it.

Write to-day for the beautiful Christmas Number of BROWNING'S MAGAZINE in colors. Mailed free; or stop in at any of our Stores and ask for a copy.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at DeKalb.

SHOT IN COURT, MAN IS HUNG WOUNDED

Negro Had Twice Escaped and Brother of Victim Fires Before Sentence Is Pronounced.

NO DELAY IN EXECUTION

Prisoner Killed C. S. Hollinshead, Wealthy Georgia Planter—Brother Not to be Prosecuted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Dec. 5.—Bleeding from a wound inflicted by the brother of his victim, T. B. Walker, a negro, was hanged here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Charles S. Hollinshead, a wealthy planter of this county.

Walker was shot at 11 o'clock this morning while he was standing before the Judge in the Superior Court room being resentenced to the gallows. Just before the Judge concluded the sentence John C. Hollinshead, brother of the murdered man, rose from his seat, drew a pistol, and fired point blank at the negro. The bullet took effect in the negro's face, entering his right cheek, going through his mouth, coming out below his jaw. Bystanders who almost completely surrounded the negro, narrowly escaped being hit.

The negro fell to the floor, but doctors decided he was not mortally wounded, and after his face was bandaged he was supported by court officials while the Judge finished the death sentence that he be hanged at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

With a bloody bandage about his face the negro was assisted to the scaffold at 2 P. M. and was executed.

John C. Hollinshead, who shot the negro, collapsed after firing the shot and is under the care of physicians. He will not be prosecuted for shooting the negro, who twice had escaped death for the murder of Charles S. Hollinshead six weeks ago.

The night after the murder he was caught by a mob, but escaped as he was being strung up. A few days later he was arrested by officers and was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged last Thursday. On the eve of execution he again escaped. He was recaptured Sunday and the Judge fixed to-day as the date of resentencing. The hour of execution was fixed immediately after sentence as it was feared, if more time were allowed, the negro might escape again or be lynched.

Oklahoma Mob Lynches a Negro.

VALLIANT, Okla., Dec. 5.—A mob forced an entrance to the jail here to-day, took out a young negro who refused to give his name, and hanged him to a tree at the fair grounds near the town. The negro had been arrested on the charge of attacking the 12-year-old daughter of Lee Saunders of this place.

The modish spaced front collar

CLIFTON 2⅜ in. front
LAMBS CLUB 2¼ in. front
BEDFORD 2 in. front

ARROW Notch COLLARS

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.

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OUTER APPAREL MILLINERY FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

ANNOUNCE FOR TO-DAY A SPECIAL

Sale of Christmas Furs

Offering very unusual opportunities to purchase Gifts which are essentially appropriate because of their usefulness and beauty—all of the finest quality, in the newest Paris styles.

Perfectly Matched Sets

SITKA FOX—Paquin model; formerly $275—	$195
BLACK FOX—Bernard model; formerly $350—	$210
SKUNK—Poiret model; formerly $400—	$295
Bernard model; formerly $275—	$195
FITCH—Francis model; formerly $500—	$295
CROSS FOX—Beautifully marked; formerly $425—	$290
ERMINE—Trimmed with White Fox; formerly $250—	$175
WHITE FOX—Black pointing; formerly $185—	$130
NATURAL BLUE FOX—Formerly $350—	$265

Fashionable Full-length Coats

MOLESKIN with Smoked Fox Collar—Bernard Model; formerly $875—	$650
BABY CARACUL, Ermine trimmed—Bernard model; formerly $800—	$675
REVERSIBLE BROCADE—Bernard model; formerly $1,000—	$750
HUDSON SEAL—Formerly $275—	$225

Popular-priced Furs at Corresponding Reductions

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

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Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St. 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

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Dress Clothes

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOU, sir, will find in one of our dress suits a perfection of line and accuracy of fit, hardly obtainable in custom-made garments at double their prices. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, who make ours, have gained a national reputation as tailors of Dress Clothes for gentlemen, by employing only the most skilled designers and cutters of such garments—men who are specialists. The values offered in Hart, Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes are in every way equal to those of their other garments,—values not to be found otherwhere.

Afternoon Dress	Evening Dress
Frock-Coats—Coats and Vests, $25 up.	Full Dress Coats, $22, $26, $33.
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $18 up.	Dinner Coats (Tuxedo), $20, $24, $31.
Trousers, $5 to $10.	Trousers, $6, $8, $10.
Evening Waistcoats	Black Waistcoats, $5, $6, $7.
White and gray, $3, $5, $7.50.	Silk and Opera Hats, $4, $5 and $6.

Half Hose, Gloves, Studs, Cuff Buttons, Fobs—Everything for Dress Wear.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Eve. 8. Series of Earth Embracing Spectacles. AROUND THE WORLD

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Beginning TO-MORROW EVENING 8:15. The Reigning London Musical Play. PEGGY Seats on Sale.

Playhouse 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bry. Eve. 8:10. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:10. Bought and Paid For THE BIGGEST PLAY OF OUR TIME.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Bunty Pulls the Strings

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE MERRY OPERATIC CLASSIC, LITTLE BOY BLUE "BLUE IS OUR LITHE."—American. "Plenty of dash and go."—Times. "Young Miss Bryan as the hero-ine heroine has been gathering laurels for herself at every performance. She can sing, she can dance, and she can act, with a charm and unconsciousness which makes her wholly fascinating."—Eve. Sun. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15. LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-day & Sat. The absolute hit of the town, COHAN and his own Company in THE REAL SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. The Little Millionaire.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. To-day Mat. 50c.-$1.50. IT'S RIPPING GOOD FUN. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in that joyous musical play. THE RED WIDOW Seats selling 10 weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA HO. Mat. To-day 25c & 50c. 23 St. & 8 Av. MRS. FISKE "MRS. BUMPSTEAD-LEIGH."

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Ave. Phone 8800 Col. POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY 2 SHARP. 50c. to $2. THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD. THE GARDEN OF ALLAH Evgs. at 8 and Sat. Mat., 50c to $2.50. Seats to Jan. 31

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY 50c to $1.50. GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BENEFIT In Aid of the N. Y. Anti-Vivisection Society, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, AT 2. *The Following Stars Will Appear:*

Lewis Waller	Beatrice Herford
Clifton Crawford	Geo. M. Cohan
Thos. A. Wise	Ina Claire
Raymond Hitchcock	George Arliss
Lawrence Rae	Hudson Maxim

SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT at 7:45—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer; MM. Jadlowker, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz. THURS. EVG., at 8—LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Orridge, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola, Audisio. Cond., Toscanini. FRI. EVG., at 8:15—MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada, Audisio, Begue. Cond., Toscanini. SAT. MAT., at 1:45—TRISTAN und ISOLDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw, Murphy. Cond., Toscanini. SUN. EVG. 8:30—POP. PRICE CONCERT. Soloists: ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM Pianist. MMES. GLUCK, ORRIDGE; MR. MARTIN. Entire Metropolitan Orch. Conductor, Pasternack. NEXT WEEK: MON. EVE., at 8:15—TOSCA. Mme. Farrar; MM. Martin, Scotti, Rossi, Pini-Corsi, Bada. Cond., Toscanini. WED. EVG. at 8:15—GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mme. Destinn; MM. Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur, Reiss, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SAT. EVG., DEC. 9, at 8—Double Bill. HAENSEL und GRETEL. Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Wickham. MM. Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Gadski, Maubourg; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly. Cond., Sturani. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL. TUES. AFT., DEC. 19, at 2:30 MATINEE. RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BALLET. Prices 50c. to $2.50. Seat Sale To-morrow. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

HOTEL ASTOR. 2d Concert, Tues. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8:15. Kneisel Quartet. Assisting Artist, Harold Bauer. Seats $2 & $1.50. Mrs. Seaver, 1 W. 34th St.

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

Owing to the enormous demand for seats for the recital by WULLNER Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 19th, at 3:30, the seat sale has been opened now, instead of Dec. 11. Mgr. M. H. HANSON.

Carnegie Hall, Friday Aft., Dec. 8, at 2:30. LEONARD BORWICK English Pianist. First Appearance. Tickets, 75c. to $1.50, on Sale at Hall. Mgt. Quinlan Musical Agency. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, To-Day at 3. Violin Recital by GUSTAVE WALTHER Tickets 50c to $1.50, Boxes $9, at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3. PIANOFORTE RECITAL by HAROLD BAUER 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

ASTOR HOTEL—GISELA Fri. Eve., Dec. 8. WEBER TRIO Seats, 50c. to $1.50, on sale at Mgt. Antonio Sawyer. 1,425 Broadway.

HIPPODROME, Next Sunday Night, 8:15. SOUSA AND HIS BAND Only Concert Here This Season. Unique Program. Pop. Prices. Mgt. Quinlan Agency

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. "The Ninety and Nine," Wm. Courtleigh & Co., Ida Fuller, Belle Blanche, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. EVA TANGUAY, Laddie Cliff, Homer Lind & Co., Barnes & Crawford, others.

BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. NORA BAYES & JACK NORWORTH, McMahon & Chappelle, and others.

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Union Suits, $1.25
Derby ribbed, Winter weight, worth $2.50
Wright's Fleece lined 79c., worth $1.00
Heavy Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, 45c
Silk Plush Underwear, $1.49
Sweater Coats, $2.98 ($4.00 value.)
Wool Golf Vests, (Imported) $3.50
Flannel Pajamas, 85c, $1.49, $1.98

Wear Red=Man COLLARS.

All Styles.

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WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Phone 411 Columbus. MAT. TO-M'W 50c 75c & $1 BEST SEATS BIG NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. "VERA VIOLETTA" GABY DESLYS, ANNETTE KELLERMANN AND WONDERFUL STAR CAST.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15. MARGARET ILLINGTON In a New Play, "KINDLING."

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day $1.50. THE IRISH PLAYERS Mat. To-day & To-night, "Riders to the Sea" & "Mineral Workers."—Rest of week, "Rising of the Moon" & "The Playboy." Next Week—Seats Now—Mon., Tues., Wed. Mat. & Eve., "Mixed Marriage" & "The Workhouse Ward"; Thurs. Eve. & Sat. Mat., "Rising of the Moon," "Birthright" & "The Jackdaw"; Fri. & Sat. Eve., "The Shadow of the Glen," "Blanco Posnet" & "Hyacinth Halvey."

39TH ST. Thea. 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:30. THE MILLION "A lottery-ticket farce at which everybody draws a capital prize of mirth."—Press.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQR. B'way & 35th. Beg. NEXT MON. EVG. GRACE LARUE in a new comedy, operetta, BETSY.

MANHATTAN OP. HO. 34th & 8th Av. Eve. 8:15. Matinee To-day 25c.-50c. Viennese Operetta THE KISS WALTZ

West End 125th St., W. of 8th Av. Eve. 8:15. $1.00 Matinee To-day 2:15. 4 Days' Laughter in 2¾ Hours. EXCUSE ME

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. 1st Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. Nazimova in the new comedy The Marionettes

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE ECLIPSES ALL PAST ACHIEVEMENTS."—TELEGRAM. "Ethel Barrymore's beautiful acting brilliantly revealed."—Times. "Ethel Barrymore wins."—Herald.

CHARLES FROHMAN Presents ETHEL BARRYMORE "IN HER SIMPLE MOVING AND HUMAN ENACTION OF THE DEATH OF A BRUTAL HUSBAND."—SUN. THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE A. E. W. MASON'S powerful 4-act play.

GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. to $1.50. "DELIGHTFUL, WHOLESOME."—HERALD. Wm. H. Crane in a new Comedy by Martha Morton. THE SENATOR KEEPS HOUSE

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY. "IF THE REAL DOLLY MADISON WAS HALF AS CHARMING AND DIPLOMATIC AS MISS FERGUSON PICTURED HER, THEN THE SCHOOL BOY OF TO-DAY MAY WELL BELIEVE HIS HISTORY BOOKS MAKES THEATREGOING WORTH WHILE."—Herald.

HENRY B. HARRIS presents ELSIE FERGUSON in the comedy by Charles Nirdlinger, THE FIRST LADY IN THE LAND

Be Sure to "Take My Advice" AND SEE WILLIAM COLLIER AT THE FULTON THEATRE 46 St., Just W. of B'way. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.

PARK 59th Street, B'way, Columbus Circle. Eve., 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10. MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS 50c. TO $1.50. The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:20. "One of the best plays ever written."—Times. HELEN WARE in a new drama, THE PRICE

HARRIS West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. DONALD BRIAN in the music-al comedy, THE SIREN SAT., DEC. 16—FAREWELL NIGHT.

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. "That great big human and humorous play." PASSERS-BY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day 50c to $1.50. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe. Last 6 Times THE PINK LADY

LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinee TO-DAY 50c to $1.50. DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM in a new American play by Edward Peple, THE LITTLEST REBEL

NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph, THE ENCHANTRESS "BEST IN TOWN."—EVE. WORLD.

FIRST POPULAR MAT. TO-DAY. PRICES $1.50 TO 25 CENTS.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. TO $1.50. The Three Romeos The American Musical Comedy Success.

KINEMACOLOR Thea. 40th, n'r B'way. Daily, 2:30-8:30. LAST TIMES TO-DAY CORONATION HORSE SHOW Nature's Wonders Resuming To-morrow.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lexington Ave. & 46th St. POULTRY SHOW 5,000 Chickens, Pigeons, Cats, etc., Tuesday to Saturday, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50c.

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque Evs. & Sat. 25c. & $1. ROSE SYDELL & Her LONDON BELLES. Smoking Matinee To-day, 15c., 25c. and 50c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Bowery Burlesquers West 125th St. Matinee Daily. Amateurs Friday Night.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708 Stuyve. Mat. To-day. SEATS, 25c. THE HONEYMOON GIRLS. Home of High-Class Burlesque. Amateur Night TO-MORROW

ALMA WO WOHNST DU אלמא וו ווהנסט דו at David Kessler's Second Ave. Theatre.

Opera Ticket OFFICE, 1,431 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St. Choice Seats for all parts of house. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought and Exchanged. Phone 7522 & 8133 Bry.

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. LA BIANCA, Laura Guertin, Edm. Hayes, Great Lester, Harry Fox, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Eve. 25c. to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c. The 4 Mortons, John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Raymond & Caverly, Goldberg, 10 others.

IRVING PL. THEATRE To-night GREAT SUCCESS. Coming, "ROSEN im SCHNEE." DAS HIMMELBETT

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. ELMO, the Magician. Aft. and Eve.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE NIGGER

TICKET LIBRARY, 212 W. 42d St. Choice Seats for all Theatres. Phone 474 Bryant.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Eves. 8:15. BON TON BURLESQUERS.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. MAT. DAILY. 25c. PRINCESS RAJAH, Jos. E. Howard & Mabel McCane, Walter C. Kelly, Ed. Wynn, others.

LECTURES.

DR. DANIEL A. HUEBSCH will conduct a lecture group through the Metropolitan Museum of Art on six Monday mornings, beginning Dec. 11; course ticket, including admission, $3; obtainable only at 1 East 40th St.